This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

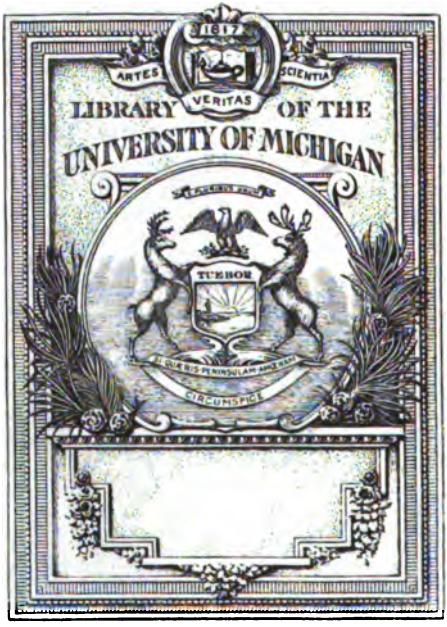
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Magnæ Britanniæ Antiquæ & Novæ:

Or, a New, Exact, and Comprehenſive

SURVEY

OF THE

Ancient and Preſent STATE

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN.

CONSISTING OF

I. A Compleat and Accurate Deſcription of the *Cities*, *Boroughs*, *Towns* and *Pariſhes* in the Kingdom.

II. Their *Antiquities*. Their *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil*, *Natural*, and *Literary* Hiſtory; with a View of the *Manners*, *Policy* and *Cuſtoms* of the Inhabitants.

III. A Copious Account of the *Foundations*, *Endowments*, *Original State*, and *preſent* Condition of the *Cathedrals*, *Monaſteries*, *Churches*, *Palaces*, and other *publick* Structures.

IV. Compleat Liſts of *moſt* of the Church Livings in ENGLAND, and in what *Hundred* or *Deanary* they lye: Their *Value* in the King's Books, and *real* Income; alſo an Account of many of their PRESENT PATRONS and *Incumbents*.

V. A full Hiſtory and Deſcription of all the *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen's Seats* and their PRESENT POSSESSORS, with Pedigrees of their *Families*, *Ancient* and *Modern*, according to the beſt Accounts. Likewiſe Memoirs of the *Lives* and *Actions* of ſuch eminent Perſons as have particularly ſignalized themſelves by their *Conduct* or *Writings*.

The whole being more Comprehenſive and Inſtructive than *CAMDEN*, or any OTHER AUTHOR on this Subject.

And Illuſtrated not only with General MAPPS, but alſo particular ones of each COUNTY, and other PLATES curiouſly Engraved, repreſenting the ROMAN, SAXON and DANISH ANTIQUITIES found in this Iſland:

As likewiſe TABLES ſhewing at *Sight* the Diſtances of MARKET TOWNS and other remarkable Places not only from one another but alſo from *London*. With many other Particulars that are *curious* and worthy *Notice*.

Collected and Compiled from the *Antiquities* and *Hiſtories* at large of each COUNTY. With many ACCOUNTS accurately *taken on the Spot*, and communicated by ſeveral JUDICIOUS HANDS.

VOL. II.

LONDON,

Printed for and ſold by CÆSAR WARD and RICHARD CHANDLER Bookſellers, at the *Ship* without *Temple Bar*, and at their Shops in *Coney Street*, *York*, and at *Scarborough Spaw*. MDCCXXXVIII.

Price three Guineas bound and gilt. In SIX VOLUMES.

N. B. *Particular Counties may be had ſeparate.*

Digitized by Google

DA

Digitized by Google

Director
Harding
10-2-50
72180

Glocestershire.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, or (as it is commonly called) *Glostershire*, is an Inland County, bordering on the East on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*; on the South on *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*; on the West on *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*; and on the North on *Worcestershire*. The Extent of it is in Length from North-East to South-West about 56 Miles, and from South-East to North-West about 22; so that the Circumference will amount to about 156 Miles, and contains in it 800000 Acres of Ground, which are divided into 30 Hundreds, in which are one City, 27 Market-Towns, 280 Parishes, one Castle, two Forests, 19 Parks, several large Rivers, as the *Severn*, the *Wye*, the *Avon*, the *Isis*, the *Leden*, the *Frome*, the *Stroud*, the *Windrush*, and several other lesser Streams, 26760 Houses, and 162568 Inhabitants, who are represented in Parliament by eight Members, chosen by the County and three Corporations.

The ancient *Britains* had no peculiar Name (as far as we can find) for this Tract of Land; but the Country hereabout was by them called *Duffen*, which signifies in their Language a Vale or low Situation; and *Dufu*, which signifies a fat Soil. It was under the Government of the *Cattieuchlani*, their near Neighbours.

The *Romans*, not long after they had got a Settlement in *Britain*, took Possession of these Parts, and called the People *Dobuni*, (which *Dion* by Mistake terms *Bodunni*.) For *Aulus Plautius*, about *A. C.* 46, being sent by the Emperor *Claudius* to be Proprætor there, placed a Garrison among them, which he called *Colonia Glevi*, to keep them in Subjection, and defend them from their powerful Neighbours. When the *Romans* had subdued this Part of the Isle almost as far as *Scotland*, they divided it into *Britannia Prima & Secunda*. *Glocestershire*, as it happen'd, lay in both Provinces; for the Country on the South-East Side of the *Severn* lay in *Britannia Prima*, and was govern'd by the President residing at *London*, and the other Part beyond the *Severn* was in *Britannia Secunda*, and was governed by the President residing at *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*.

The *Saxons*, who succeeded the *Romans*, made further Alterations in this County, calling the Inhabitants about the *Severn*, *Wiccii*, from the *Saxon* Word Wic, which signifies the Creeks of a River, because the *Severn* near the Mouth of it is full of Nooks and Windings; but this Name continued not long; for the more inland Parts taking the Name of *Glocestershire*, from the old Latin Name *Glevum*, to which the *Saxons*, after their usual Manner, adding *Cester*, i. e. a Castle or fortified Town, called the chief City *Glocester*, or Gleaucerter, and from thence the Country adjoining Gleaucerterschyre, or *Glo-*

cester

Digitized by Google

cesterſhire. But upon this Diviſion, as this Shire took in part of the Country of the *Silures*, *viz.* the Land between the *Severn* and *Wye*, ſo the Parts of the *Dobuni* at a farther diſtance were made into another Shire, which at this Day bears the Name of *Oxfordſhire*.

During the *Saxon* Hepcrchy, this County was a long time ſubject to the *Weſt-Saxons*, but afterward included in the Kingdom of *Mercia*, whoſe King uſually reſided at *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*. Under the *Engliſh* Monarchs, it was miſerably harraſſed by the *Danes*, under *Gurmon* their General, who in our Hiſtories is commonly called *Gormundus*.

Under the *Norman* Government, this County went down with the Current, and quietly ſubmitted to the Conqueror, who ſo order'd or confirmed the ancient Settlement of the Manors, that when he took his general Survey, it was found that *Robert* Earl of *Morton* had one, *Roger de Montgomery* one, *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* four, *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland* nine, *Robert* Earl of *Mellent* one, and *Roger de Lacy* twenty of the chief Manors in this County.

In the Civil Wars that have happen'd in the Nation ſince the Conqueſt, this County hath not been unconcerned; for in thoſe between *Qu. Maud* and K. *Stephen* for the Crown, this People join'd with the former, being influenced by their Earl, who was natural Brother to that Princeſs. In the Reign of K. *Henry* II. they were much troubled with the Incurſions of the *Welſh*. In the Barons Wars, they were engaged in the Intereſt of the Barons, by the Authority of *Gilbert de Clare*, then Earl of *Glocester*; and laſtly, in the late Civil Wars between K. *Charles* I. and the Parliament, they ſided with the latter, being chiefly induced to it by the Zeal of their Countryman General [illegible]

By a Statute made 27 *Edw.* I. c. 16. this County was indulged to continue its ancient Privilege and Cuſtom, That Perſons committing Felonies ſhall forfeit their Lives, but their Eſtates ſhould deſcend to their Heirs, according to the Words of the Statute, *The Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough*. The Reaſon of this Grant was, becauſe *Wales* had then newly ſubmitted to *England*, and this County bordering upon it, it was thought fit to humour the People with their old Cuſtom. But it ſeems, that it has been ſo long diſuſed, that they do not now pretend to it: Yet the Cuſtom of *Borough-Engliſh*, whereby the Lands of certain Perſons deſcended to the youngeſt Son, and are not forfeited by Felony, is ſtill in uſe in many Parts of the City of *Glocester*. For the ſame Reaſon it was allowed to the Inhabitants of *Kent*, becauſe they border'd on *France*, and might receive foreign Invaſions.

Having given a brief Account of the ancient Hiſtory of this County in general, I ſhall proceed to a more particular Survey of it, beginning with

The FOREST *of* DEAN.

This is the moſt Weſtern Part of the County, lying between the two Rivers *Severn* and *Wye*. It was anciently ſhaded with Woods quite through, and contained 30000 Acres of Land, being 20 Miles long, and 10 broad. The Soil is a wet Clay, proper for the Growth of Oaks, for which this Foreſt was anciently ſo famous, that moſt of our Timber for building of Ships was fetched from thence, which the *Spaniards* being ſenſible of, order'd their invincible Armada, when they invaded *England* in 1588, to deſtroy this Foreſt, as if by that means they ſhould quite ruin our Navigation.

This Place of old was ſo thick with Trees, ſo very dark and terrible in its Shades, and various Croſs-ways, that it render'd the Inhabitants barbarous, and embolden'd them to commit many Outrages, inſomuch that in the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. the Banks of the *Severn* were ſo infeſted with Robbers, that there was an Act of Parliament made on purpoſe to reſtrain them. But ſince ſo many rich Veins of Iron have been diſcover'd, and Forges there eſtabliſh'd by Acts of Parliament for working that uſeful Metal, not only the Wood is reduced into narrower Bounds, but many Towns and Villages have been built in it, as is uſual where any Manufacture is carried on.

When the Name of *Dean* was given to this Foreſt, whether before or after it became

Digitized by Google

came inhabited, is uncertain. If before, Mr. *Camden's* Conjecture may seem very probable, who fancies it to be an Abridgment of *Ardon*, a Word which the *Goals* and *Britains* us'd to signify, a Wood, which is the more probable, because there is a Wood in *Warwickshire* that bears the same Name; but if this Name was given it after it was inhabited, then 'tis most likely it was so called from the chief Town, tho' but a small one, which at this Day bears the Name of *Dorn*.

The Forest, tho' not so large by much as it was of old, is now made use of for forging of Iron, yet is still upheld for the Growth and Preservation of Timber. King *Charles* II. made an Act of Parliament to authorize and impower certain Persons to inclose great Quantities for that end. There were also not long since many Cottages erected in and near the Woods, which being supposed to endamage them by cutting them carelessly for Fuel for their Fires, they are now pulled down, to further the Growth of them.

It being the peculiar Prerogative of the Crown to have and enjoy a Forest, the King hath here a Swanimote Court to preserve the Vert and Venison, which is kept at the *Speech House*, a large and strong Building, standing in the middle of the Forest. The Judges of it are the Verderors, chosen by all the Freeholders of the County.

The Iron Mines, of which the hilly Parts of this Country are very full, were at first granted out by the Kings of this Nation to divers Noblemen, as to *Roger de Lacy* 4 *Henry* III. and *Henry* Earl of *Warwick* 10 *Henry* III. and other Mines were rented of the Crown, as those called *Gale* and *Newland*. There are now several Furnaces for the melting of Iron, which the Workmen having render'd fluid by the Violence of Fire, beat it out into Bars of various Shapes. Some of the best Iron, it seems, is extracted out of old Cinders not fully exhausted, which therefore the Workmen are industrious to seek out and burn again.

The Miners have a Court here, which is directed by a Steward appointed by the Constable of the Forest, and by Juries of Miners returned to judge between Miner and Miner, who have their particular Laws and Customs, to prevent their incroaching upon one another, and to encourage them to go on quietly in their Labour in digging after Coals and Iron-Ore, with which the Forest doth abound. Every Miner is sworn by Muching the Bible with an holy Stick, that they may not defile Holy Writ with unclean Hands; and they wear a particular Cap when they are to give Evidence. Within the Bounds of the Forest stand several Villages and Towns, of which the most remarkable are these;

Dean, a Market Town, consisting of one Street: The Market is on *Monday* weekly, and the Fairs on *Michaelmas-Day* and *Easter-Monday* yearly. The Cloathing Trade was formerly practis'd in this Town, but now their chief Manufacture is Pin-making. The Owners of Lands here make a good Advantage by digging up Iron-Cinders, which they sell at a good Price to the Furnaces.

This Town in *Edward* the Confessor's Reign was held by *Godric*, *Edric*, and *Ernst*, and in the Conqueror's Time by *William*, the Son of *Norman*, who paid a Rent of 44 l. a Year to that Prince, till he released his Lands from all Taxes, for the Preservation of the Forest. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, was seiz'd of this Manor in the 9th, 10th, and 39th of K. *Henry* VI. and from his Family it passed to the *Bainhams*, who held it till the 20th of Qu. *Elizabeth*. It was lately in the Possession of Sir *Robert Woodruffe*; but at present *Maynard Colchester*, of *Westbury*, Esq; and *Nathaniel Rudge*, Mercer, are joint Lords of it.

The Patronage of the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Michael*, is in the last mentioned Lords. It is a good Building, and hath an handsome Spire. There are five Parcels of Land and Cottages given for the Repair of the Church, and Relief of the Poor. In the Chancel is an Inscription for *Richard Stringer*, who died in 1674, and had been Rector of this Parish 52 Years. Mr. *Richard Hall* is the present Rector of it.

Newent, anciently called *Neent*. It derives its Name from an Inn, called, *The New Inn*, erected there for the Conveniency of Travellers passing to and fro out of *Wales* into *England*: For other Houses being added, it first became an Hamlet, and then a Town, as it now is, and that no inconsiderable one, for it hath a weekly Market on *Fridays*, and

four

Digitized by Google

four Fairs yearly, viz. on the *Wednesdays* before *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, on *Lammas-Day*, and the Virgin *Mary*'s Nativity, *September* 8.

The Parish is very large, being 20 Miles in Compass, and hath several Gentlemens Houses in it, with good Estates belonging to them, viz. of *John Bourn* Esq; Mr. *Thomas Stokes*, Mr. *Stephen Skinner*, Mr. *Miles Beal*, Mr. *Thomas Masters*, and Mr. *Richard Poulton*. The Lands are good, Arable and Pasture.

The Manor of this Town was in King *Edward* the Confessor's Possession, and so remained in the Crown, till *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery* procured it of *William* the Conqueror to be settled on the Church of *St. Mary de Cornelle* in *Normandy*, to pray for the Soul of his Father. K. *Edward* III. being at War with *France*, seized this Manor into his Hands, as belonging to a Priory Alien; but K. *Henry* IV. having founded a College at *Fotheringhey* in *Northamptonshire* for one Master, twelve Chaplains, eight Clerks, and thirteen Choristers, settled this Manor upon it, as it continued to the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir *Richard Lee*, 1 *Ed.* VI. from whom it came to the *Winters*, and from them to the *Foleys*, of whom *Thomas Foley* Esq; is the present Lord.

This Town hath divers Hamlets belonging to it; 1. *Compton-Tything*, in which is *Compton-House*, now the Seat of *Reginald Bray* Esq; 2. *Corswall*, the Estate of *William Pauncefort* Esq; who hath an handsome Seat here. 3. *Waters-End*, the Estate of Mr. *Dobbins*. 4. *Hays*, the Estate of *Will. Wall* Esq; who hath a Seat here. 5. *Stordens*. 6. *Milwick*, which comprehends *Okeley Chifford*, *Okeley-Pritchard*, and *Okeley Grandison*. 7. *Cagley*, the Estate of *Thomas Woodard* Esq; whose Seat is here. 8. *Bouldesdon*, a Manor long in the Possession of a Family of that Name, but now is the Estate of *Walter Nourse* Esq; who also is the Owner of the Manor of, 9. *Chilcot*, or *Kilcot*, another Hamlet in this this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; the Impropriation belongs to Mr. *Foley*, and is reckon'd worth 140 *l. per Annum*. There are divers Monuments in the Chancel with Inscriptions on them, viz. for *Walter Nourse* Esq; who gave a Rent-Charge of 50 *l. per Ann.* and other Lands in *Bousfield*, which he settled on Trustees for charitable Uses; and *William Rogers* of *Okeley*, who erected two Alms-houses, and endowed them with a yearly Rent of 3 *l.*

There is also an Alms-house in this Town, with eight Dwellings and Gardens for poor People, part of them erected by *Giles Nourse*, of *Worcestershire*, Esq; and the rest by Mr. *Randal Dobbins* of this Town. Several others have also given considerable Sums in Charity to this Place.

Newnham, another Market-Town, and govern'd by a Mayor. The Market is on *Fridays* weekly, and the Fairs on the Feasts of St. *Barnabas* and St. *Luke*. It consists of one Street of ancient Buildings. The Parish is eight Miles in Compass, and contains rich arable Grounds, and Pasture. It has divers Hamlets in it, viz. 1. *Rudle*, anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Gloucester*, but at the Dissolution given to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and now the Estate of Mr. *Jones*. 2. *Cokshoot*, which is the Mansion of Mr. *Rolls*. 3. *Bloxsome-Court*, belonging to Mr. *Pyrk*, who has a Seat here. 4. *Stairs*, which is the Possession of *Will. Marwent* Esq; and, 5. *Hill-House*, the Estate of Mr. *Twigg*, who has a good House here.

The Manor of *Newnham* was given by King *Canute* to the *Benedictine* Abbey of *Pershore* in *Worcestershire*, *A. D.* 1018; but the Conqueror resum'd it, and granted it to *William*, the Son of *Baderon*, from whose Family it went to the *Bohuns* Earls of *Hereford*, who held it many Generations, till being given to the Abbey of *Flaxley*, it was granted at the Dissolution to Sir *Anthony Kingston*, 36 *Henry* VIII. whose Posterity alienated it to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, 2 *Mar.* in whose Successor of the same Name it now is, who is now an Earl, created 4 *Jac.* II. and keeps a Court-Leet here.

The Church here is an Impropriation, valued at 40 *l. per Annum*, belonging to the City of *Gloucester*, which farms it to the Curate at 8 *l. per Annum* for his Encouragement.

These are all the Market-Towns in this Part of the County: The Villages of Note are,

Alvington, or *Auenton*, called by *Antoninus*, *Abone*, anciently a *Roman* Station in their *Iter* from *Isca*, now *Caerleon*, to *Calcua*, now *Wal-*

Digitized by Google

Wellingford, but now dwindled into a ſmall Village, and is only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Wallaſton*.

The Manor of this Town belonged anciently to the Priory of *Lanthony* near *Gloceſter*, and had a Market belonging to it. At the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, the Manor was granted to *Arthur Porter*, 32 *Henry* VIII. but the Tithes to Sir *William Herbert*, 1 *Ed.* VI. who obtained the Manor ſoon after, 4 *Ed.* VI. *William Higford*, of *Dixon*, Eſq; is the preſent Lord of it, and has a pleaſant Seat and good Eſtate here. Weſtward upon the River *Wye*, which parts this County from *Monmouthſhire*, and was anciently the Boundary between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Wales*, ſtands

St. Briavels, or *Brenlais Caſtle*, almoſt all in Ruins, but ſerves as a Priſon for Offenders in the Foreſt. It has always been eſteemed a Place of Truſt and Honour, and ſeveral of our Nobility have been Governors of it. His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* is Conſtable of it at preſent. The Mine-Court is kept here.

It is famous (ſays Mr. *Camden*) for the Death of *Mabel*, youngeſt Son of *Miles* Earl of *Hereford*, who was here, by the juſt Judgment of Heaven, puniſhed for his inhumane Cruelty and boundleſs Avarice, in uſurping upon other Mens Rights; for being treated by Sir *Walter Clifford*, and the Caſtle taking Fire, he was ſlain by the Fall of a Stone from the higheſt Tower. This Caſtle gives Name to the Hundred, in which is

Flaxley, a Village of no Note, but for the Abbey of *Ciſtertian* Monks, of which we ſhall ſpeak in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County. Since the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, the Manor having been granted to Sir *William Kingſton*, 32 *Henry* VIII. continued in his Family till 1608, when, or ſoon after, it was paſſed to *Abraham Clarke* Eſq; whoſe near Relation, *William Bovey* Eſq; now enjoys it.

The Church is an Impropriation, belonging to Mrs. *Bovey*, Widow, and Lady of the Manor, valued at 40 *l. per Annum*, out of which 12 *l.* is paid annually to the Curate. The Church it ſelf is very ſmall, and the Chancel hath ſeveral handſome Monuments for the ſucceſſive Lords of the Manor, of whom *Mr. Clarke* hath given to the Poor 60 *l.* and *William Bovey* Eſq; 100 *l.* The Widow *Conſtance* alſo hath bequeathed 20 *s.* a Year for ever out of certain Lands.

Lidney, a Pariſh of a pretty large Extent, bordering upon the *Severn*, contains ſeveral Manors, two of which went by the Name of *Ledenie* or *Lidney*. One of them was for many Generations in the Families of the *Beauchamps* and *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick*; the other for near as long a time in the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*. How they afterward came to the Crown, is not known; but we find them granted to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, by the Name of *Warwick* and *Spruſer's* Land, 1 *Ed.* VI. who upon his Attainder forfeiting them to the Crown, Qu. *Elizabeth* granted them to Sir *William Winſour*, Vice-Admiral of *England*, becauſe he had with great Valour and Succeſs defended *England* againſt the *Spaniſh* Armada.

Sir *William* began a ſtately Houſe here in that remarkable Year 1588, and called it *White-Croſs*, which his Poſterity have inhabited ever ſince. Sir *John Winſour*, the Grandſon of this Sir *William*, was as eminent for his Loyalty to K. *Charles* I. as his Grandfather had been for his Courage. He was engaged for his Sovereign thro' the whole Civil Wars, and as he ſuffer'd much in his Eſtate, ſo being put to flight once by the Rebels, he was forced to make his Eſcape by leaping from the Rocks of *Tydenham* into the River, by which he ſaved his Life, but miraculouſly, inſomuch that the Place bears the Name of *Winſour's Leap* to this Day. His Family was lately in a flouriſhing Condition; for Sir *Charles Winſour*, Son of Sir *John*, was not long ſince High-Sheriff of this County.

Here are ſeveral Hamlets, *viz.* 1. *Alilebur-ton*, anciently the Poſſeſſion of the *Herpetres*, *Gourneys*, and *Berkleys*, but now or late of Sir *Robert Woodruff's* Heirs. 2. *Naſſe*, the Eſtate of the *Bainhams* for many Succeſſions, but in the Reign of Qu. *Elizabeth* was transferred to the Family of the *Jones's*, in which it has continued ever ſince, *Roger Jones* Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it. 3. *Newton*. 4. *Purton*, where is a Paſſage over the *Severn*, called *Purton-Paſſage*. 5. *Hurſt*, the Seat of Mr. *Morgan*: And, 6. *Alliſon*, or *Alured ſon*, where was a Caſtle in the Conqueror's Reign, to defend the Marches from the *Welch*. In this Hamlet lies *Sully*,

Digitized by Google

or *Soilwell-House*, the Seat of *Will. Jones* Esq; who hath a good Estate in this Place.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Church, which is a large and spacious Building, with a very handsome Spire. There are several Inscriptions in the Body of the Church, upon the Tombs of the *Dunnings*, *Morgans*, and *Jones's*. Serjeant *Pawlet* lies buried in the North Ile. He died in 1703.

There is an Alms-house of four Rooms given for the Benefit of the Poor, for whose Support and Maintenance Mr. *Dunning* of *Purton* has given 20 *s. per Annum*, and Mr. *Morgan* of *Hurst* 40 *s. per Annum*. *Christopher Willoughby* Esq; also settled 16 *l. per Annum* upon this Parish, to be given to two poor Widows, 4 *l. per Annum* each, and the rest to the other Poor of *Ailsburton*, as the Parishioners think fit. It is charged on certain Lands in *Milton-Abbots* in *Wiltshire*.

Newland is a very large Parish, and reputed to be 30 Miles in Compass, including the Hamlets. It consists of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, and many Woods. It is situate in a pleasant Plain, and well water'd with several Brooks, which run into the River *Wye*, upon which the Parish borders. Here are divers Coal-Pits and Iron-Mines, some of them exhausted, by which means there are great hollow Places under Ground; others are digging, and some of them run to 60 or 70 Foot deep, and are as large as a considerable Church; yet here is but one Iron Furnace and two Copper-works.

The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the *Kinerdesleys*, *Harines*, and *Bainhams*; but at length came to the Crown, and is now held by it, by which means every free Miner (and there are many of them in this Town) has Liberty to dig in any Man's Ground, paying a Duty to the Crown.

The Parish is divided into four greater Hamlets, and one lesser, *viz.* 1. *Newland*, in which is *Wye*-Seat, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, upon which Account it is exempted from paying Tithes. 2. *Clowerwall*, or *Clear-well*, from a clear Spring arising in it, the Seat of *Francis Wyndham* Esq. descended of the *Somersetshire* Family of that Name. 3. *Colford*, commonly called *Covert*. This Hamlet consists of 160 Houses, hath an handsome Market-House, and a weekly Market on *Friday*, and two Fairs yearly, the one on *June* 9. the other on *November* 20. and a neat Chapel for the Use of the Township, which the late Qu. *Anne* endowed with a yearly Rent of 15 *l.* 4. *Bream*, which hath a Chapel of its own also: And, 5. *Le Bayly*, anciently the Estate of the *Tiptofts* Earls of *Worcester*, and *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

The Church is a Vicarage of 40 *l.* a Year, in the Possession of the Bishop of *Llandaff*, to whose See the great Tithes were appropriated *A. D.* 1399. But the Tithes of all Assart-Land belong to the Vicar, by the Statute of 34 *Ed.* I. The Church it self is a large Building, adorned with an handsome Tower, and a spacious Church-yard. There are several Monuments in the Chancel, and one remarkable in the Church-yard, having the Effigies of a Man with this Inscription on it:

Here liveth Jenkin Wyrral, *chief Forester in Fee,*
A braver Fellow never was, nor ever will there be. He died in 1457.

The Charities of this Parish are considerable. Mr. *Henry*, who died in 1644, has left a Rent-Charge of 40 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of *Newland* and *Staunton*, charged on his Lands in *Trepenkennet*. Mr. *Christopher Bond* has given 4 *l. per Annum* for ever to maintain the Poor in the old Alms-house, and 20 *s. per Annum* to the Clerk to take care of the Clock. Mr. *George Bond* has left 5 *l.* a Year, *viz.* 4 *l.* to eight poor People in the Alms-house, and 20 *s.* for repairing the Clock. Mr. *Bromwich* has bequeathed 24 *s. per Annum* to the Poor in the old Alms-house, and Mr. *William Hoskins* 40 *s.*

There is a large Hospital in this Parish, founded by *William Jones*, an *Hamburgh* Merchant of *London*, for 16 Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings a Week each, and a Gown at *Christmas*. They have a Chaplain, who is obliged to be Lecturer at *Newland*, for which he receives 100 Marks yearly from the Company of Haberdashers in *London*. Mr. *Bell* founded a School-House, and gave 10 *l.* a Year to the Master, and an Alms-house for eight poor People, on whom he settled 12 *l.* a Year, to which Mr. *John Whit-*

Digitized by Google

Whitson, Alderman of *Briſtol*, added the like Sums for both.

Tudenham, or *Tydenham*, a pretty large Pariſh, 15 Miles in Compaſs. It is bounded on three Sides by the *Wye* and *Severn*, and conſiſts chiefly of Paſture and Arable Land. *Chepſtow* Bridge (as it is commonly called) is half in this Pariſh, and maintain'd by this County, as the other half is by *Monmouthſhire*. The Tide at this Bridge riſes as high as any in the World, ſometimes 60 Foot. *Offa*'s Dyke, which was drawn by that King to part the Kingdom of *Mercia* from *Wales*, begins at *Beachley* in this Pariſh, and paſſes thro' *Flintſhire* to the River *Dee* in *Cheſhire*, retaining that Name to this Day.

This Town and *Wollaſton* were taken from the *Welch* by *Walter* and *Roger*, younger Brothers of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, in the Reign of K. *Henry* II. *A. D.* 1160, and ſoon after the *Marſhals* Earls of *Pembroke* were made Lords of it, and from them it paſſed by Marriage to the *Bigots* Earls of *Norfolk*, and from them by the *Mowbrays* to the Earls of *Worceſter*, 3 *Ed.* VI. in which Family it ſtill remains; but they are now advanced to be Dukes of *Beaufort*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l.* yearly. Mr. *James* is the Patron of it, having the Impropriation, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Sheen* in *Surrey*, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, but charged with 13 Buſhels of Wheat, and 13 *d.* yearly to the Poor. The Church is a double Building, ſupported with Pillars in the Middle, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; but the Tower at the Weſt End is but low. There are ſeveral rais'd Tombs in the Churchyard in Memory of ſome of the Family of the *Madockes's*.

At the utmoſt Point of the Pariſh, where the *Wye* and *Severn* divide, ſtood a Chapel dedicated to St. *Teela*, (corruptly called, as it is ſet down in the Maps, *The Treacle*.) She was the firſt Female Martyr, and ſuffer'd *A. D.* 47. The Ruins of the Chapel are ſtill to be ſeen upon the Rocks at low Water.

This Pariſh alſo has divers Hamlets belonging to it, *viz.* 1. *Church-End*. 2. *Biſbton*. 3. *Sudbury*. 4. *Beachly*, where is the Paſſage over the *Severn* from *Briſtol* into *Wales*. The Family of the *Lewis's* are Lords of this Manor. 5. *Wibden*, the Seat and Eſtate of Mr. *Madock*. 6. *Streate*, the Poſſeſſions of Mr. *Charles James*, who reſides here. 7. *Lancaught*, which has a Chapel of Eaſe, dedicated to St. *James*, belonging to it, in the Gift of the Duke of *Beaufort*. Mr. *Alexander James*'s Seat and Eſtate is here.

Weſtbury, a very large Pariſh, reputed 23 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable Ground. It is bounded on the South Side by the *Severn*, and a ſmall Brook riſing in *Tortleton-Hill*, called *Peacocks-Brook*, runs thro' the whole Pariſh, and falls into the *Severn*.

The Largeneſs of the Pariſh makes room for divers Manors, which, becauſe they are all called, of *Weſtbury*, often makes the Records intricate; but ſo far as we are able to judge, the Manor of *Weſtbury*, properly ſo called, was granted to *Ralph de Beauchamp*, 18 *John*, from whoſe Family it deſcended by the *Burghulls*, *Bohuns* Earls of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and *Ailretfords*, to the *Bainhams*, in which Family it continued from the 20th of K. *Henry* VIII. to the 14th of Qu. *Elizabeth*. It now belongs to the Crown, and the Court-Leet is kept by the Sheriff.

This large Pariſh contains many Hamlets, as, 1. *Weſtbury*. 2. *Rodley*. The Inhabitants here pay a Rent to the Lord of the Manor, called *Pridgavel*, for their Liberty of fiſhing for Lampreys in the *Severn*. 3. *Claxhill*. 4 *Belloe*. 5. *Upperlaugh*. 6. *Netherlaugh*. 7. *Beſeley*. 8. *Cleve*. 9. *Adſet*. 10. *Norwood*. 11. *Elton*. 12. *Walmer*, which has many large Commons by the *Severn* Side. It belongs to Mr. *Kemp* of *Slindon* in *Suſſex*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l. per Ann.* and the Impropriation 20 *l.* It belongs to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage. Here are two Churches in the ſame Yard, the Old and New, which latter, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is chiefly in uſe by the Pariſhioners. It has ſeveral handſome Monuments in it.

Wollaſton, anciently called *Ulaveſton*, an ancient Town, and the Pariſh is 12 Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Arable and Paſture: It is bounded by the *Severn*, and a ſmall Brook runs quite thro' it.

The Manor hath been long in the Duke of *Beaufort*, probably ever ſince the Diſſolu-

Digitized by Google

tion of the Abbeys, if it belonged to the Abbey of *Tintern*, as we have ſome Reaſon to believe. The preſent Duke of *Beaufort* is Lord of the Manor.

There are alſo ſeveral Hamlets in this large Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Wollaſton.* 2. *High-Wollaſton.* 3. *Keinſham.* 4. *Eveſend.* 5. *Gumſted.* 6. *Cluſterwine*: And, 7. *Brookend.*

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 25 *l.* a Year, and the Patron is the Duke of *Beaufort*, to whom the Impropriation belongs, worth 60 *l. per Annum.* The Church is but mean, having a low wooden Tower in the Middle, and two croſs Iles. There is an Acre in *Thornhill* given to the Repair of it.

The Charities of this Place are but few. *Richard Clayton*, 21 *Eliz.* gave 22 *s.* yearly to the Poor, and his Widow *Margaret*, 13 *Jac.* added 40 *s.* more to teach poor Children to read. There are about 120 Houſes in this Town, and 460 Inhabitants. Theſe are all the remarkable Places in this Weſtern Part of the County, and therefore we ſhall now paſs the *Severn*, and take a View of the middle Part of the County, which is a rich Vale, water'd on both Sides in ſome Places by that River, which, ſince we ſhall take it for our Guide, we ſhall in our Paſſage give a ſhort Deſcription of

The *Severn*, called in Latin *Sabrina*, and by the *Britains*, *Halfren*. It riſes in *Plinlymon-Hills* in *Montgomeryſhire*, and having water'd *Shropſhire* and *Worceſterſhire* for 70 Miles, enters this County two Miles above *Tewkſbury*, and runs thro' it above 40 Miles by Land, which counting all its Windings, will make near 70 by Water. It is for a conſiderable diſtance from the Mouth two or three Miles broad, the Tides coming up to *Tewkſbury*, and being navigable as high as *Shrewſbury*, which is 50 Miles by Land above this County. It is remarkable for its Tide called the *Hygre*, in Latin *Hygra*, but more commonly, *The Boar*, which ſwells not by degrees as in other Rivers, but rouls in with an Head, two or three, and ſometimes four, Foot high, foaming and roaring as if it were enraged by the Oppoſition of the Banks. It is obſerved, that the Tides are largeſt one Year at the Full Moon, and the next at the Change, and one Year the Night-Tides are the largeſt, and another the Day-Tides. The Stream being rapid, makes the Waters muddy, and ſo not very fruitful in Fiſh; yet it is pretty well ſtocked with Salmon, and is particularly famous for Lampreys; but the Profit does not countervail the Damage it does by frequent Inundations. It receives the *Avon*, which parts this County from *Worceſterſhire*, and then comes to

Tewkſbury, a Town large and populous, conſiſting of three handſome high-built Streets, beſides many Lanes. The Pariſh is ſix Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts of very rich Meadow and Paſture. It is encompaſſed with four ſeveral Rivers, the *Avon* and *Carron* on the North, the *Severn* on the Weſt, and the *Swilgate* on the South, which makes it very ſubject to the Annoyance of Floods; but the great Fertility which is produced by them makes it a ſufficient Amends.

It is an ancient Borough, governed by 24 Burgeſſes, who have a Juriſdiction within the Borough, excluſive of the Juſtices of Peace for the County. Two of theſe are choſen Bailiffs yearly, who with two other are the ruling Magiſtrates. Here are two weekly Markets on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and five Fairs yearly, *viz.* on St. *Matthias*'s-Day, on *May* 3, *June* 11, *Auguſt* 24, and *Michaelmas-Day*, procured by *Hugh Deſpencer* and *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*. The Parliament-Men, which have been ſent from the Reign of Qu. *Elizabeth* only, are elected by all the Freeholders and Freemen of the Borough, which are in Number at this time about 500. The Members ſerving in this preſent Parliament are,

William Dowdſwell Eſq; and
Anthony Lechmere Eſq;

If we look into the Antiquities of this Town, the Name will help us in the Diſcovery, being ſo called from *Theocus*, an eminent Hermite, who lived a religious Life in this Place about *A. C.* 700; for the *Saxons* named it from him Theocſbury, and others *Theoci Curia*. The Manor of this Town was in the Poſſeſſion of *Hailward Sawn*, a Nobleman, deſcended from King *Edward* the Elder, and *Britric* his Heir held it to the Conqueſt, when the Conqueror ſeiz'd this and his other great Poſſeſſions, and made them the Demeſnes of the Crown; but *William Rufus*, his Son and Succeſſor, granted

Digitized by Google

granted this Manor to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, Lord of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*, by whose Daughter *Mabel* it came to the Earls of *Gloceſter* and *Warwick*, and from them to the Crown, from which it was granted, 7 *Jac.* to the Corporation, in which it ſtill continues.

This Town is not only famous for a Monaſtery built by two Brothers, *Ode* and *Dode*, *A. C.* 715, (of which we ſhall ſpeak more at large in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County) but for the deciſive Battel fought here by the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, by which that bloody Controverſy had an end, K. *Edward* IV. giving a total Overthrow to K. *Henry* VI. and having taken the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and many Nobles of the *Lancaſtrian* Faction, Priſoners, freed himſelf ſo effectually from all Competition, by putting them to Death, (particularly the Prince, K. *Henry*'s only Son and Heir, who was inhumanely ſlain in his Preſence by the Dukes of *Clarence* and *Gloceſter*) that they were never able to make Head againſt him again. This Battel was fought *May* 4, 1471. K. *Charles* II. alſo honour'd this Town, by creating Sir *Henry Capel*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord *Capel* of *Tewksbury*, to which Title the ſame King added the Dignity of Viſcount *Malden*, and Earl of *Eſſex* to his Son *Arthur*, the Grandfather of *William*, the preſent Baron of *Tewksbury*, Viſcount *Malden*, and Earl of *Eſſex*.

The Cloathing Trade thrives here, being encouraged by its Nearneſs to *Coteſwould-Hills* and *Stroud-Water*; but the Muſtard-Balls made here, ſo proper for clearing the Head, make it more talked of, tho' leſs profitable. 'Tis very biting, and therefore has occaſion'd this Proverb for a ſharp Fellow, *He looks as if he had lived on* Tewksbury *Muſtard*.

The Church of this Town did anciently belong to the Convent, but is now become Parochial: It is a Curacy, and was worth but 60 *l.* a Year; but hath of late been ſo augmented by divers pious Perſons, and particularly by *Bapt. Hicks*, Viſcount *Camden*, and Mr. *Scrimſhire*, who gave two Impropriations to it, that now it is worth 200 *l.* a Year, or more, beſides an Allowance for a Reader. The Impropriation is divided among divers Perſons; but the Lord *Crown* hath the moſt conſiderable Part.

The Church is a large noble Structure, of great Height in the Body, with two ſpacious Iles on each Side, and a ſtately Tower and large Chancel. The Communion-Table is one entire Marble Stone, thirteen Foot and eight Inches long, and three Foot and a half broad, and ſtands in the middle of the Choir. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was conſecrated anew in 1470, becauſe it had been defiled with Blood. Many Deſcendants of the noble Families of the Earls of *Gloceſter* and *Warwick* lie buried in it, as alſo the Lords *Zouch*, *Wenlock* and *Obrien*. Prince *Edward*, Son of K. *Henry* VI. and *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of K. *Edward* IV. his Murtherer, lie here alſo intombed, with many others of inferior Note and Degree.

Here is alſo a Free-School, erected by Mr. *William Ferrers* in 1625, who gave 20 *l.* a Year out of his Manor of *Shellenthorp* in *Lincolnſhire* (which is ſince given to *Chriſt's-Church* Hoſpital in *London*) for the Maintenance of a Maſter, to which divers other Benefactors have made conſiderable Additions.

Qu. *Mary* hath granted 40 *l.* yearly to be paid out of the Exchequer for the Maintenance of 13 poor People and a Reader, to be diſpoſed of by the Corporation, and divers charitable Perſons have increaſed their Maintenance by annual Rents, and ſeveral Sums of Money given for that Uſe. There is an Alms-houſe in the Church-yard for ten poor Widows, but without any Endowments.

There are two Hamlets in this Pariſh; 1. *Mythe*, containing but 12 Houſes, but divers Lands and Woods. It formerly belonged to the Abbey, but after the Diſſolution was given the Lord *Seymour*, who forfeiting it to the Crown by his Treaſon, it was given to the *Portes*, 7 *Ed.* VI. 'Tis now divided among ſeveral Proprietors. 2. *Southwick*, or *Sudwick*, which belonged alſo to the Abbey; but after the Diſſolution was given in divers Parts to *Thomas Stroud*, *Walter Compton*, &c.

Alderton, a Pariſh of about five Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of moſt Arable, and ſome Paſture, water'd with a little Brook.

The

Digitized by Google

The Manor did anciently belong to the *Dickletons* or *Dixtons*, who took their Name from a ſmall Hamlet in this Pariſh ſo called, and held this Manor of the Honour of *Gloceſter*. From them it paſſed to the *Traceys*, and is now the Poſſeſſion of *James Higford* or *Hugford* Eſq; who is of a *Shropſhire* Family of that Name.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, dedicated to St. *Peter*; but the Building is little and ſmall, and the Tower at the Weſt End low, but ſtrong. Mr. *Higford* is Patron, and one of his Anceſtors has given 6 *l.* a Year to keep it in Repair.

William Higford Eſq; a very ingenious Poet of this Family, lies buried in the Chancel here. He was educated at *Oxford*; but in the Troubles retired into the Country. He left behind a large MS. of Inſtitutions to his Grandſon, which were epitomized and publiſhed by *Clement Barkſdale*, Miniſter. He died in 1657.

Near the Weſt End of a Wood in this Pariſh, a great Quantity of Wood and Trees parted from the top of a Hill, and ſlipt away out of this County into *Worceſterſhire* about fifty Years ſince, and is at this Day called the *Slip*. Keeping the Courſe of the River, we come next to

Deerhurſt, ſo called from *Deer*, and the *Saxon* Word Heopt, which ſignifies a Wood. *Bede* mentions this Place. This Pariſh is eight Miles in Compaſs, and conſiſts of rich Meadow, Paſture, and Arable; but lying very low, is ſubject to receive Damage by the Overflowings of the *Severn*, which runs two Miles together on the Weſt Side of it.

Here is a Bridge, by the Neighbours called *Guildable-Bridge*, becauſe certain Tolls and Cuſtoms were anciently paid at it, and a large Common, which begins at the Church-yard, and goes round this Pariſh, *Apperly* and *Walton*, near four Miles in Length.

It had formerly a ſmall but very ancient Monaſtery, built by *Dodo*, a great Nobleman of *Mercia*, about *A. C.* 715. The *Danes* in their Incurſions deſtroy'd it, and it continued in a low Condition for many Years, till *Edward* the Confeſſor cauſed it to be rebuilt and conſecrated by *Ealdred* Biſhop of *Worceſter* in the Year 1056, but made it a Priory Alien, ſubject to the Abbey of St. *Denis* at *Paris*; yet a little after, as *Malmesbury* ſays, it was only an empty Monument of Antiquity.

In the Year 1675, one Mr. *Powell* dug up in his Orchard an old Stone with this Inſcription:

Odda *Dux juſſit hanc Aulam Regiam conſtrui, atq; dedicari in honorem S.* Trinitatis *pro animâ Germani ſui* Elfrici, *quæ de hoc loco aſſumpta erat.* Ealdredus *vero Epiſcopus, qui eandem dedicavit, 2 Idibus* April, 14° *autem anno* * *S. Regni* Eadwardi *Regis* Anglorum.

i. e.

Duke *Odda* commanded this Royal Palace to be built, and to be dedicated to the Holy *Trinity* for the Soul of his Couſin *Elfrick*, which was parted from his Body in this Place. But *Ealdred* was the Biſhop who conſecrated it, on the II of the Ides of *April*, and XIV Year of the Reign of the holy King *Edward*.

The Manor of *Deerhurſt* belonged to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter* before the *Norman* Conqueſt, and after the Diſſolution of the Abbeys was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, 38 *Henry* VIII. Qu. *Mary*, 4 *Reg.* reſumed it, and gave it to the Convent of *Weſtminſter*; but Qu. *Elizabeth* regranted and confirmed her Father's Donation to the Church of *Weſtminſter*, as it continueth to this Day.

The Church here is a Peculiar, comprehending ſeven other Pariſhes. It is an Impropriation belonging to one Mr. *Farmer*, and is worth 300 *l.* a Year. The Prior of *Deerhurſt* was ſeized of the Advowſon of this Church, 5 *Henry* III. but it is now in the above mentioned Mr. *Farmer*, who pays the Vicar 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year. The Body of the Church is a very handſome, large and lofty Building, cover'd with Lead, with Iles on each Side, and a good Chancel. The

Tower

* S *ſhould be placed after* Regni.]

Digitized by Google

Tower had a fine Spire Steeple; but being blown down in 1666, it is now a ſmall one with Pinnacles. The Church-yard contains two Acres of Ground.

The ancient Priory is now the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Coventry*, who taketh his Title of Viſcount from this Town of *Deerhurſt*, *Thomas* Lord *Coventry* being created by K. *William* III. 9 *Reg.* Viſcount *Deerhurſt*, and Earl of *Coventry*.

The Hamlets of this Pariſh are, 1. *Apperly*, of 50 Houſes, where Mr. *Lane* and *Caſſy* have each of them handſome Houſes and good Eſtates; but the Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*. 2. *Wightfield*, of which the *Caſſeys* were long Lords. 3. *Walton*, containing 29 Families, belonging to the ſaid Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*. Over againſt this Town Mr. *Camden* ſays, in the middle of the River, lies a Place called

Alney, and by the *Saxons* Oleneaȝ, now the *Eight*, *i. e.* the Iſland, famous upon the Account of the ſingle Combat fought in 1016 between *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide the Fate of the Kingdom, which had been long worried with bloody Wars, to the great Loſs of both Sides. The Combat was dubious, but produced a Peace, the two Kings agreeing to divide the Nation between them, and enjoy their Share between them and their Heirs; but King *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, dying ſoon after, the *Danes* ſeiz'd upon the whole. But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* not only corrects the *Saxon* Name, ſaying, That it ſhould be written Olanige, but diſallows this Place to be the Field of Combat; for he ſays, That general Tradition is againſt it, nor can it be juſtified by any Analogy between the old and new Names. But near *Gloceſter*, between *Overſbridge* and *Mayſemore*, there is an Iſland, called at this Day the Iſle of *Alney*, which one would not ſcruple to ſay was the Place of that Action. On the other Side of the *Severn*, a little below *Deerhurſt*, ſtands

Hanfield, a Pariſh of ſeven Miles in Compaſs, bordering on the *Severn* on the South-Eaſt Side, and conſiſting of rich Meadows and Paſture.

The Manor was given to *Richard Pauncefort*, the Son of *Grimbald*, by K. *Henry* III. *Anno* 39 *Reg.* which Family had fair Poſſeſſions here and in *Wiltſhire* before. His Poſterity held this Manor to the Reign of Qu. *Elizabeth*; but about that time it was alienated to the *Traceys*, who were Lords of it in 1608, and ſince hath been purchaſed by Mr. *Parker*, who is the preſent Lord; yet Mr. *Pauncefort*, of the Family of the ancient Lords, has an Houſe and ſome Eſtate in this Town. The Manor was held of old of *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

The Church is within the Peculiar of *Deerhurſt*, and a Rectory of 100 *l.* a Year. Mr. *Parker* is the Patron. The Building is 28 Yards long, with a ſtrong Tower, and Battlements at the Weſt End. In the Chancel are two Monuments, the one for Mrs. *Dorothy Pauncefort*, who died in 1568, and the other for Mr. *Henry Brown*, who died in 1620. There are a Tenement and five Acres of Land in this Pariſh given to charitable Uſes, and an Hamlet of eight Houſes, called *Micheridge*, lying three quarters of a Mile from the Church. The River leads us from hence to

Gloceſter, or *Gloſter*, the chief Town of this County; from which it takes its Name. The *Britains* called it *Caer-Glow*, *i. e.* a fair City, and the Place deſerves the Name both for its Situation and Buildings, for it is ſituated on a riſing Ground, deſcending on every Side, which yields a pleaſant Proſpect, and makes it clean and healthful. The Buildings alſo are lofty and beautiful, adorned with many Towers and Spires.

When the *Romans* got it into their Poſſeſſion, they changed the Name, according to their Dialect, into *Clevum* or *Glevum*, in Imitation of the *Britiſh* Name, as appears from *Antoninus's Itinerary*, and an ancient Inſcription on a Stone to be ſeen ſtill in the Walls of *Bath* near the North Gate.

* DEC. COLONIÆ GLEV.
VIXIT ANN. LXXXVI.

The

* Decurio.

Digitized by Google

The *Romans* being vexed with the frequent Incurſions of the Inhabitants of *South-Wales*, called *Silures*, thought it neceſſary to plant a Colony in it, which they named *Colonia Glevum*, to curb that People; and to that end much enlarged and beautified the Buildings. It was alſo an eminent Station for their Armies, and the famous Conſular Way called *Irmin ſtreet*, which begins at *St. David's* in *Pembrokeſhire*, and reaches as far as *Southampton* in *Hampſhire*, paſſes thro' this Place. It takes its Name from *Irmunſule*, *i. e.* a Pillar dedicated to *Hermes* or *Mercury*. The Town was govern'd by a Conſul in the Time of the *Romans*. The modern *Latins* call this City *Glevenia*, and others *Claudioceſtria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who is ſaid to have given it that Name when he married his Daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus*, a *Britiſh* King here; but this Story is fabulous, and ſhall not be farther inſiſted on.

When the *Saxons*, by the departure of the *Romans*, became Maſters of the Iſle, they again formed the Name into their Language, and called it Gleapanceaſtep, or Gleaucepter, i. e. *Gleauceſter*, which we have turned into *Gloceſter*. *Cheaulin*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, firſt took this Town by force from the *Britains* about *A. C.* 570, ſoon after the Battel of *Dyrham*, wherein he ſlew three *Britiſh* Kings, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fairmeol*; but he kept it not long before it came under the Juriſdiction of the *Mercian* Kings, under whom it long flouriſhed in great Repute, being governed by a Portgreve.

In this Time, *Ofrick* King of the *Northumbrians*, by the Permiſſion of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, founded a great and ſtately Nunnery, over which *Kineburga*, *Ludburga*, and *Eva*, all *Mercian* Queens, ſucceſſively preſided; and *Edelfleda*, a famous *Mercian* Lady, adorned it with a noble Church, in which ſhe lies buried.

After the *Saxon* Heptarchy was converted into a Kingdom, this Place was in ſome Eminency. Here it was that King *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, and King *Canute*, fought for the Kingdom in the Iſle of *Alney*, as is before mentioned; and afterwards the *Danes*, after many Turnings and Windings, as *Æthelward*, an ancient Writer, obſerveth, ſet up their Tents at *Gloueſter*. Here it was that *Edward* the Confeſſor magnificently treated *Euſtace* Earl of *Bologne*, who had married his Siſter, when he came to viſit him, *A. D.* 1051, and afterward held a great Aſſembly of his Nobles in the ancient Building of the Monaſtery, now called the *Long Work-houſe*. In this Reign this Place paid a yearly Rent of 26 *l.* in Money, 96 Quarts of Honey, 360 Bars, and 100 Rods of Iron, and other Cuſtoms to the King's Houſhold. Many Perſons of the greateſt Quality had Houſes here, and then it was called a City, when *London* it ſelf was termed a Burgh.

A little before the Conqueſt *Brictric* the *Saxon* was Lord of *Gloceſter*; but he having refuſed to marry *Maud*, afterwards Wife to *William* the Conqueror, when he was an Embaſſador in thoſe Parts, ſhe (out of Revenge) cauſed him to be impriſon'd, and his Eſtate ſeiz'd to the Crown. K. *William Rufus* gave this Honour of *Gloceſter* to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, Lord of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*. Several of our Kings kept their *Chriſtmas* here, and *William Fitz-Osborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, built a Caſtle here, of which there are ſtill ſome Remains, which are made a common Goal for Debtors and Felons.

King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, made *Gloceſter* a Borough-Town, to be govern'd by two Bailiffs, elected by their own Burgeſſes, who were to farm the Town, and granted them a Guild and divers Liberties. King *Henry* III. who was crown'd at *Gloceſter*, made it a Corporation, and to the former Liberties added Markets and other Privileges, on Condition that they ſhould pay the old Rent of 55 *l per Ann.* and 10 *l.* Increaſe-Rent, *viz.* to elect four of the diſcreeteſt Burgeſſes for Coroners, keep the Pleas of the Crown, and other Matters belonging to the King. In this King's Wars with the Barons, theſe laſt, under *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, beſieged it, and in four Days took it; but Prince *Edward* his Son hearing of it, marched againſt them with all ſpeed, and took it again, but pardoned the Burgeſſes by the Perſwaſion of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, upon their Payment of 1000 Marks, and ſo having garriſon'd the Caſtle, he departed to his Father.

King

Digitized by Google

King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 6. held a Parliament in this Place, *A. D.* 1278, where were divers good Acts made concerning the Liberties and Franchiſes of the Nation, called at this Day, The Statute of *Glocester*; but it appears by a Return made by *Walter de Stukeſy*, Sheriff of *Glocester*, of all the Cities, Towns and Villages in this Shire, that it was not a City, for it began thus; *Nulla eſt Civitas in Com. Glouceſt. i. e.* There is no City in the County of *Glocester*. King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 2. held a Parliament alſo here.

King *Richard* III. having before been Duke of *Glocester*, had ſuch a Reſpect to this City, that he made it a County, and having annexed to it the two Hundreds of *Dudſtone* and *King's-Barton*, eſtabliſhed a Mayor and Aldermen to govern it. But tho' it might ſeem at this time to have been in a flouriſhing Condition, yet we find that in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. it was fallen into ſo great Decay, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the building of the Houſes in the chief Streets, by permitting the Lord of the Manor and Corporation to build them, if the Owners neglected to do it; which had ſo good an Effect, that the City was reſtored to its ancient Splendour, and that King ſoon after created it a City, and erected a Biſhoprick in it.

This City had a great Share in the late Rebellion againſt K. *Charles* I. Moſt of the Gentlemen continued loyal; but the Farmers, Tradeſmen and others of the meaner Sort, were generally againſt him, being headed by Col. *Maſſey*, who ſeized this City at the beginning of that unnatural War, and having repaired and fortified the Walls, procured great Guns from *London* and *Briſtol* to maintain it againſt the King's Forces. *Maſſey*, while he was Governor, gained great Reputation in defending it againſt the Gentry of the County, who endeavoured to recover it for the King, and was very ſucceſsful in divers other Enterprizes, *viz.* in taking *Sudeley-Caſtle* from Captain *Bridges*, and defeating Sir *John Winteur*'s Deſigns in ſeveral Places, for which the Parliament gave him 200 *l.* in preſent, and voted him 1000 *l.* a Year out of Sir *John Winteur*'s Eſtate, and a Penſion of the ſame yearly Value.

Glocester being ſo prejudicial to the King's Affairs, and (as it were) a Guard to all the other Weſtern Garriſons, which would ſoon have ſubmitted if this had been reduced, the King thereupon reſolves upon the Siege of it, and accordingly marched againſt it himſelf in Perſon, *Auguſt* 10, 1643. His Majeſty being ſet down before it, ſent a Summons in writing to *Maſſey* to ſurrender, (which he had indeed promiſed to do to Col. *Leg*;) but he returned this Anſwer by Major *Pudſey*, and a Citizen, That he was ſworn to keep the City for his Majeſty by the two Houſes of Parliament, and ſo he would by God's Help.

This reſolute and unexpected Anſwer ſo anger'd the King, that he commanded the Siege to be carried on with all Vigour. Prince *Rupert* began with an Attack upon the Suburbs; but Col. *Maſſey* prevented his Attempt, by burning all the Houſes therein. The next thing that was done was an Aſſault upon the Walls; but that by Miſtake being made in the ſtrongeſt Place, proved of no Effect; yet by the continuance of the King's Army about it for near a Month, wherein many Sallies were made by the Beſieged, with no great Loſs to either Side, tho' to the King's moſt, the Garriſon was reduced to very great Streights, inſomuch that they muſt have ſurrender'd, had not the Parliament-Army under the Earl of *Eſſex* cauſed the King to withdraw, and raiſe the Siege; yet the City ſo much ſuffer'd by the Siege, that they petition'd the Parliament ſome Years after for a Reparation of their Damages, which they proved to the Grand Inqueſt at an Aſſizes to be 20000 *l.* and upwards.

The preſent State of this City is; it is governed by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, out of which one is choſen yearly to be Mayor. There are alſo 24 Common-Council Men, out of which are choſen two Sheriffs yearly. They have alſo an High-Steward, (who is uſually a Nobleman) and a Recorder. They are allowed the higheſt Marks of Honour that are uſually granted to Magiſtracy, as Scarlet Gowns, the Sword and Cap of Maintenance, and four Serjeants at Mace. Their preſent Charter was given them by King *Charles* II. and bears Date *April* 16, 1672. *Reg.* 24. their former Char-

Digitized by Google

ters being at that time resigned into that King's Hands.

In this City, for the better Regulation of Trade, which is very considerable several ways, there are 12 Companies associated, the Masters of which attend the Mayor upon all publick Occasions in their Gowns, with Streamers, which adds a Reputation to the City, *viz.* 1. Mercers, in which is included Apothecaries, Grocers, and Chandlers. 2. Weavers. 3. Tanners. 4. Butchers. 5. Bakers. 6. Smiths and Hammer-men, among whom are Goldsmiths and Ironmongers. 7. Coopers and Joyners. 8. Shoemakers. 9. Metal-men. 10. Taylors. 11. Barbers. 12. Glovers. The Brewers formerly made another Company; but now there are none of that Trade. The Pin-making Trade of this City is now very considerable.

It lies extended upon the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge, and was strongly walled to the Land-side; but at K. *Charles* II.'s Restoration the Walls of the City were razed and totally demolished, and the two Hundreds above mentioned restored to the Out-County by Act of Parliament, because it refused to submit to K. *Charles* I. and held out so long against him. Before the Siege, it was adorned with 11 Parish-Churches; but now there remain but six, five being then demolished. It contains 12 Parishes, and has two Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and four Fairs yearly, on *March* 25, *June* 24, *Sept.* 17, and *Nov.* 17. It is a Port, and has a large Key and Wharf on the Banks of the River, very commodious for Trade, to which belongs a Custom-House, with Officers proper for it; but the Business is not great, by reason of the City of *Bristol*, which is not far distant from it, and has engrossed all the foreign Trade in this Part of the Kingdom.

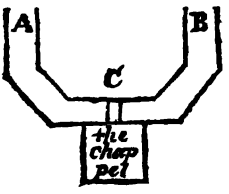
Here is also a Town-Hall, called the *Booth-Hall*, for the publick Business of the City; but their Charter is made subject to the Jurisdiction of the Out-Counties also for the publick Administration of Justice. The City is well supplied with excellent Water from *Robin Hood's-Well*, the *Severn*, and other Places. The Castle, tho' much decayed, hath some Buildings yet standing, some of which are in private Hands, held by Lease from the Crown; but the greatest Part of them belongs to the County, and are settled in the Sheriff by the Statute of 19 *Henry* VIII. who makes a common Goal of it for Debtors and Malefactors, and the County so upholds it, that 'tis one of the finest Prisons of *England*.

The Cathedral Church of this City, which is a magnificent Pile, and tho' ancient, pleases all Spectators, was built and finished by *Aldred* or *Alfred*, Bishop of *Worcester* in 1047, who being afterwards made Bishop of *York*, crowned *William* the Conqueror. It received divers Additions and Ornaments by several other Benefactors in After-ages. *Richard Hanley*, Abbot of *St. Peter's* in *Gloucester*, laid the Foundation of the Virgin *Mary's* Chapel, and *William Farley*, a Monk of the same Abbey, and Abbot, finished it, and made it a beautiful Building. *Nicholas Merwent* built the Western Front from the Ground very handsome. *Thomas Horton*, first Sacristan, and then Abbot, added the North Ile, and a great Hall to the Abbey, in which a Parliament was afterwards held. Abbot *Trowcestre* (or *Trowcester*) built the curious Cloysters, adorned with fine Cielings, washing, and writing Places, with other ornamental Workmanship, no where surpassed, and procured from the Pope the Grant of the Mitre; and *Thomas Seabroke*, Abbot, erected the great and stately Tower, admired for its rare Workmanship, and extraordinary Set of Bells, the greatest of which weighs 6000 Pounds. The South Ile was rebuilt by the Offerings which devout People made at the Shrine of K. *Edward* II. which were so large, that the Register of the Abbey says, if they had been all expended on the Church, they might have built it entire from the Foundation, so great a Respect was paid to the Memory of that injur'd Prince. He lies buried here in an Alabaster Tomb, as is also *Robert Curthose*, Son of *William* the Conqueror, and Duke of *Normandy*, in a Wooden one.

The Whispering place in this Church is very remarkable, and so much the more perhaps if it be purely accidental, as the Author of the Additions to *Camden* will have it. It is a long Alley from one Side of the Choir to the other, built circular, and full of

Digitized by Google

of Corners. One that was well acquainted with it, and had ſurvey'd it very carefully, gives us this Figure of it:



The Wonder is this; If a Perſon ſtand at A, puts his Mouth to that End of the Paſſage, and ſpeaks any thing with a very low Voice, and another ſtanding at B, applies his Ear to the end of the Paſſage, he ſhall very eaſily and diſtinctly hear every Syllable ſpoken by the other, tho' the Paſſage is open in the middle, and has large Spaces for a Door and Windows, and is open in two Places at the Roof. Divers Conjectures have been made concerning this Phænomenon; ſome impute it to the cloſe Cement of the Wall, which making it as one entire Stone, conveys the Voice as a Tube. Others attribute it to the Repercuſſion of the Voice by the ſeveral Angles. Others will have the Chapel and open Places to contribute to the Sound, as we ſee they do in a Viol, which is the trueſt: Or if neither be the Cauſe, what is, muſt be left to the ingenious and inquiſitive Virtuoſi to determine.

K. *Henry* VIII. *Sept.* 4. *Reg.* 33. after the Suppreſſion of the Abbey of *St. Peter*, erected the Abbey-Church into a Biſhoprick, for a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, and having ſettled many of the Lands formerly belonging to the Abbey on them, appointed Dr. *Heath*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in whoſe Dioceſe this County had been, Dr. *Day*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and Archdeacon *Cox*, to compile a Set of ſuch Statutes as were proper for the Regulation and Government of that Body. A brief Account of the Biſhops of this See, from this Foundation, will be found in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

There are 12 Chapels diſperſed in ſeveral Parts of the Cathedral, ſome of them over others, but all dedicated to one or other of the Apoſtles. In *Our Lady's* Chapel are the Arms of divers ancient Families, as the *Cliffords*, *Whittingtons*, *Throgmortons*, *Pawnfoots*, and others, who were Benefactors to the Monaſtery and Church, and divers Monuments and Inſcriptions for the Drs. *Goldsborough*, *Smith*, and *Nicholſon*, Biſhops; Dr. *Viner*, Dean; and Dr. *Waſhborn*, Prebendary of this Church; as alſo for *Arthur Brett* Eſq; Groom of the Bedchamber to K. *James* I. In the Choir are the Monuments of *Oſrick* King of *Northumberland*, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* above mentioned, K. *Edward* II. his Queen *Iſabel*, Abbot *Serlo*, a great Benefactor to the Monaſtery, and *William Jennings*, Dean of this Cathedral. In the North-Ile is an handſome Monument for King *Edward* II. and divers Inſcriptions for Abbot *Parker* and other Abbots; but the Words of many of them are worn out. In the South-Ile there is a Burial-place for the *Nevils*, the Effigies in Stone of *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, lying at length, a Chapel of the Earls of *Ormond*, and an Inſcription for Abbot *Seabrooke*, who died in 1367. Laſtly, in the Body of the Church are Inſcriptions for *Thomas Machin* Eſq; who had been thrice Mayor of this City; *William Lane*, and *John Jones*, who had been Regiſter to eight Biſhops, and Mayor alſo thrice. He was Member of Parliament for *Gloceſter* at the Time of the Gunpowder-Treaſon. *Richard de Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who ſubdued *Ireland*, lies buried in the Chapter-Houſe.

Of the twelve Pariſhes which before the Siege had their ſeveral Churches, there are remaining only ſeven; the other, for want of Churches, being become (as it were) Hamlets to them. They are,

I. *St. John Baptiſt*, which hath a large Church; but the Rector is maintain'd by Contributions. The Lords *Lovel* and *Stafford* took Sanctuary here after the Battel of *Boſworth-Field*, where King *Richard* III. was ſlain. Here are *Magdalen*-Hoſpital, commonly called *St. James's*, which maintains 19 poor People, at 1 *s.* 6 *d per* Week, and *St. Margaret's* nine poor Men, at 2 *s. per* Week. This Pariſh enjoys divers other ſmall Charities.

II. *St. Mary de Cript*, ſo called from a large Vault under the Body of the Church, which is a Rectory, but depends chiefly on Contributions. *St. Owen's*, formerly a diſtinct

Digitized by Google

Parish, is united to it, as is also *All Saints*, and the Church is converted to a Tolsey for the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, to meet in. The Monastery of *Carmelites* or *White Friars*, founded by *Eleanor*, Wife to K. *Edward* I. as also a Monastery of *Black Canons*, built by K. *Athelstan*, and another of *Grey Friars*, founded by the Lord *Berkeley*, were in this Parish. The Church is an handsome Building, in the Form of a Cathedral, and hath divers Monuments in it, chiefly for the *Yates's* and *Kerles's*. Here is a Free-School erected by Mrs. *Cooke*, who endowed the Master with 10 *l. per Ann.* if a Priest, and 9 *l.* a Year if a Layman; but later Benefactors have augmented the Master's Salary to 30 *l.* a Year, and given 16 *l.* for an Usher. Sir *Thomas Bell* built an Hospital here called *St. Kimbres's* Hospital, for six poor People, who are allowed 53 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year each. Here also stands the lofty and beautiful Cross, wherein are placed the Images of six Kings and two Queens.

III. *St. Mary de Lode*, which is a Vicarage of about 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*. The Church is an handsome old Church, and 'tis said King *Lucius* was buried in it. There are divers Charities given to the Poor of this Parish.

IV. *St. Michael*, a Rectory in the King's Gift, maintain'd chiefly by Contributions. The Church of *St. Aldate* being demolished in 1645, the Parish is united to this. The Church is large, and hath two handsome Iles, a Chancel, and high Tower at the West End. Here Prayers are read twice a Day, by means of a Legacy left by Mr. *Charles Trippet* of *East-Noyle* in *Wiltshire*, who bequeathed 200 *l.* to the Chamber of this City, to be employed to such Uses as are most for God's Glory. In this Parish is the *Blue Coat Hospital*, erected by Sir *Thomas Rich* of *Sunning* in *Berkshire*, for one Schoolmaster, who is allowed 20 *l. per Annum*, and a Governess to maintain 20 Boys for 120 *l. per Annum*, 10 Men, and 10 Women.

V. *St. Nicholas*, which is an Impropriation, and the Supply of the Cure depends wholly upon the Benevolence of the Inhabitants. The Church is a large Building, with a Chancel, and high Spire Steeple. There are several Inscriptions in it, and several small Charities are given to the Poor. The famous Hospital called *Bartholomew's*, which was founded by King *Henry* III. and then was a Religious House for a Prior, three Brethren, and several poor Men; but being dissolved, is now an Hospital for a Minister, Physician, Master and Chirurgeon, 24 Men, and 30 Women, at the Allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Week, and a Chamber, is in this Parish. The whole Revenues of it are about 500 *l. per Annum*.

VI. *Trinity-Church* is a Vicarage without any Revenue, in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*. He is no Incumbent, but the People join themselves to St. *Nicholas*'s Parish. The Church was lately taken down to save the Charge of Repairing; but the Tower is left standing, as an Ornament to the City, yet useful for a Dial-Clock, and repositing the Engines for quenching Fires. The Church-yard is turned into a Market-place, but without any Disturbance to the Dead, among whom are divers Magistrates of the City.

After this short Account of the Parishes, it will be convenient to mention divers charitable Gifts bestowed on this City in general, *viz.* 1. Of Sir *Tho. White*, who gave 2000 *l.* to 24 Cities, of which *Glocester* is one, to receive 100 *l.* once in 24 Years, to be lent to four Citizens without Interest for 10 Years. *Glocester* has received 700 *l.* already. 2. Mr. *Holden* of *London*, who gave 100 *l.* to be lent to two Merchants, at 50 *l.* each, for seven Years, paying only 33 *s.* 4 *d.* to the poor Debtors in *North-Gate* Prison. So also, 3. Mr. *Ellis* gave 50 *l.* to be lent to one without Interest. 4. Alderman *Wiltshire* also gave 100 *l.* to be so lent to five poor Tradesmen, as did also Mr. *Fettiplace* the like Sum on the same Conditions, and others smaller Sums.

Of the EARLS *and* DUKES *of* GLOCESTER.

The most ancient Earls, who took their Title from this Town, were, before the Conquest,

Eldol, a brave and noble *Britain*, who attending his King *Vortigern* to the Congress appointed by *Hengist*, the great *Saxon* Commander, to be held at *Ambresbury* in *Wiltshire*,

Digitized by Google

first, to treat of a Peace, when he saw *Hengist* and his Party fall upon the *Britains* and murther them with their Knives, which they had brought under their Cloaths, stood up manfully against them, and having slain seventy of the *Saxons*, escaped to *Gloucester*. He also took the same *Hengist* Prisoner in the Battle fought against the *Saxons* near the River *Dee*, when *Ambrosius* was King of the *Britains*, and by the Instigation of *Eldad*, then Bishop of *Gloucester*, cut off his Head. He was Earl about *A. C.* 461. Some have placed *William Fitz-Eustace* in the Front of the Earls of *Gloucester*; but Mr. *Camden* says, he never read of him, and believes there was never any such Man, and so we shall pass to

Swaine, the Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who (as Sir *William Dugdale* affirms) bore the Title of Earl of *Gloucester*, and (as Mr. *Camden* adds)

Britrick, a *Saxon*, who about the Time of the *Norman* Invasion was Lord of *Gloucester*. He had refused to marry *Maud*, the Conqueror's Queen, when she was a Virgin, which Contempt she so highly resented, that she caused the King her Husband to imprison him, and seize his Estate, which he gave to *Robert Fitz-Haimon* of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*, whose Daughter *Mabel* or *Sybil* being married to

Robert, the natural Son of K. *Henry* I. who thereupon made him Earl (or as the common Writers of that Age style him, Consul) of *Gloucester*. He was a Man of an undaunted Courage, which he gave wonderful Demonstrations of in vindicating the Empress *Maud*'s Title to the Crown against K. *Stephen*. He being taken Prisoner when K. *Stephen* was in *Maud*'s Possession, was redeemed by giving the King his Liberty. He built the Castles of *Cardiff* and *Bristol*, where he also founded a Monastery, dedicated to St. *James*, and lies buried in it.

William, his Son, succeeded him in his Honour. He resided at *Cardiff*, erected the Abbey of *Heinsham*, and dying *A. D.* 1183, left three Daughters, who successively conveyed this Honour to so many Families, *viz. Isabel* (the eldest, or as others the youngest) to

John, the Son of K. *Henry* II. who was thereupon declared Earl of *Gloucester*. He came to the Crown afterwards, and then putting away this Lady, bestowed her on (or as Mr. *Camden* says, sold her for 20000 Marks to) *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, at that time Earl of *Essex*, and created him the said

Jeoffrey de Mandeville Earl of *Gloucester*; but he dying without Issue,

Almaric Montfort, Son of the Earl of *Evreux*, who had married *Mabil*, the next Daughter of Earl *William* above mentioned; but he also died childless, and was buried at *Keinsham-Abbey*, leaving this Honour to

Richard de Clare, Earl of *Hertford*, who having married *Amicia*, the third Daughter of the said Earl *William*, took upon him, after the Death of *Mabil*, the Title of Earl of *Gloucester*. He was descended of *Richard Fitz Gilbert*, Grandson of *Jeoffrey*, the natural Son of *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*. His Successor was

Gilbert de Clare, the Son of the said *Amicia*. He mightily enriched his Family by marrying one of the Coheiresses of *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He died the 14th of King *Henry* III. and was buried at *Tewksbury*, leaving for his Heir

Richard de Clare, Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*. He died in the Wars against King *Henry* III. and was buried at *Tewksbury*. He was succeeded by his Son

Gilbert de Clare II. Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*, called the *Red*, from his Hair. He powerfully and prudently swayed much in the Barons Wars, as he inclined to them or the King; but falling under the Displeasure of K. *Edward* I. he was forced to surrender his Lands to him, till he received them again by his Marriage with *Joan de Acres*, that King's Daughter, by whom he had only one Son, (but three Daughters) named

Gilbert de Clare III. He was under Age at his Father's Death, and so his Mother marrying Sir *Ralph de Mortimer*, (or *Monthermer*, gave him the Title of Earl of *Gloucester* till her Son came of Age. He was slain at the Battel of *Sterling*, *A. D.* 1314, and his Body being presented to K. *Edward* by *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, without any Ransom, was buried at *Tewksbury* among his Ancestors, leaving his Honour and Estate to his Sisters *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, of whom the eldest being married to

Sir

Digitized by Google

Sir *Hugh de le Spenſer jun.* he was made Earl of *Gloceſter* in Right of his Wife. He was a great Favourite of King *Edward* II. who being depoſed by his Queen, and the Lords that joined with her, this Earl was hanged, and

Hugh de Audley Kt. who married the ſecond Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare* abovementioned, named *Margaret*, was created Earl of *Gloceſter* in Parliament 2 *Ed.* III. He left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who was married to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, from whom are deſcended the Earls of *Stafford*, and Dukes of *Buckingham* of *Thornbury*, and ſo the Honour became extinct in this Family after his Death. Some Years after King *Richard* II. made this Town a Dukedom, and created his Uncle

Thomas de Woodſtock, ſo called from the Place of his Nativity, the youngeſt Son of K. *Edward* III. Duke of *Gloceſter*. He was (as Mr. *Camden* deſcribes him) an ambitious Man, and of an unquiet Spirit, and behaving himſelf arrogantly towards his Nephew, fell under his Diſpleaſure, and being ſurpriz'd in his way to *London*, was hurried away to *Calais*, where he was ſmother'd between two Feather-Beds, *A. D.* 1397. A little before his Death he made a Confeſſion under his Hand, (as appears from the Parliament-Rolls) that by Virtue of a Patent extorted from the King, he had exerciſed Regal Authority, appeared arm'd in the King's Preſence, contumelioufly revil'd him, renounc'd his Allegiance, and entertain'd a Deſign to depoſe him, for which he was attainted of High-Treaſon after his Death, and his Honour being forfeited, was beſtowed by K. *Richard* II. on

Thomas Lord *de Spenſer*, who was created Earl of *Gloceſter* by that King. He was the Great Grandſon of *Hugh de le Spenſer* above named, and equally unfortunate in the Royal Favour; for K. *Richard* being depoſed by his Barons, this Lord was violently proſecuted by King *Henry* IV. who was raiſed to the Throne in his ſtead, and being attainted by Act of Parliament, was ignominiouſly degraded, and beheaded at *Briſtol*. After him this Honour lay dormant, till K. *Henry* V. *Reg.* 2. created his Brother

Humphrey of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Gloceſter*. He was Protector to his Nephew King *Henry* VI. and uſually ſtyled himſelf the Son, Brother and Uncle of Kings, Duke of *Gloceſter*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Lord High Chamberlain of *England*. He govern'd the Kingdom twenty five Years, and was by all Men called, The Good, and Father of his Country. Nevertheleſs, by the Malice of Queen *Margaret*, Wife of King *Henry* VI. he was ſeized, impriſoned, and ſoon after ſtrangled, (as was ſuppoſed) at *St. Edmondsbury* in 1446. He was buried at *St. Albans*; but common Fame reported him to lie in St. *Paul's* Church, where, becauſe it was uſual for many to walk till they loſt their Dinner, it became a Proverb for ſuch, That they dined with Duke *Humphrey*. He died without Iſſue, and this Dignity lay vacant, till K. *Edward* IV. 1 *Reg.* created his Brother

Richard, Duke of *Gloceſter*, a Perſon of mean Stature and Aſpect, but very bold and couragious. He commanded the Van of the Army at *Barnet* Field and *Tewkſbury*, wherein the Fate of K. *Henry* VI. was determin'd, the King himſelf being taken; with the Prince *Edward* his Son, whom this Duke, and his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, ſlew in their Brother King *Edward's* Preſence. From this time the Houſe of *York*, in the Perſon of K. *Edward* IV. poſſeſſed the Throne; but that King not long ſurviving theſe Conteſts, left his Son *Edward* V. his Succeſſor, and *Richard* Duke of *York*, in their Infancy; whereupon this Duke was declared Protector of the Kingdom, and Guardian of his two Nephews. Ambition upon this Occaſion raiſed his Deſires of the Crown; whereupon being willing to compaſs his Aim rather by Policy than Force, he, by his extreme Liberality, great Gravity, ſingular Affability, and impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, ſo gained the Affections of the People, that there was an humble Petition in the Name of the States of the Realm put up to him, praying him, "That for the publick Good and "Safety of the Kingdom, he would accept "of the Crown, and thereby ſupport his "tottering Country, which had been harraſſed and perplexed with Civil Wars, and "all ſorts of Miſeries, ever ſince his Brother K. *Edward* IV. had contracted that "unhappy Match with the Lady *Elizabeth* "*Grey*, without the Conſent of the Nobles, and contrary to the Cuſtom of the

Digitized by Google

" Church of *England*. And which is worſe, " after he had engaged in a ſtrict Contract " of Marriage with the Lady *Eleanor Butler*, Daughter to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, " from whence it was apparent, that this " Marriage was undeniably unlawful, and " that the Iſſue proceeding from it being " illegitimate, was incapable of inheriting " the Crown." Nor were the Children of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, his other Brother, better qualified for the Throne, ſince their Father died attainted of High-Treaſon; whereupon ſince none could doubt but he was the ſole and undoubted Heir of the Kingdom, whoſe Legitimacy none could queſtion, and whoſe Juſtice, Wiſdom, and Gallantry of Mind, they well underſtood, they did freely, and with unanimous Conſent, elect him to be their King, and with *Prayers* and Tears humbly beſought him to accept of the Kingdoms of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, as his, both by the Right of Inheritance and Election; which if he would do, they promis'd him all Faith, Duty and Allegiance. This Petition was preſented to him before he accepted of the Crown, and being afterwards brought to the Parliament, was approved of, and by them it was enacted, That by the Laws of God, Nature, and *England*, *Richard*, after a lawful Election, Inauguration, and Coronation, was, and is the true and undoubted King of *England*, &c. and that the Inheritance of them did rightfully belong to his Heirs lawfully begotten. But all this (as our Hiſtorians relate) did not ſecure his Title to his own Satisfaction, but being jealous of his Nephews Title, he inhumanely murther'd them, and uſurp'd the Throne; which he loſt in two Years, being ſlain in a pitch'd Battel in *Boſworth-Field* in *Leiceſterſhire* by K. *Henry* VII. who ſucceeded him. From this time this Honour was vacant, till King *Charles* II. created his Brother

Henry Duke of *Glouceſter*, *A. D.* 1659. He was a Prince of great Expectation, having a ſprightly Wit, and a Genius inclining to Buſineſs, which made his untimely Death to be much lamented, being but 20 Years old, when he died in 1660. He had no Succeſſor, till K. *William* III. in 1689 was pleaſed to create

William, the only Son of the Princeſs *Anne* by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Duke of *Glouceſter*; but he died in 1700, to the unſpeakable Loſs and Grief not only of his Royal Parents, but of the whole Nation, and can hardly be ſtill mentioned without Tears. The Title hath lain dormant ever ſince, and having been ſo unfortunate to many that have enjoy'd it, eſpecially of the Royal Family, 'tis not convenient (perhaps) that it ever be revived.

Having thus largely accounted for *Glouceſter*, we ſhall now take our Leave of it, but with the *Severn* in our Company, which invites us to take Notice of

Lanthony, one of the South-Hamlets of this City, famous for the Monaſtery which once ſtood there, and of which there ſtill remain great Ruins. We muſt reſerve a more large Relation of it to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, contenting our ſelves to give the beſt Account we can of it ſince the Suppreſſion in this place. The Scite of the Monaſtery, and Lands adjoining, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. to Sir *Arthur Porter*, whoſe only Daughter marrying to Sir *John Scudamore*, this Eſtate came into that Family, and the preſent *James* Lord Viſcount *Scudamore*, of *Homme-Lacy* in *Herefordſhire*, is now the Proprietor of them. He has a handſome beautiful Houſe at *Newarke* in this Hamlet, which hath a delicious Proſpect over *Glouceſter* it ſelf, the *Severn*, and the neighbouring Vale. It was anciently the Houſe of the Priory of *Lanthony*.

This Hamlet at the Diſſolution was exempted from the Payment of Tithes, becauſe it belonged to the Priory; but *John* Lord *Scudamore*, in 1662, generouſly annexed all the Tithes of *Lanthony* to the Rectory of *Hempſted*, and cauſed it to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, by which means it was improved above 50 *l.* yearly. This Hamlet is five Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts chiefly of rich Meadow and Paſture. The *Severn* having paſſed this Hamlet, and united its Stream near *Newark Houſe*, lately rebuilt by the Lord *Scudamore*, comes ſoon to

Hempſted, a Pariſh of about ſix Miles in compaſs; *Edrick the Long handed*, a Thane of Earl *Harold*, held this Town at the Time of the Conqueror's general Survey, from whom it paſſed to *Milo* Earl of *Hereford*, who gave

Digitized by Google

gave this Manor to the Priory of *Lanthony* aboveſaid, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was given to *Thomas Atkyns*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 57 *Henry* VIII. and continues ſtill in his Family, Sir *Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton* being the preſent Lord.

The Tithes of this Pariſh, with certain Lands, and a Liberty of fiſhing in the *Severn*, were given by K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. to *Arthur Porter* Eſq; and the ſmall Tithes to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, 24 *Eliz.* The Church is in the Patronage of the Lord *Scudamore*, who has not only improved the Rectory, by the Addition of the Tithes of *Lanthony*, worth 50 *l. per Ann.* but built a ſtrong, handſome Parſonage-Houſe, which coſt him 700 *l.*

The Church here ſtands upon an Hill, and hath a Tower between the Body of it and the Chancel, in which is an Effigies of a Judge in his Robes, lying at length on a Monument, for *Richard Atkyns* Eſq; Chief Juſtice of *South-Wales*, who died in 1610. There is alſo an Inſcription for *Eleanor Atkyns*, his Wife, and ſeveral others for the Family of the *Porters*. There is an Hamlet in this Pariſh called *Ree*, about half a Mile from the Church.

Elmore, ſo called from the Plenty of Eels taken in the Moors belonging to this Pariſh. *John de Burg*, eldeſt Son of *Hugh de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, held the Manor here 44 *Henry* III. and from him it deſcended to *Nicholas de Guiſe*, by the Marriage of a near Relation of the *Burgs*, 46 *Henry* III. This Family of the *Guiſes* have enjoyed this Manor ever ſince, and have a large Houſe here. Sir *John Guiſe* of *Rendcomb* is now the Lord, and ſo this Manor has been in the Family of the *Guiſes* 448 Years.

The Church is an Impropriation, belonging to Sir *John Guiſe*, who allows the Curate the ſmall Tithes, worth 20 *l. per Ann.* The Building is double, ſupported by Pillars. It has a North-Ile, and a Tower with Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*. There are two Monuments, the one of Alabaſter, the other of black and white Marble, for Sir *William Guiſe* and Mr. *John Guiſe*. This Pariſh is ſix Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of rich Paſture and Arable.

From this Place we have a Proſpect of *Prinkmarſh*, a pleaſant Seat on the Side of an Hill, belonging to *John Bridgman* Eſq; It belonged anciently to the Abbot of *Gloceſter*, who had a Manſion-Houſe here, and was on that Account made Extra-Parochial; but at the Diſſolution it being given to *Edward Bridges* and *Dorothy Pray*, 36 *Hen.* VIII. and the Reverſion ſettled on Sir *William Sandys* and *Tho. Spencer*, 4 *Jac.* Sir *John Bridgman*, Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*, who was deſcended of an ancient Family dwelling at *Little-Dean* in this County, purchaſed it, and his Poſterity have enjoy'd it ever ſince. The Houſe is old, but is render'd very pleaſant by its fine Gardens, and a large Park. It is in the Pariſh of *Upton St. Leonard*. A little lower, on the ſame Side of the *Severn*, the *Stroud*, a pretty River, which riſes in *Cotſwould* Hills, ſlides into it. The Water of it is ſaid to have a peculiar Quality to dye Reds. On it

Brimpſield ſtands, near the Riſe, once a Place of ſome Repute for its Caſtle and Priory, which was a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Stephen de Fonteney* in *Normandy*, and being diſſolved by K. *Henry* V. was given by King *Edward* IV. among other Lands, to the Dean and Canons of *St. George's* Chapel at *Windſor*.

The Manor of this Town was at the *Norman* Conqueſt held by one *Dunn*, a *Saxon*; but he taking part with King *Harold*, the Conqueror ſeiz'd on it, and gave it, with other Lands, to *Osborn Giffard*, one of his Captains, whoſe Poſterity held it to the 15th of K. *Edward* II. when it was granted to *Hugh de Spencer*, and upon his Forfeiture, to *Maurice*, the Son of the Lord *Berkeley*, for Life, and upon his Death to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, who purchaſed a Charter for a weekly Market on *Tueſdays* here, and a Fair on the Eve of the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti*; but both have been long diſuſed. From this Royal Family this Manor, by the Marriage of the Heireſs, paſſed firſt to the Earl of *March*, *Edmund Mortimer*, next to the Earl of *Cambridge*, then to the Lord *Chandois*, and laſtly to *Miles Sandys* of *Latimers* in *Buckinghamſhire*, younger Brother of *Edwin Sandys*, Archbiſhop of *York*, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains. They have here a pleaſant Seat, with a large Park to it, and keep a Court yearly.

The

Digitized by Google

The Church is a Rectory of 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of Mr. *Sandys*. The Building of it is small, having a low Tower in the middle, with Battlements. The Parish is six Miles in compass, and has two Hamlets belonging to it, *viz. Caudle-Green* and *Maules-Town*. Part of *Bardlip-Town*, containing nine Houses, is in this Parish.

Edgworth, so called because it is situated on the Side of an Hill, a Parish six Miles in compass, consisting chiefly of arable Ground, thro' which there is a Brook that runs into the River *Stroud*. Part of *Pinbury-Park* lies in this Parish.

One *Elwin* held this Manor in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor; but *Roger de Lacy* obtain'd it of the Conqueror. *Ademar de Valencia*, Son of *William de Valencia* Earl of *Pembroke*, was seiz'd of *Edgworth* 17 *Ed.* II. 1322; but soon after *Walter Helvin* held it, from whom it passed thro' divers Hands to the *Raleghs*, who held it above 200 Years. It is now the Estate of *Nathaniel Ridler* Esq; who was High-Sheriff of this County in 1694, and has a new-built House in this Parish.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 60 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Ridler* is Patron. The Building is but small, but has a Tower at the West End.

Saperton, a Parish eight Miles in compass, consisting most of Arable. A Brook which runs into the *Stroud* parts this Parish from *Bisley*.

One *Ulfe*, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign. He was the third Son of King *Harold*, whom the Conqueror having slain, he was deprived of this Manor, and it was given to *Robert Todeni*, who gave a Plough-Land in this Parish to the Priory of *Belvoir*, which he had founded, to pray for the Soul of *Adela* his Wife. It continued not long in the Family of *Todeni*, but passing to the *Flemmings*, *Lisles*, and *Nottinghams*, came at length by Marriage to the *Poole*, 7 *Henry* VII. in whose Family it continued till 1660, when Sir *Henry Pool* sold it to Sir *Robert Atkyns*, whose Son of the same Name is the present Lord, and has a large Stone-House near the Church.

It is remarkable of this Family of the *Atkyns's*, that there has been always one of them presiding in some of the Courts of Judicature of this Kingdom above 300 Years.

The Church is a Rectory of 120 *l. per Annum*. Sir *Robert Atkyns* is Patron of it. It is built in the Form of a Cross, with a Spire in the middle, and is dedicated to St. *Kenelm*. In the North-Ile there is an handsome Monument of Alabaster, with two Statues kneeling, in Memory of Sir *Henry Pool* and *Ann* his Wife, and another for Sir *Devereux Pool*, with divers Inscriptions, of which the chief is for *Henry Wentworth*, Son of the Earl of *Cleveland*, and Major-General to K. *Charles* I. who died in 1644.

There are two Hamlets belonging to this Parish, *viz.* 1. *Frampton Mansel*, so called because it anciently belonged to the Family of the *Mansels*. 2. *Hayly*. Both of them lie about a Mile from the Church. From hence the River passes, and gives Name to

Stroud, a little Market-Town, famous for Cloathing, and particularly for dying of Scarlet, which perhaps may be imputed to the Clearness of the Water. It stands upon an Hill, and is the chief Residence of the Clothiers of these Parts, whose Trade, 'tis said, amounts to 50000 *l. per Ann.* some making 1000 Cloaths a Year for their own Share. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and two Fairs, on *May* 1. and *Aug.* 10. Sir *Robert Atkyns* has the Profits of them. The Manor was anciently in the *Whitingtons*, but now is divided amongst many considerable Freeholders.

The Church was anciently a Chapel of Ease to *Bisley*. It is now an Impropriation, vested in the Earl of *Coventry*, who pays 10 *l.* a Year to the Curate, who is otherwise maintained by the Contributions of the Parishioners, being licensed after their Nomination by the Bishop. The Building is 90 Foot long, and 40 broad, with an high Spire-Steeple at the West End, and a Tower in the Middle. There are three handsome Monuments in the South-Ile. The Chancel is 33 Foot long, and 16 wide, having in it an handsome Monument for Mr. *Freame* at *Lypiat-Hall*, who died in the Year of our Lord 1664.

Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has given 30 *l.* a Year to this Parish for the Maintenance of a School-master, who is to have 10 *l.* a Year of it, and the other 20 *l.* a Year is to put out poor

Digitized by Google

Children Apprentices, and other charitable Uſes mentioned in the Deed of Gift. Here is alſo 17 *l.* a Year given for the Repair of the Church; and if there be any Overplus, it is to be beſtowed on the Poor, who are alſo endowed with ſeveral other leſſer Charities.

To this Pariſh belong four Hamlets; 1. *Upper-Lypiat*, anciently the Lordſhip of the *Monſels*, but now of Mr. *Stephens*, whoſe Anceſtors purchas'd it in the Reign of King *James* I. He has a large Seat here, with a Chapel adjoining. 2. *Lower-Lypiat*, the ancient Seat of the *Freams*, but now or late of *Charles Cox* Eſq; one of the Judges of *Wales*, and not long ſince a Member of Parliament for *Cirenceſter*. 3. *Pakenhill*, the Manor of the *Warners*, who have been Lords of it ever ſince 17 *Car.* I. and have a good Houſe here, as alſo hath Mr. *Field*, whoſe Family have long reſided here. 4. *Stain Bridge*. There was anciently another *Lypiat*, which belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, and was at the Suppreſſion, 38 *Henry* VIII. given to *John Pope*. A little below this Place the *Stroud* receives a little Rill, which comes from

Painſwick, a Market-Town, thought to be the wholeſomeſt Air in this County. It takes its Name from the *Paius*, an ancient Family, who were Lords of it for ſome time; but at length it paſſed by the Marriage of a Coheireſs to the *Mancdeuſſy's*, and from them to *Audomar de Valencia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who purchaſed a Charter for a weekly Market to be kept on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Sept.* 8. as they ſtill continue, with another Fair on *Whitſun-Tueſday*. The *Jourynghams* are now Lords of it, who have a good Houſe and Park.

The Church is a Vicarage of 120*l.* a Year. The Advowſon of it belonged formerly to the Priory of *Lanthony*, as did alſo the Impropriation. But after the Diſſolution, the former was granted firſt to *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, and after his Attainder to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, whoſe Nephew ſold it to Sir *Henry Winſton*, of whom it was purchaſed in the Name of Truſtees for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, who are now the Patrons. The latter is veſted in divers Proprietors.

The Building is large and handſome, and hath a North-Ile and neat Spire at the Weſt End. There are two Chancels, the biggeſt of which belongs to the Impropriator, and hath in it an handſome Monument for Dr. *Seaman*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe: The leaſt was a Chantry-Chapel, and has in it a Marble Monument for Sir *William Kingſton*, Lord of the Manor.

The Pariſh is 12 Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of good Arable and Paſture, thro' which a Brook runs into the *Stroud*. It has four Hamlets belonging to it, *viz.* 1. *Edge-Tything*. 2. *Spendbed-Tything*, granted by the Crown to Sir *William Kingſton*, 32 *Hen.* VIII. and now is in the *Jourynghams*. 3. *Sheepſcombe*, where is a Gallows kept up in Memory of its ancient Privileges. 4. *Stroud-End*, where Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has a good Houſe and Eſtate.

The Manor of *Ebworth* in this Pariſh belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, 17 *Ed.* III. but now is the Eſtate of Mr. *Wood*, the Heir of the *Woods* of *Brookrup*.

Kinsborow-Hill, called alſo *Caſtle Godwin*, is an ancient Fortification on a very ſteep Hill in this Pariſh, from whence there is a large Proſpect on the *Severn*, and Vale beneath. It is ſurrounded by double deep Trenches. The Name is deriv'd from *Kynemares-Barrow*, which in the *Saxon* Language ſignifies, The King's eminent Hill.

Minching-Hampton, *i. e.* the Monaſtery of *Hampton*, ſo called becauſe it belonged to the Monaſtery of Nuns called *Minchings* at *Caen* in *Normandy*. *Aldred* Biſhop of *Worceſter* gave it to the Monks of *Worceſter* before the Conqueſt, *A. D.* 1061; but when the *Norman* prevail'd, and got the Throne, *Roger de Poory* begged it of him, and took it from the Monaſtery; which Sacrilege, ſays *Heming*, a Monk of *Worceſter*) God ſoon puniſh'd him for; for he fell into Diſgrace with the Conqueror, who ſeiz'd all his Lands, and gave this Manor to the Nuns of *Caen* in *Normandy*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued, till K. *Henry* V. ſuppreſſed the Alien-Monaſteries, and ſettled it upon his ſtately Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middleſex*; of which in that County.

One of the Abbeſſes of *Caen* purchaſed a Grant of a Market and Fairs 53 *Henry* III. which are ſtill continued, the Market being kept

Digitized by Google

kept weekly on *Thurſdays*, and the Fairs on *October* 12, and the *Monday* after *Trinity*.

After the Suppreſſion of Abbeys, this Manor was granted to *Anſcums* Lord *Windſor*, in Exchange for certain Lands of that Lord's near *Hampton-Court*, in whoſe Family it continued, till *Thomas* Lord *Windſor* ſold it to Mr. *Samuel Shepherd*, whoſe Son *Philip* is the preſent Lord, and has a large Houſe here, with a Park, near the Church, and a good Eſtate in this and the neighbouring Pariſhes.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 200 *l.* a Year. The Advowſon was anciently in the Abbeſs of *Caen* and *Sion*; but was given at the Diſſolution to *Henry* Earl of *Northampton* and others, 10 *Jac.* but now is in Mr. *Shepherd*. The Pariſh of *Redborough* is annexed to this Rectory. The Building is large, in the Form of a Croſs. It hath Iles on each Side, and a Tower with Battlements in the Middle. In the North-Ile are divers Inſcriptions; the chief are for Mr. *Hampton*, a great Benefactor to this Church and Pariſh, and Mr. *George Small*. In the South-Ile is a Statue of one Mr. *Anſtis*, lying croſs-legged, with a Sword and Shield by him, and his Wife at his Feet.

In the Chancel are two handſome Monuments for Mr. *Philip Redpath*, a *Scotchman*, and Mr. *Jeremiah Buck*, with ſeveral Inſcriptions for Men and Women.

The Pariſh is pretty large, conſiſting moſt of Arable, and bounded on the North by the *Stroud*, and on the South by the Brook *Avening*. It hath 12 Hamlets belonging to it, and a large Common called *Amberly*. There are very large Camps, with deep Trenches, near this Town. On the Brook is

Woodcheſter, a ſmall Pariſh of ſix Miles in compaſs, about two Miles diſtant from *Minching-Hampton*. *Brictrith*, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confeſſor and K. *William* I. but how it was diſpoſed of afterwards, we know not. We find that, 24 *Ed.* I. *John Maltravers* held this Manor of *William* Earl *Marſhal*, and in his Family it continued, till by the Marriage with the Coheireſs it came to the Earls of *Arundel*, who held it a long time; but 6 *Eliz.* it was granted from them to the *Huntleys*, who ſold it to Sir *Robert Ducy*, whoſe Daughter's Son *Matthew-Ducy Moreton* now enjoys it.

If we may believe Tradition, *Guetta*, Earl *Godwin's* Lady, to make Reſtitution for her Husband's Fraud at *Berkley*, built a Religious Houſe here, the Ornaments of which are yet in part to be ſeen in the Teſſeraick-work of painted Beaſts and Flowers, which appears in the Church-yard two or three Foot under Ground in making the Graves; but the Learned ſcruple not to contradict this Story, ſuppoſing it to be the Floor of the Habitation of ſome *Roman* General, who gave Name to the Caſtle. The Dimenſions of this Pavement are found to be of a conſiderable Breadth and Length, tho' they are not yet fully diſcover'd.

The Church is a Rectory of 70 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of Mr. *Moreton*: The Building is but ſmall, and Tower at the Weſt End low. There are two handſome Monuments in the Chancel, the one for Sir *George Huntley*, and his Wife and ten Children, and the other for Mr. *Robert Bridges* and his Wife.

Here is a Free-School, erected at the Coſt and Charge of Mr. *Nathaniel Cambridge*, who gave 1200 *l.* for that purpoſe to this Pariſh; but it ſtands at *Scintly-Farm* in *Hampton* Pariſh. One Mrs *Says* alſo has given 400 *l.* to endow and erect a School to teach the poor Girls of this Village to write and read. Near this Place Weſtward ſtands

Stanley St. Leonard, ſo called from the Priory dedicated to that Saint, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Stanley* adjoining, called *Stanley-Kings*, becauſe a *Mercian* King had anciently a Palace there. There are ſtill remaining ſome Ruins of the Priory; of which more afterwards. It is a ſmall Market-Town; the Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs (which were granted by K. *Edward* II. and renewed in 1620,) are kept on *Nov.* 6. and the *Saturday* after St. *Swithin's*-Day, *July* 15.

Godric and *Wiſmd* held this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *Radulph de Berchelai* in the Conqueror's Time, whoſe Deſcendants poſſeſſed it for many Succeſſions, as low as the Reign of King *Richard* II. The Family of the *Wykys's* are found to be Lords of it, 4 *Reg. Ed.* IV. and continued long ſo; but at preſent

Digitized by Google

William Whitmore, of *Staffordshire*, Esq; is the Lord of it.

Roger Lord *Berkley* founded a Monastery for *Benedictine* Monks in this Place in 1146, and having endowed it well, gave it, with all its Rights, to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, to which it was a Cell till the Diſſolution, when it was given to Sir *Anthony Kingſton*, who ſoon after conveyed it to Mr. *Sandford* of *Stonehouſe*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoys it, and hath his Seat in the old Priory, which is near the Church.

The Church is an Impropriation, worth 60 *l.* a Year, and pays only 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly to the Curate. Mr. *Sandford* is the Impropriator, who by leaſing his Tithes to the Curate, makes the Benefice now worth 40 *l. per Ann.* The Building is in the Form of a Croſs, with a Tower in the middle, and dedicated to St. *Swithin*. From hence the *Stroud* leads us to

Baſtington, or *Baſington*, a Pariſh 9 Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture and Arable, becauſe it lies upon the *Stroud*, which grows wide at this Place, where it empties it ſelf into the *Severn* near the *Framelode-Paſſage*.

Winebold de Balon, Son of *Drw* or *Drago de Baley*, or *Baladon*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, obtained this Manor, and gave the Tithes to the Monks of *Bermondſey* in *Surrey*, and a Mill in *Framelode* to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*. His Poſterity enjoy'd it for above 200 Years, till for want of Male Iſſue it paſſed by the Marriage of the Heireſſes to the *Audleys*, Earls of *Gloceſter* by their Right, and Earls of *Stafford*, in which laſt Family it remained to 13 *Eliz.* when it was ſold to *Edward Stephens*, in whoſe Family it ſtill remains, Mr. *Nathaniel Stephens* being the preſent Lord. He hath a beautiful Stone-Houſe near the Church here.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 140 *l.* a Year. The Advowſon did anciently belong to the *Benedictine* Nunnery at *Clerkenwell*, *London*, and after the Diſſolution was granted to Sir *William Herbert*; but now it belongs to Mr. *Stephens*. The Building hath a South-Ile, and a low Tower and Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *Michael*. There was a Chantry in this Church, dedicated to *Tho. Becket* and St. *Catherine*, to which the Prior of *St. Leonard Stanley* preſented. In the Weſt Window are the Arms of the Earls of *Gloceſter*, and in the Chancel ſeveral Inſcriptions, but moſt of them for the Family of the *Stephens's*.

Mr. *Richard Capel*, Rector of this Pariſh, a Perſon eminent for Piety and Learning, reſign'd his Parſonage in 1633, and practis'd Phyſick at *Pitchcomb* near *Stroud*, becauſe he would not read the Book of Sports on the Lord's Day. He publiſhed ſeveral Books of Devotion, and was choſen one of the Aſſembly of Divines, but would not ſit. While he was Rector here, Mr. *William Pemble*, a Perſon ſufficiently known by his Writings, but a rigid *Calviniſt*, retired to his Houſe, and dying there in 1623, lies buried in the Church-yard.

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Alkerton*, poſſeſſed by *Chetel*, a *Saxon*, who not taking part with K. *Harold*, was ſuffer'd to enjoy it by the Conqueror, and leave it to his Poſterity. The Manor is now Mr. *Stephens's*. 2. *Nup-End*. 3. *Weſt-End*. 4. *Mill-End*. 5. *Church End*. 6. *Nar-End*. The *Severn* now grows wider and deeper, and after ſome Windings leads to

Frampton, a Pariſh eight Miles in compaſs, conſiſting chiefly of Meadow and Paſture. It is bounded with three Rivers, *viz.* on the Weſt with the *Severn*, on the South with *Berkley-River*, and on the North with the *Stroud*.

It is no Market-Town, but has a Fair on *February* 3, called *Frying-Pan-Fair*, yearly.

One *Erneſi* held *Frantone* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor. *Drogo de Pons*, who attended *William* the *Norman* into *England*, obtained this Manor for his Reward. After the Conqueſt was made, he left it to his Brother *Richard*, whoſe Poſterity ſettling at *Clifford* in *Herefordſhire*, took the Surname of *Clifford* from thence. They long enjoyed this Manor, which had a Right to Markets and Fairs; but at length it came by the Heireſſes to *Robert Fitz-Pain*, who being Steward of the King's Houſhold, had a Confirmation of Markets and Fairs in *Frampton*, 4 *Ed.* II. then to the *Cludiocks*, and laſtly to the *Arundels*, who ſold it to *Humphrey Hooke*, Alderman of *Briſtol*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Heel-Hooke* is the preſent Lord of it.

But tho' the Manor of *Frampton* went out of the Name of the *Cliffords* ſome Ages ſince;

Digitized by Google

since, yet the Capital Messuage or Seat remained in a younger Branch of the same Family till this present Age, when *John Clifford* died, leaving only three Daughters.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 10 *l. per Annum*. *Edmond Clifford* Esq; is Patron. The Impropriation is worth 50 *l. per Ann.* and belongs to Mr. *Clifford*, who has two Parts of the Tithes of the Parish, and the Vicar has the third. The Building hath two Ile's, and a Chapel on each Side the Chancel, and a Tower and Pinnacles at the West End. The middle Chancel belongs to the Vicar, and the two Chapels to the Impropriator.

In the Chancel is a very handsome Tomb, but the Inscription is worn out, as are also some other ancient ones. In the Wall are the Effigies of a Man cross-legged, and a Woman lying along, for some of the *Cliffords*. There is a raised Tomb in the South-Ile for *Henry Clifford* Esq; and *Mabel* his Wife, with many Inscriptions for others of the same Family, as there are also in the North-Chapel.

A Mill in this Parish, and a Meadow adjoining to it, called *Letton*, was given by *Walter*, who first took the Name of *Clifford*, to the Nuns of *Godstow* in *Oxfordshire*, to pray for the Souls of *Margaret* his Wife, and *Rosamund* his Daughter, who had been Concubine to K. *Henry* II. and lies buried in the Choir of the Nunnery at *Godstow*. The Knights-Templers also were seized of some Lands in *Frampton* upon *Severn*, 2 *Henry* I.

Mr. *Jasper Selwin*, Mr. *William Clutterbuck*, and Mr. *Joseph Hains*, have each of them an handsome House and Estate in this Parish. The *Severn* a little lower receives the River *Gam*, upon which stands

Cambridge, a small Country Village or Hamlet to *Slimbridge*, memorable for nothing but what *Æthelard*, an old Monk, writeth of it, *viz.* That at the Bridge here, when the *Danes* had passed over it laden with Spoils, the *West-Saxons* and *Mercians* received them with a bloody Encounter in *Woodnesfield*, in which *Healfden*, *Cimil*, and *Ingwar*, three of their Princes, were slain. This Manor afterwards belonged to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and some Lands in it were given to a Chantry in this Place, which were granted to Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, 5 *Jac.*

Slymbridge lies over against it, a Parish 10 Miles in compass, consisting of rich Meadow, good Pasture and Arable, being bounded with the *Severn* and *Gam*. The Ancestors of the Earl of *Berkeley*, who is the present Lord of the Manor of *Slymbridge*, have been the Owners of it almost ever since the Conquest, saving some little Interval in King *Henry* VII. and VIII.'s Reigns, when it was in the Crown, but reverted to them again 4 *Ed.* VI. and has ever since continued in that Family. It has a Fair on *St. Catharine*'s-Day, *Nov.* 25.

Many Hundreds of Acres of very rich Meadow, called the *New-Grounds*, have lately been gained from the *Severn*, which belong to the Earl of *Berkeley*, because his Manor extends to the middle of the River. The Attorney-General in King *Charles* I.'s Reign began a Suit in the Exchequer to entitle the Crown to them, but dropt it when it came to Trial. There is a Common in this Parish called the *Wash*, consisting of very rich Ground, sometimes overflowed by the *Severn*, which, if it were inclosed, would be worth 1000 *l.* a Year.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 150 *l. per Ann.* The Patronage was anciently in the *Berkeley* Family, but now 'tis in *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, to which the Rector pays 10 *l. per Ann.* for Choir-Musick on the top of the College-Tower on *May-Day*. Several of the Rectors of this Parish have been Men of Note, and made Bishops, as Dr. *Berkeley*, Dr. *Stokesley*, and Dr. *Oglethorp*. The Building is large and high, adorned with Battlements, and having an handsome Spire-Steeple at the West End, and an Ile on each Side. To the Chancel also is joined an handsome Vestry. At the West End of it, where there is an Inscription in Memory of the dreadful Tempest which happen'd *Nov.* 27, 1703. is an handsome Monument for Mrs. *Mary Davis*, who died in 1630, and in the Chancel there are several Inscriptions for the Rectors of the Parish.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish, *viz.* 1. *Hurst.* 2. *Sages.* 3. *Churches-End.* 4. *More.* 5. *Gossington*, of which the Hall is the Seat of *William Essington* Esq;

6. *King's*-

Digitized by Google

6. *Kingston.* 7. *Slymbridge Street*, where the Wharf belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin's* in *Briſtol*, given by one of the *Berkeley* Family, and after the Diſſolution granted to that See. 8. *Cambridge*, before mentioned.

There is a Family in this Pariſh named *Knights*, who have dwelt here for many Generations, and are diſtinguiſhed for having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand. Something higher up the River *Cam* is ſituate

Durſley, a Market-Town, whoſe Inhabitants were in old Times ſuch ſharp Traders, that when any Man over-reached his Neighbour, or was worſe than his Word, 'twas reply'd Proverbially, *He is a Man of* Durſley. 'Tis now a noted Cloathing-Town. The Town is a Corporation, tho' it ſends no Members to Parliament, being govern'd by a Bailiff and four Conſtables. The Market is on *Thurſday* weekly, and Fairs on St. *Mark's* Day, *April* 25, and St. *Clement's* Day, *November* 23. There was of old a Caſtle in this Town, and a Field adjoining keeps up the Memory of it, tho' the Caſtle is quite gone, being called *Caſtle-Field*.

The Manor and Caſtle of this Town was given to *Roger de Berkeley* in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, and continued without Interruption in that Family to the Reign of *Edward* IV. when it deſcended to the *Wekys's*, the Poſterity of an Heireſs of the *Berkeleys*. *Robert Wekys* ſold it to the *Eſcourts*, 9 *Eliz.* and *Walter Eſcourt* of *Laſborough* is the preſent Lord; but the Earl of *Berkeley* is Viſcount of it, and it gives Title to his eldeſt Son, hence called Lord *Durſley*. The preſent Rt. Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*, who ſignalized himſelf ſo much by Sea in the late War, does this Town a great Honour to take his Title from it.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 70 *l.* a Year. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, but was in 1475 annexed to the Archdeaconry, as it now continues. The Building hath two Iles on each Side, and an handſome Spire at the Weſt End. 'Tis dedicated to the Holy Trinity. One Mr. *Tanner* erected a Chantry in the South Ile, and dedicated it to St. *James*, whence it was called *Tanner's* Chapel. There is an Effigies of a Man lying in the Nich of the Wall in it, ſuppoſed to be Mr. *Tanner's*, the Founder.

Mr. *Thrugmorton Trotman* hath given to this Church 15 *l.* a Year for a weekly Lecture, which is duly paid by the Haberdaſhers Company in *London*. There are alſo ſome leſſer Charities given by pious Chriſtians for the Repair of the Church, maintaining the Poor, and teaching poor Children to read.

There is a large Hamlet of 100 Houſes in this Pariſh, called *Woodmancot*, the Manor of which Place belonged for many Years to the *Berkeleys*; but now Mr. *John Arundel* is Lord of it, and has a good Houſe and Eſtate there. Returning to the *Severn*,

Berkeley is the firſt Town of Note in our way. It is ſo called from *Berk*, a Birch-Tree, and *Leac*, which ſignifies a Paſture. The Pariſh is the largeſt in the County; for taking in the Tythings, and ſeveral Appendices, it is 24 Miles in compaſs. It conſiſts of much rich Meadowing, the *Severn* running by its Side for near ſix Miles, good Paſture and Arable, which makes it famous for good Cheeſe.

The Town is an ancient Borough, tho' it ſends no Members to Parliament, and has a Mayor, who is ſworn at the Court-Leet of the Lord *Berkeley*, and his Brethren the Aldermen, among whom the Mayor always is one, when he is out of his Office. Here is a Market weekly on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair on *May* 3. The Caſtle adjoins to it, and is a ſtrong Building.

The Manor did anciently belong to the famous Nunnery of this Town, till *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* caſt his Eye upon this fruitful Place, and contrived to debauch the Nuns, by ſending a beautiful Youth, his Nephew, among them, that if he could effect his Deſign, he might beg their Poſſeſſions upon the Account of their Wickedneſs. The Trick proved ſucceſsful, the young Man grew intimate with many of the Nuns, yea with the Abbeſs her ſelf, who [illegible]ved with Child. Earl *Godwin* acquaints the devout King *Edward* with their Wickedneſs, who finding it true, upon a legal Inquiſition, ſeizes their Lands, and gives them to Earl *Godwin*. But as he met with a Check from his Lady immediately, who would not eat of the Bread that came from ſuch ill gotten Lands,

Digitized by Google

Lands, so he enjoyed not the Fruits of his Wickedness long; for part of the Possessions, which were then a large fruitful Isle, was soon after irrecoverably swallow'd up by the Sea, and since retain the Name of *Godwin-Sands*, and he and his whole Family not long after were rooted out of the Land.

William the Conqueror about this time obtained the Crown, and gave this Manor to *Roger* a *Norman*, who had assisted him, and thereupon took upon him the Name of *Roger de Berkeley*. He was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Stanley St. Leonards*, and in his latter time became a shorn Monk there. He had no Children, and so this Manor descended to *William de Berkeley*, his Nephew. His Son *Roger* was violently ejected out of his Castle and Honour; but his Grandson of the same Name was restored to his Barony of *Dursley* by King *Henry* II. but the Manor of *Berkeley* was given to *Robert Fitz Harding*, whose Posterity have enjoyed it ever since, having changed their Name to *Berkeley* when they came to reside here. The present Earl is lineally descended from them, and is Lord of this Manor and Castle, termed in ancient Records, The Honour of *Berkeley*.

This Manor is one of the largest in Extent in *England*, most of the Towns in the Hundred, and many in other Places of the County, depending on it, in all near 30 Parishes. *Roger* Lord *Dursley* paid a Fee-farm Rent to the King of 500*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* which shews the Greatness of the Estate. The Lands at this Day held of this Manor are esteemed to be worth 36000*l.* a Year. *Rubers* II. Lord *Berkeley*, purchased a Charter of Fairs to be kept on this his Manor so early as the first of K. *John*.

Historians tell us, that K. *Edward* II. being deprived of his Kingdom, by the Artifice of his Queen, was imprison'd in the Castle here, and put under the Custody of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, who was allowed 100*s.* a Day for the King's Maintenance. He was thought to treat the King too kindly, and thereupon was commanded to deliver up the Castle and his Royal Prisoner to *John* Lord *Maltravers*, and *Thomas Gourney*, who murder'd him, being induced to it by the subtle Answer of *Adam* Bishop of *Hereford*, whom they consulted about it, and he gave them this enigmatical Reply, capable of two contrary Senses.

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.

i. e.

To look to shed King Edward's *Blood,*
Be not afraid, I think it good.

This Sense the Bishop desired his Words might be understood in, as indeed they were, and so they inhumanely slew him, by running a red-hot Spit up his Fundament. This the Bishop did out of Revenge, because he had been before fined for his Crimes by that King. But that he might secure himself from Blame, if this Order should be after looked into, he left it uncomma'd, and so it might be as well understood in this Sense;

Don't dare to shed King Edward's *Blood;*
To be afraid, I think it good.

The Room where this bloody Fact was committed, is still to be seen at *Berkeley-Castle*, tho' that Fortress is not so large by much as it has formerly been.

The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 120*l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of the Earl of *Berkeley*. The Building is very large and handsome, with an Ile on each Side, a spacious Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel, now made the Burial-place of the Earl of *Berkeley*'s Family, and an handsome Vestry, and a strong Tower. The Impropriation belongs to the Earl of *Berkeley*, and is worth 300*l. per Annum*, but is at present vested in Mr. *North* and Mr. *Head*. It was anciently the Possession of the Abbey of St. *Austin* in *Bristol*, and at the Dissolution was granted by K. *Henry* VIII. to the Dean and Chapter there, and is now become the Estate of the Earl of *Berkeley* by Exchange.

In the Church is a very handsome Monument for *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, of white Marble, the Effigies of himself and his Lady lying on it. He died in 1385. In the Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel there is also a stately Monument of white Marble for *James* Lord *Berkeley*, whose Effigies, with his Sons, lies upon it at length. He died in 1463. Here is also another stately Monument of white Marble for *Henry* Lord

Digitized by Google

Lord *Berkeley*, who died in 1613. His Effigies and his Lady's lie at length upon it. There are alſo ſome Inſcriptions.

There are divers ſmall Benefactions given to the Poor of this Pariſh, and in 1697 Mr. *Samuel Thamer*, a Phyſician, gave certain Lands in *Olveſton* and *Rockhampton*, worth 18 *l. per Annum*, for a Free-School in this Place.

There are ſeven conſiderable Hamlets or Tithings in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. The Borough of *Berkeley*, where Mr. *Raymond* has an handſome Houſe. 2. *Ham*, in which are *Clapton*, *Barrington*, *Whitly-Park*, *Peddington*, and *New Park*. 3. *Hinton*, which contains *Sanager*, anciently called *Seven-Hanger*, and part of *Halmore*. 4. *Alkington*, which contains *Swanley*, *Woodford*, *Rugbagge*, *Micklewood-Chaſe*, *Wike*, and *Newport*, where was formerly a Fair. 5. *Stone*, which has a Chapel dedicated to *All Saints*. 6. *Hamfallow*, in which are *Manſel*, and part of *Halmore*. 7. *Bradſtone*, which gave Name to a Family who were the ancient Lords of it. 8. *Longbrige*, formerly a Rectory, but now ſwallowed up in the Impropriation. Here was alſo a Priory founded by *Maurice* Lord *Berkeley* in the Reign of King *Henry* II.

But the greateſt Honour done this Town is, that the noble Family of the *Berkeleys* take both their Name and Title from it; a Family whoſe Nobility can hardly be equalled by any other in *England*, if by any in *Europe*, for they are deſcended of the Blood-Royal of *Denmark* by *Harding*, their firſt Anceſtor; from the Dukes of *Normandy* by *Eve*, Wife of the firſt *Robert*; from the ancient *Saxons* by *Alice*, the Daughter of the Lord *Durſley*, by *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *George* Lord *Berkeley*; and from the Blood-Royal of *France* and *England* by *Iſabel*, Wife of the firſt *James* Lord *Berkeley*; as alſo from the Houſe of *Saxony* in *Germany*; from *Patrick*, King of *Lemſter* in *Ireland*; and from ſome chief Families in *Spain*. They quarter in their Arms the Coats of twenty noble Families.

They have been Barons ever ſince the Reign of K. *Henry* II. who took this Manor of *Berkely* from *Roger de Berkeley*, becauſe he had aſſiſted K. *Stephen* with great Supplies of Money, and gave it to *Robert Fitz-Harding*, the Original of this Family, whom he alſo called to Parliament as a Peer, 1 *Reg.* They continued Barons for many Succeſſions; but at length obtained an higher Degree of Honour,

William Lord *Berkeley* being created Viſcount *Berkeley*, 21 *Ed.* IV. and two Years after made a Privy-Counſellor. He was in the like Favour with K. *Richard* III. who made him Earl of *Nottingham*; but he entring into the Intereſt of the *Lancaſtrians*, and joining with the Duke of *Buckingham* in endeavouring to dethrone K. *Richard*, he was forced to fly into *Britanny* to *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, with whom he ſtay'd till the Duke was made King, by the Name of *Henry* VII. In this Reign he was much in favour, was conſtituted Earl-Marſhal of *England*, with a Limitation of that Office to the Heirs Male of his Body, 1 *Henry* VII. and a little after created Marqueſs of *Berkeley*, 4 *Henry* VII. He had three Wives, but no Heir ſurvived him; wherefore

Maurice, his Brother, third Son of *James* Lord *Berkeley*, and fifth of that Name, ſucceeded him, but inherited little or nothing of the ancient Eſtate, becauſe his Brother *William*, the laſt Lord, being angry at his Match with a Perſon of mean Parentage, (*viz*, *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Philip Mead*, an Alderman of *Briſtol*) had given all his Lands from him, and particularly ſettled the Caſtle and Honour of *Berkeley* upon King *Henry* and his Heirs; but this Gentleman being a diligent and prudent Man, recover'd a great part of the ancient Eſtate again, by looking into his Brother's Grants, which were very defective, and diſcreetly managing Suits of Law with the Occupiers of them. He had three Sons and a Daughter by his Lady, *viz.* *Maurice*, *Thomas*, and *James*, and *Ann*.

Maurice ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, and being a Commander in *Gaſcony*, and after Governor of *Calais*, K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 14. made him a Baron by Writ; for the Barony, which belonged to the Caſtle of *Berkeley*, was in the King's Hands. He left no Heirs, ſo

Thomas V. his Brother, was his Heir. He was made Conſtable of *Berkeley-Caſtle*, tho' it was ſtill in the Crown. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Thomas*

and

Digitized by Google

and *Maurice*, and two Daughters, named *Meriel*, married to Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, and *Joan*, married to Sir *Nicholas Poyntz*.

Thomas, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded him, and was the VIth of that Name. He had above 20 Abbeys and Priories in his Gift, which held of him more than eighty Knights-Fees, and paid Reliefs and Eſcuage for them, beſides Contributions towards making his Sons Knights, and marrying his Daughters; all which Privileges were loſt by the Diſſolution. He left only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to the Earl of *Ormond*, but had a Son born after his Death, named

Henry, who was Heir to his Lands and Honour. *Maurice*, his Uncle, was ſo angry at his Mother's being with Child, that he ſought to deſtroy her, by firing her Houſe; but Providence diſappointed his Deſign. This Lord, by the Death of K. *Edward* VI. without Male Iſſue, came into Poſſeſſion of *Berkeley Caſtle*, and the Lands thereunto appertaining, which *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley* had ſettled on the Crown above ſixty Years before. Whereupon, 5 *Mar.* he was ſummoned to Parliament in Right of his ancient Barony. He lived to a great Age, and having ſurvived his Son and Heir *Thomas*, left his Grandſon

George to ſucceed him, who marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Michael Stanhope* of *Sudborn* in *Suffolk*, by her had two Sons, *Charles*, who was drown'd at Sea, and

George, who being his only Son remaining, ſucceeded him. He was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to K. *Charles* II. who made him Viſcount *Durſley*, and Earl of *Berkeley*. He had two Sons, *Charles*, who was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of K. *Charles* II. and afterward Lord *Durſley* in his Father's Life-time. He was employed in ſeveral foreign Embaſſies; and *George*, one of the Prebends of *Weſtminſter*.

Charles ſucceeded his Father in 1698. He was one of the Lords-Juſtices and General Governor of *Ireland* in 1699 and 1700, a Lord of the Privy-Council to King *William* III. and Qu. *Anne*. He died in 1710, and left his ſecond Son

James Heir to his Honour and Eſtate. He applied himſelf to Maritime Affairs, and became one of the Admirals of the Fleet, and was ſummoned to Parliament under the Name and Title of the Lord *Berkeley* in his Father's Life-time, and ſince his Father's Death continues in the ſame Poſt. He married *Louiſa*, the Daughter of the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, by whom he hath only one Daughter living, the Lady *Elizabeth*.

Below this Place the little River *Avon* runs into the *Severn*, at the Head of which, ſcarce nine Miles up the Country, ſtands a little Village called

Bowell, a Pariſh of about ſeven Miles in compaſs. The great Road from *Gloceſter* to *Bath* paſſeth thro' it. It takes its Name from a large high Box-Wood, where is a Well, that ſends out its Streams into the *Avon*.

The Manor of this Place was held by St. *Peter's*-Abbey in *Gloceſter* in the Conqueror's Reign, and ſo continued to the Diſſolution. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that famous Scholar and Seaman, had part of it afterward; but is now, and hath been for near 100 Years, in the Family of the *Huntleys*, deſcended of *John Huntley* of *Hadnock* in *Monmouthſhire*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 80 *l. per Ann.* The Advowſon did anciently belong to the Priory of *Walſingham* in *Norfolk*, and after to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*; but now is in the Donation of *Richard Huntley* Eſq; who has a pleaſant Seat in this Pariſh. The Building is ſmall, and hath a little low Spire, and narrow Ile. Several of the *Huntleys* lie buried in the Chancel. It is ſaid, that here was anciently a Monaſtery for Nuns, deſtroyed by the *Danes*.

Letterton is an Hamlet belonging to this Pariſh. It has a ſmall Chapel of Eaſe belonging to it, which has a Tower at the Weſt End, with Battlements. There are three Acres of Land given to repair it. About 20 Years ago a Barrow was open'd, in which were three Vaults with Urns of Aſhes. From hence the River moves on in its Courſe to

Alderly, a ſmall Pariſh of five Miles in compaſs, conſiſting chiefly of Arable and Paſture. It is ſeated upon the Side of an Hill, and bounded on the North and South with two ſmall Brooks, which uniting, empty themſelves into the *Avon*. In ſome of the Hills in this Pariſh are found ſome Quantities of Cockle and Oyſter-Shells,

Digitized by Google

caſt up here, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, in the univerſal Deluge, tho' ſome will have them rather the Sport of Nature.

The Manor of this Place was held by one *Wigot* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor; but *Milo Criſpin* was in Poſſeſſion of it in the Conqueror's Time. It belonged for ſome Ages after to the *Stanſhaws* of *Yate*; but in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. the *Pointz* had it, but ſold it to one Mr. *Rogers*, who paſſing it to Mr. *Barker*, Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, obtained it of him in Exchange for the Manor of *Meyſey-Hampton*, whoſe Son now or late did enjoy it.

The Church is a Rectory of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr *Hale*: The Building is ſmall, but hath a Tower with Pinnacles at the Weſt End, and an Ile on the North Side both of the Church and Chancel. In a Wall on the South Side there is a ſmall Effigies of a King with a Crown on his Head, and a Biſhop with his Mitre on, who are ſuppoſed to have been the Founders of it. In the Chancel there is an Inſcription for Mrs. *Winfred Pointz*, the Wife of Mr. *Matthew Pointz*, Lord of this Manor, who died in 1618.

In the Church-yard there are ſeveral Tombs for the Family of the *Crews*, (deſcended of the *Cheſhire* Family of *Crews*, who ſettled in this Pariſh about 300 Years ago) *Pointz*, and *Hales*; but the moſt remarkable is that for the fore-mentioned Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*. His Tomb is of black and white Marble, neat, but plain, and ſtands in the Church-yard. He died *Dec.* 5. 1676, in the 67th Year of his Age. We muſt not paſs by this great Man, without ſome Notice of his Excellencies, which may be a Patern to all future Generations.

He was as eminent in his Knowledge of the Law, as he was in the Execution, which was in the very higheſt Poſt, which he managed with ſuch Impartiality, that his Friends and the Great Ones, tho' they could not forbear to admire him, they could hardly love him, becauſe on the Bench he had no Regard to the one, nor Reſpect to the other; but knowing that he ſat there to do Juſtice only, he held the Balance ſo even, that tho' others might complain unjuſtly, his Conſcience ſhould not accuſe him of wronging any, the meaneſt Man.

He was as eminent for his Knowledge of Divinity, as of the Law, and ſet it off with ſuch a pious Practice, that he deſerved as high a Station in the Church as State, and 'tis no doubt but he has one in the Church Triumphant. The Holineſs of his Soul is ſufficiently demonſtrated in his Contemplations, Moral and Divine, his Poems on the Feſtivals; and his religious Practice, by his conſtant Attendance on God's Worſhip on *Sundays*, from whence he was not once abſent in 36 Years. In a Word, this County has enough to boaſt of, that Sir *Matthew Hale* was born in it, ſettled his Family in it, and lies buried in it. Near this Place, and upon the ſame Stream, lies

Kingſwood, a Pariſh belonging to *Wiltſhire*, but encompaſſed round by *Gloceſterſhire*, and in the ſame Dioceſe, having no Place in *Wiltſhire* nearer than ſeven Miles to it. The Houſes ſtand compact together, like a Market-Town, and it is a very conſiderable Place for the Cloathing-Trade, which makes it pretty large and populous.

This Town in ancient Times gave Name to the Foreſt adjoining, which is of great Extent; but now it is drawn within the Bounds of 5000 Acres, conſiſting chiefly of Coal-Mines. The Conſtablewick of this Foreſt was by K. *Edward* IV. granted to *Humphrey Stafford* of *Hooke*, a Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Stafford*; but at the Reſtoration, *A. D.* 1660, the Office of Keeper of *Kingſwood* Foreſt, and that of *Filwood*, was granted to Col. *Humphrey Cooke*.

Within this Foreſt are two fine Seats, *viz. Barrs-Court* in *Bitton* Pariſh, belonging to Sir *John Newton* Bar. and *Siſton-Houſe*, the Seat of *Samuel Trotman* Eſq;

The Manor in ancient Times was in the Family of the *Berkleys*, till *William de Berkeley* in 1139 founded an Abbey of *Ciſtertians* in this Place, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and ſettled it upon it. After the Suppreſſion, it was granted to Sir *John Thynn*, in whoſe Family it continued awhile, till it was paſſed to the *Smiths* of *Nibley*. Mr. *Thomas Witchel* is the preſent Lord of it; but the whole Pariſh is Tithe-free upon the Account of a Grant to the Abbey.

The

Digitized by Google

The Church is a Curacy, paid by the Parishioners, who are obliged by a Decree in the Exchequer to pay the Curate, (whom they have Power to chuse) 26 *l.* 16 *s.* a Year. They have only a Chapel for Divine Service, which is a small Building, with a little Spire at the West End, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. There are divers Inscriptions in it.

Dr. *Nathaniel Holmes*, who has written and published divers Books of Enthusiastical Divinity, was Minister of this Parish. He died in 1678. Somewhat North-East of this Place, on the other Side of the same River, is

Winton Under-Edge, a pretty Market-Town. The Parish is 12 Miles in compass, and consists of good Pasture and Arable. It is seated on a rising Ground, and hath for a long time been famous for the Cloathing Trade.

It is govern'd by a Person who bears the Title of a Mayor, who is yearly chosen at the Court-Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*, and every one that has borne that Office is reputed an Alderman for the future. There is a weekly Market kept here on *Friday*, and a Fair yearly on the Feast of the *Holy Cross*, *Sept.* 14. This Town formerly gave Name to the Hundred, as appears by two Grants of it to the Earl of *Northumberland*; 1 *Mar.* I. and to *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, 15 *Eliz.* but now *Berkeley* has gain'd the Preference, and the Hundred is called *Berkeley* Hundred.

This Manor, called in *Domesday Book*, *Winstane*, was held of the Manor of *Berkeley* in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger de Berkeley* being then Lord of it, from whom the present Lord *Berkeley* by intermarriage, is descended. Many Contests were maintained between *James* Lord *Berkeley*, the Heir Male of that Family, and *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, his Predecessor; but at length the quiet Possession was yielded to the *Berkeley* Family, and the Earl of *Berkeley* is the present Lord of this Manor.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 43 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, paid yearly out of the Impropriation by *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage, and receive all manner of Tithes, which makes their Impropriation worth 200 *l. per Ann.* The Rectory did anciently belong to the Abbey of *Tewkesbury*, but at the Dissolution was given by K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. to *Christ Church* College in *Oxford*, as it still remains. The Building is very large, and hath two large Iles on each Side, cover'd with Lead, and an handsome high Tower on the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and stands in the Tything of *Sinwell*.

In the Church, at the East End of the South Ile, are the Arms of the K. of *Denmark*, *viz.* three Crowns Or, in a Field Azure, and the Lord *Berkeley*'s Arms in several Windows. There are in it divers raised Tombs, Monuments and Inscriptions, for *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley* and his Lady, several Vicars of this Parish, Gentlemen and Women.

Many great Charities have been given to this Town by Persons who were born here, or have had Estates in this Parish, the chief of which are, the Lady *Katherine*, Widow of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, who erected a Free-School in this Town, *A. D.* 1385, and endowed it with 40 Marks yearly; which Revenue is since increased by Virtue of a Licence obtained at the same time to purchase Lands for the better Maintenance of it.

Hugh Perry, Alderman of *London* in 1632, brought Water to this Town at his own Charge, and gave 1000 *l.* to buy Lands to erect and endow an Alms-house for six poor Men and as many poor Women, and establish a Weekly Lecture in the Parish-Church. The Family of the *Daws*'s have been great Benefactors to this Town, and particularly Sir *Jonathan Daws*, late Sheriff of *London*, gave 1000 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, and putting out their Children Apprentices; and his Sister's Sons, *William* and *Robert Hyet*, gave 600 *l.* for the same charitable Uses.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Town, *viz.* 1. *Sinwell*, adjoining to the Town. Mr. *Webb* has a good House here. 2. *Bradley*, anciently the Possession of *Hugh de Bradley*, but now belonging to Mr. *Daws*, who has a large ancient Seat here. Several Lands in this Place were given by *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley* to the Abbey of *Bristol*, of which the chief Messuage still retains the Name of *Canons-Court*; but since

Digitized by Google

the Diſſolution they are ſettled on the Dean and Chapter of *Briſtol*. 3. *Comb*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Burdeſley* in *Worceſterſhire*; but at the Suppreſſion was granted to *Thomas Smith*, 7 *Ed.* VI. from whom it hath ſince paſſed to the *Davis's*, whoſe Female Heirs have tranſlated it to other Families. 4. *Rudge*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Kingſwood*, but at the Diſſolution was given to Sir *Nicholas Pointz*, in whoſe Family it continued ſome time. 5. *Symondſhall*, which has continued in the Family of the *Berkeleys* ever ſince the Conqueſt, but under Leaſe to *Tho. Veel* Eſq; whoſe Family came into *England* with the Conqueror. 6. *Huntingford*, anciently in the Family of the *Veels*, who held it of the King as of the Manor of *Grimbalds Aſh*, in *Wortley*, belonging of old to the *Engaines*, but now to Mrs. *Hale* of *Alderley*. Here was anciently a Chapel dedicated to St. *John*, and a Chantry in it. South of *Kingſwood* lies

Wickwar, a ſmall Market-Town, but a very ancient Corporation. It is governed by a Mayor, who is an Alderman ever after his Office is out. It has a weekly Market on *Monday*, and two Fairs, *viz.* on *Lady-Day*, and *July* 2. the Profits of both which belong to the Mayor. The Pariſh is ten Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts chiefly of Paſture. It is well water'd by two Brooks, over one of which is an handſome Stone Bridge, and the Waſtes of it afford Plenty of Coal.

Three Freemen belonging to *Brictric*, the Son of *Algar* the *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Days, but loſt it at the Conqueſt, the Conqueror giving it to *Maud* his Queen, who beſtow'd it upon *Humphrid* her Chamberlain. K. *John* gave it afterward to *John de la Warr*, in whoſe Family it continued many Ages, till it was purchaſed of them by Sir *Robert Ducy*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *William Ducy*, created Viſcount *Down*, leaving no Child, his Siſter and Heir being married to one Mr. *Moreton*, her Son *Matthew-Ducy Moreton* Eſq; became Heir of this Manor, and is at preſent the Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Moreton*. The Edifice is large, adorned with Battlements, having an Ile on the South Side, and two Chancels, the one belonging to the Miniſter, and the other to the Pariſh. The Tower at the Weſt End is high, and adorned with Pinnacles. There are in the Church an Inſcription for *Robert Spurr* Eſq; and a Tomb in the Chancel for *Mr. John Hicks*.

There are ſeveral ſmaller Gifts to the Poor of this Pariſh; but one given by *Alexander Hoſes* deſerves our Obſervation. He was a poor Boy, and ran away from his Parents, but met with ſuch Fortune in the World, that he grew wealthy, and gave 600 *l.* to this Pariſh to build a School-Houſe, endowing it with a very good Houſe in *Grays-Inn-Lane*, *Holborn*, *London*, for the Maintenance of the Schoolmaſter; which Gift is ſettled by a Decree of Chancery.

There are two Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Boggſtone*, which anciently gave Name to the Hundred. It belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Kingſwood*, but now is the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Hale*. 2. *Barbers-Court*, once a conſiderable Place, but now a Farm-Houſe belonging to Mr. *Richard Oſborn*, of *Wortley* in the Pariſh of *Weſton Under-Edge*. 3. *Wicks-End*, where Mr. *Hicks* has a good Houſe and Eſtate: And, 4. *Wicks-Odbury*, where was once a Chapel; but it is now quite demoliſhed. From hence the *Avon* paſſes to

Tortworth, which ſtands on the South Side of it, a Pariſh of eight Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture, Arable, Wood-Grounds, and large Commons.

One *Aldwold* held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Turſtin*, the Son of *Rolfe*, in the Conqueror's. Sir *Nicholas Kingſton* was Lord of it in the Reign of King *Edward* I. He purchaſed Fairs, Markets, and Free-warren, in the Manor of *Tortworth*; but they are long ſince diſuſed. From his Family this Manor paſſed by Marriage to the *Veels*, who held it above 200 Years. From them it went by Marriage to the *Matthews's*, and after to the *Throgmortons*, who ſold it to Mr. *Webb*, of whom Sir *Robert Ducy* above-mentioned bought it, whoſe Grandſon by the Female Line, Mr. *Matthew-Ducy-Moreton*, is at this time Lord of it, and has an handſome Seat here.

The Church is a Rectory of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the ſaid Mr. *Moreton*. The Building is large, and hath an Ile on

Digitized by Google

on the South Side belonging to the Lord of the Manor, with a lofty Tower, adorned with Pinnacles. In the Ile are two handsome Monuments for Sir *Thomas Throgmorton*, and his Son of the same Name and Title, and a Vault wherein Sir *Richard* and Sir *William Dacy* lie buried. There are five Hamlets in this Parish; 1. *Tavern*. 2. *Bath*, held by *John Galafri*, 9 K. *Ed.* III. 3. *Avensgreen*. 4. *Damory*. 5. *Cruckley*.

In the Garden belonging to the Manor-House here, is a remarkable Chesnut-Tree now growing, which is nineteen Yards in compass; a Bigness so great, (if it be but one Tree, for to some it seems divers Trees incorporated together) that it may be thought to justify the Tradition about the Age of it, that it has been growing ever since the Reign of King *John*, 1216. Over against this Place, on the other Side of the *Avon*, is *Micklewood-Chase*, by which, when the River has passed a good way, it falls into the *Severn*, which leads us, after it has washed some inconsiderable Villages, to

Oldbury, a Parish of eight Miles in compass, consisting chiefly of rich Pasture-Ground, and bounded by the River *Severn*, and a little Brook that comes from *Thornbury*. This was a *Roman* Station in their Journey from *Isca*, i. e. *Carleon* in *Monmouthshire*, to *Calleva*, i. e. *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*; and *Antoninus* says, here was the *Trajectus* or Passage over the *Severn*, as the Name, which signifies an old Borough, may import.

There are in this Parish two Military Camps, the one called *Campus Major*, because it is a large *Roman* Fortification, and another called *Campus Minor*, where the Church now stands. There are several such in the Country.

The *Despencers*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. were seized of this Manor; but after their Fall it was given to the Knights Templars; which Order being dissolved, it was granted to the *Veels*, from whom it passed to the *Kemys's*, *Overtons*, and *Harringtons*; but is at present the Possession of the Earl of *Stafford*, who is Lord of it. *Cowell* is an Hamlet belonging to it.

The Church had two Iles, and a Spire-Steeple; but being blown down in the great Storm in 1703, it is now annexed to the neighbouring Town,

Thornbury, a large Parish, 20 Miles in compass, consisting of very rich Meadow, Pasture and Arable, two Miles from the *Severn*, and water'd with a small Brook that runs into it.

The Town hath a Customary Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and two Constables. The Aldermen are such Persons as have been Mayors. It hath a Market every *Saturday*, and three Fairs, *viz.* on the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, *August* 15. *Easter-Monday*, and the *Monday* before St. *Thomas's*-Day, *December* 21,

Brictric, the Son of *Algar*, held this Manor in the Reign of K. *Edward* the Confessor, and *Maud*, the Conqueror's Queen, possessed it in her Husband's Reign. After her Death, King *William Rufus* granted it to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, by whose Female Issue it came first to the *Clares*, Earls of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, then to the Lords *Audley*, and lastly to the Lords *Stafford*, whose Heiress *Mary Stafford* being married to *William Howard*, a younger Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, his Son *Henry Stafford Howard*, created Earl of *Stafford* by K. *James* II. is the present Lord of it. In ancient Times there were great Dependencies upon this Manor, and the most considerable Gentry of the Country were obliged to pay an annual Attendance at this Court, and the Abbot of *Tewkesbury* was at that time engaged to say Mass. Actions of a considerable Value were try'd at this Court.

Here are to be seen the Foundations of a magnificent Castle, which *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* designed to erect *Anno* 1511, as appears from this Inscription over the Gate:

"This Gate was begun by me *Edward* Duke
"of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Staf-*
"*ford*, and *Northampton*, in 1511, 2 *Hen-*
"*ry* VIII.

But being beheaded before he had perfected his Design, he left it unfinished. This Town in the grand Rebellion was fortified for the King by Sir *William St. Leger*, to curb the Garrison at *Glocester*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, to whom the Impropriation, formerly belonging to the Abbey of *Tewks-*

Digitized by Google

Tewksbury, was granted at the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. It is worth about 50 *l. per Ann.* There are three Chapelries belonging to this Church, *Oldbury*, *Rongwrthy*, and *Falfield*. The Building is large, and in the Form of a Cathedral, with ſpacious Iles on each Side, and a Croſs. It has three Chancels, the biggeſt belongs to *Chriſt Church*, that on the North to Mr. *Wyes*, and the other to the Pariſhioners. The Tower at the Weſt End is high and beautiful. In the Chancel is one raiſed Monument, cover'd with black Marble, for Mr. *Tindal*, and divers Inſcriptions for the Family of the *Stafford*s; and one in the North Ile for Mr. *Raymund*. Mr. *John Sprint*, Miniſter of this Pariſh, having been ſometimes diſaffected with the Ceremonies of this Church, but convinced by M. *Button*, Archdeacon of *Gloceſter*, not only conformed himſelf, but by writing a Book, called *Caſſander Anglicus*, induced many others to do the like. *Athen. Oxon.*

They have four ſmall Alms-houſes for the Maintenance of 15 poor People; but two of them have little or no Endowment: The other two, built by Mr. *Slimbridge* and Sir *John Stafford*, have Lands ſettled on them for an Allowance of a Shilling *per* Week, their Coals being to be provided by another Endowment, given by Mr. *Edwards*, who alſo built the Free-School, which is ſince endowed by Mr. *White* of this Place with 24 *l. per Annum.*

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Oldbury* and *Cowel*, late the Eſtate of the *Compneys*. 2. *Falfield*, belonging to the *Berkeley*s. 3. *Kington*, and *Marlewood*, anciently the Poſſeſſions of the Lords *Stafford*; but now Mr. *Knight* is Lord of it. 4. *Moreton cum Eaſtwood-Park*, formerly the Eſtate of the Duke of *Buckingham*, now of Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*. Leaving this Place, our Guide the *Severn* brings us to

Auſt, formerly called *Auſt-Clive*, from its Situation upon a very high craggy Cliff. Here the Ferry over the *Severn*, that was formerly at *Oldbury*, is now ſettled at the Place called *Auſt-Paſſage*. 'Tis an Hamlet of *Henbury*, eight Miles from the Church.

This Manor in the Conqueror's Days was in *Turſtin*, the Son of *Rolfe*. After him it paſſed thro' many Hands, till it ſettled for ſome time in the *Capels*, who at length ſold it to Sir *Samuel Aſtry*, by whoſe Daughter it paſſed to the *Randols*. 'Tis now in the *Veels*.

There is a neat Chapel in this Place, with an high Tower at the Weſt End, adorned with Pinnacles. It is lately endowed by Mr. *Harcourt* and his Wife the Lady *Aſtry* with 20 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Camden* thinks this Place peculiarly memorable for this Accident: "King *Edward* the Elder lying at *Auſt-Clive*, invited *Leolin* Prince of *Wales*, then at *Betherſly*, (probably the ſame as *Beachly* that lies over againſt it) to a Conference about Matters in Diſpute between them; but *Leolin* refuſed, and thereupon *Edward* paſſed over to him, which ſo affected *Leolin*, that he leaped into the Water, and embraced the Boat King *Edward* was in, ſaying, Moſt wiſe King, your Humility has conquer'd my Pride, and your Wiſdom triumph'd over my Folly. Mount on my Neck, which I have fooliſhly exalted againſt you, and enter into that Country, which your Goodneſs has this Day made your own; and taking him on his Shoulders, made him ſit on his Robes, and did him Homage." Below this we meet with nothing worth obſerving, till we come to

Weſton upon *Avon*, called *King's-Weſton*, becauſe it was anciently the Demeſne of the Crown. In this Place King *William* landed when he returned from his Expedition into *Ireland* in 1690. This Town at and before the Conqueſt was part of the Manor of *Berkeley*, tho' it be diſtant 12 Miles from it. 'Tis now the Eſtate of Sir *Robert Southwell*, who purchas'd it in 1678; or his Heirs. A few Miles from hence the River *Avon*, which parts this County from *Somerſetſhire*, empties it ſelf into the *Severn*. This River, at its firſt Entrance into the County, receives the *Boyd*, a ſmall Brook, which hath its Riſe near

Pucklechurch, a Pariſh 10 Miles in compaſs, conſiſting moſt of Paſture, and ſome Woods. The *Boyd* runs by it, and great Store of Coal is dug up in this Pariſh. It takes its Name from the Latin *Pulcher*, Fair, and ſo ſignifies a fair Church.

This Place was anciently a Royal Vill, tho' now 'tis but a ſmall Village, and a Reſidence of ſome of the *Saxon* Kings. The

Digitized by Google

Ruins of the great Buildings are ſtill to be ſeen. *Edmund*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was ſlain in his Palace here with a Dagger, as he was endeavouring to part the Sewer of his Houſhold and *Leofs*, a notorious Outlaw, who were quarrelling, *A. D.* 946.

The Manor was afterwards given to the Abbey of *Glaſtonbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, the oldeſt and richeſt Monaſtery in *England*; and when K. *Richard* I. took from the Monks the Power of electing their own Abbot, and annexed that Privilege to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Monks made over this Manor to the Biſhop there, to recover their old Cuſtom of chuſing their Abbot. While it was in this Biſhop's Hands, one of them procured the Foreſt of *Kingſwood*, in which part of it ſtands, to be diſafforeſted, and another procured a Charter of Free-warren in it, 41 *Henry* IV. but King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 6. ſeized this Manor into his Hands, and gave it to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, *Reg.* 7.

A great part of the Manor doth ſtill remain in the Biſhoprick of *Bath*; but the reſt of it hath for ſome time been in the Hands of the *Dennis's*, a very conſiderable Family in theſe Parts, which hath afforded Sheriffs for the County eighteen times. They have a large Seat here, called, *The Court-Houſe*, and a good Eſtate thereto belonging.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 80 *l. per Ann.* and the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* are the Patrons, being the Impropriators ever ſince *Anno* 1388, when *Ralph Ergom*, Biſhop of *Bath*, gave the Rectory and Advowſon of the Vicarage to the Chapter of *Wells*. The Building is large, and hath on the North Side an Ile, where is the Burial-place of the *Dennis's*, and by it ſeveral good Monuments, Statues and Inſcriptions, for that Family, and an high Tower with Pinnacles at the Weſt End.

The Biſhop of *Bath* had anciently a large Park in this Pariſh, which being granted to Sir *William Herbert*, 4 *Ed.* VI. is now the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Whitmore*, of *Slaughter*, Eſq; There is a Wake kept in this Pariſh upon the *Sunday* after the Feaſt of *Thomas Becket*, *July* 1.

Aſton, or *Abbotſton*, called alſo *Wyke*, from the winding Brook that runs by it.

The Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Glaſtonbury*; but when King *Richard* I. was Priſoner at *Vienna*, the Emperor *Leopold* obliged him to annex that Abbey to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, and beſtow it on *Savaricus* his Kinſman; but *Joceline*, his Succeſſor, being importuned by the Monks to grant them the Election of their Abbot, and yielding to their Deſire, obtained a Right to this Manor and ſome others, with divers Patronages, for his See.

King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. purchaſed this Manor of *William* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and gave it the ſame Year to Mr. *John Winſter*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *John Winter* aſſign'd it to Mr. *Thomas Haynes*, whoſe Son *Richard Haynes* Eſq; is the preſent Lord of it, and has an handſome Seat here.

The Church is annexed to *Puckle-Church*, and the Building hath an handſome Tower at the Weſt End, adorned with Pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. *James*.

Divers Lands in this Pariſh, to the Value of 200 or 300 *l.* a Year, were lately given by Mr. *Thomas Stevens*, an Alderman of *Briſtol*, to erect and endow two Hoſpitals in that City, which the Truſtees by him appointed have faithfully executed.

Other Lands there are in this Pariſh, of the yearly Value of 20 *l.* which were purchaſed for the Uſe of the Poor of *Dyrham* and *Deynton*, out of the Money given to Mr. *Langton Clerke* for the Uſes above mentioned.

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh, as, 1. *Burdwick* 2. *Holy Brook*, where is a Fountain dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. 3. *Church-Eight*, where was a Chapel dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, but is now quite ruin'd. 4. *Bridgyate*. 5. *Toghill*, where Sir *Ralph Hopton*, General of the King's Army, drew up his Forces to engage the Parliament Army drawn up at *Lanſdown*, under the Command of Sir *William Waller*, *July* 5. 1643. The Fight laſted near twelve Hours; but at length the Parliament Forces quitted the Field. Sir *Bevil Greenvill*, whom the Lord *Clarendon* calls one of them who were the Life of the King's Cauſe in the Weſtern Parts, loſt his Life in this Battel, which, as it was much lamented by King *Charles* I. ſo the Memory of it was preſerved in his Son's Titles, who was created

by-

Digitized by Google

by King *Charles* II. Earl of *Bath*, and Lord *Landſdown*. On the other Side of the *Boyd* ſtands

Derham, ſo called from *Dwr*, which ſignifies Water, and *Ham* a Town, this Place being full of Springs, which ſupply the *Boyd*. 'Tis but a ſmall Village, but is famous for certain huge Rampires and Trenches, which ſhew that it has anciently been the Scene of divers military Actions. Hiſtory gives us a particular Account of one, *viz.* That *Ceaulin*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, engaging with the *Britains* in the neighbouring Fields, obtained a great Victory over them, and ſlew *Cammeail*, *Condidan*, and *Farinmail*, three of their Kings; whereupon the Cities of *Bath*, *Gloceſter* and *Cirenceſter*, were ſurrender'd to him.

This Manor was in the Confeſſor's Days held by *Alvric* the *Saxon*, whom the Conqueror depriv'd of it, and gave it to *Widen* for his Service in the Expedition into *England*; but it continued not long in his Family, for we find that *Henry de Newmarch*, (or *de Novo Mercatu*) deſcended from *Bernard de Newmarch*, who came in with the Conqueror, was ſeized thereof in the beginning of the Reign of that King, and left it to his Brother *James*, who died 17 K. *John*, leaving only two Daughters, *Iſabel* and *Hawiſe*; the eldeſt of whom being married to *Ralph Raſſel*, he became Lord of *Derham*, and his Poſterity continued a long time ſo, till by the Female Iſſue it came firſt to the *Dennis's*, then to the *Winters*, and laſtly to *William Blathwait* Eſq; who is the preſent Lord, and hath a pleaſant new-built Seat on it near the Church, with curious Gardens, Waterworks, and Walks; as alſo a large Park and Warren adjoining.

He is a Perſon famous for his Skill in modern Languages, and Dexterity in Buſineſs, which has advanced him to ſeveral publick and profitable Employments, as Secretary of War and State during K. *William*'s Abode in *Flanders* and *Holland*, one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, and Clerk of the Privy-Council to three Kings, *Charles* II. *James* II. *William* III. and Qu. *Anne*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of Mr. *Blathwait*. The Building hath an Ile on both Sides, and at the Weſt End a Tower with Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *Peter*. Sir *Maurice Raſſel* lies buried in the South Ile, as doth alſo Mr. *George Winter* and his Wife, under a very handſome Monument, with many others of that Family. Sir *Gilbert Dennis* alſo lies buried in the Chancel, as doth alſo Mr. *Langton*, who died in 1668, and gave 400 *l.* to charitable Uſes in this Pariſh, and the Pariſh of *Deynton*.

Sir *William Dennis* and others founded a Guild in this Pariſh in 1620, of which, if any be deſirous to know the Method of founding it, and the Statutes to be obſerved by the Brethren and Siſters of it, let him conſult Sir *Robert Atkins*'s Hiſtory of this Shire. The Account is too long to be inſerted in this Work. See *P.* 415 in *Dyrham*

Hinton is an Hamlet in this Pariſh, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Rivers's*, (or *de Ripariis*) but being after divided, one Part was ſold to Mr. *Thomas White* of *Coventry*, who being Mayor of *Briſtol*, and charitably inclin'd, gave it to that Corporation for publick Uſes, 32 *Henry* VIII. for which it is ſtill carefully employed. From hence the *Boyd* paſſing on, ſhews us nothing worth Notice before it falls into the *Avon*, which having got thro' *Keneſham Bridge*, ſoon reaches *Briſtol*, a City for People, Trade, Building, and all Conveniencies of Life, yields Pre eminence to none but *London* and *York*. It is indeed a County by it ſelf, and ſo can't rightly be reckon'd a Part either of *Gloceſterſhire* or *Somerſetſhire*; but being by Mr. *Camden* placed in the latter, and by Sir *Robert Atkins* omitted in his Hiſtory of *Gloceſterſhire*, I ſhall refer it to that County, and follow the *Avon*, which, as ſoon as it has paſſed thro' this City, receives the River

Frome, which runs calmly into it, making a quiet Harbour for Ships, and a Creek convenient to load and unload Wares, commonly called, *The Key*. Near the Confluence of theſe two Rivers is a champion Ground, called, *The Marſh*, lately beautified with fine Buildings. Upon the *Frome* ſtand theſe remarkable Towns;

Chipping-Sodbury, an ancient Borough, made into a Corporation, conſiſting of a Mayor, ſix Aldermen, and twelve Burgeſſes, by King *Charles* II. in 1681. Sir *Robert Atkins* has given us a Copy of the Charter at large,

Digitized by Google

Hist. Glac. p. 662. The Town consists of several Streets besides Lanes; it is a great Thorough-fare, and hath many large Inns, which have a great Trade by the Carriage of Lime and Coal into *Cotswold*: The Market is on Thursday weekly, and the Fairs on Ascension-day and *June* 24. The Parish is but three Miles in compass, consisting of good Meadow and Pasture, watered on the North-side with a small Brook that runs into the *Frome*.

The Manor of this Town was given by the Conqueror to his near Kinsman *Odo*, Earl of *Champaigne*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it some Time: His Grandson *Stephen* granted the Burghers of this Place the same Liberties with the Burghers of *Bristol*, allowing every Burgher to have Common for one Heifer in the Place called the *Ridings*. He left only one Daughter *Hawise* to be Heir to his great Possessions; she married *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, by whom she had a Son of the same Name, who confirmed to the Burghers of *Sodbury*, the Grant of a Borough-Court. After him it fell into divers Hands, as the Lords *De Spencer*, the *Stanshawes* and *Walshes*, who sold it in the Reign of K. *James* I. to *Thomas Stephens* Esq; Attorney-General to Prince *Henry*, in whose Family it still remains, *Thomas Stephens* Esq; being the present Lord. His Seat is at *Little Sodbury*.

About the Reign of King *Henry* III. *William Green* of *Sodbury*, by Deed gave *Gaunts-fields* to the Burghers of *Sodbury*, and *Jordan Bishop*, Lord of *Little Sodbury*, near the same Time, did grant to them Common of Pasture for Cattle in *Dimonshed* and *Norwood*, so that the Burghers and Bailiffs have at this Time a Power to distribute 88 Cow-pastures, to as many Inhabitants of their Borough, but none have more than one. They have also a Power to distribute, as they think fit, 80 Acres of Meadow to the Inhabitants of the Town, to hold for their and their Widows Lives; and as they fall, to grant them again in the like Manner.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Old Sodbury*, the Building is large, and hath an handsome spacious Ile on both Sides, with an high Tower at the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles: In the North Ile is a Coat of Arms belonging to the *Walshes*; but the Inscription is worn out.

Here is a Free-School, on which there is 30 *l.* a Year settled for the Salary of the School-master, besides other Gifts for the Repairing of the Church and Highways, putting out Apprentices, and other charitable Uses. From hence the *Frome* winds about to,

Alton, a Parish, eight Miles in compass, consisting of good Pasture and arable Ground; it is called sometimes *Iron-Alton*, because much Iron Ore has been formerly digged up in this Place, and many Iron-works, and great Heaps of Cinders are still to be seen. The Brooks *Stowen* coming from *Doddington*, and *Laden* coming from *Titherington*, join in this Place, and make up the River, which is after that called the *Frome*.

This Manor, in the Reigns of the Confessor and Conqueror, was held by the Church of St. *Peter* at *Bath*, but soon after the Conquest it came to the *Altons*, who took their Name from it, and held it till the Reign of King *Richard* II. 1377, when Sir *John de Alton* dying without Issue, his Cousin and Heiress *Maud*, by marrying with Sir *John Pointz*, brought it into his Family, wherein it continued near four hundred Years, being sold by Sir *John Pointz*'s Widow to Mr. *Player*, from whom it has passed to *Simon Harcourt* Esq; who hath here a very great House and Park belonging to it, the ancient Seat of the *Pointz*'s.

The Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l. per Annum*, the Building hath a South Ile and two Chancels, that on the South Side belonging to the Manor-house, where there is an Inscription for the *Pointz*'s, and two old Statues of Stone. In the Church-yard there is a large Cross with Arches on the North Side of the Church. A little below this Town, a Brook from

Cromhall runs into the *Frome*. This Parish is ten Miles in compass, consisting of Pasture chiefly, being well watered by the Brook aforesaid.

The Manor of this Town is called *Cromhall-Ligons*, from the Family of the *Ligons*, who were long the Lords of it, but is now in the Possession of *Matthew Ducy Moreton* Esq; who hath a large Park in this Place. There is one lesser Manor in this Parish, called *Cromhall-Abbots*, because it belonged anciently to the Abbot of St. *Austin* in *Bristol*, given to his House, by the Lord *Berkeley*, in 1148.

Digitized by Google

On an Hill in this Place, called *Anchorite-Hill*, are the Ruins of a Cell ſtill viſible. 'Tis ſaid the Monks of *Bangor* conſulted the *Anchorite*, that dwelt in it, when they went to meet *Auſtin* the Monk, who was ſent to convert the *Saxons*.

The Church is a Rectory worth 80 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of Mr. *Moreton*. The Building hath a South Ile, and a Tower on the North Side. The Feaſt of the Dedication is ſtill kept on *Trinity* Thurſday. A Piece of Land, called *Didnam*'s Place, worth 5 *l.* a Year, is ſettled for the Repairs of the Church.

Here has lately been diſcovered a chequered Pavement, about fifteen Foot and an half in breadth, and eighteen and an half in length, compoſed of white, red, blue, and dark-coloured cubical Stones, alternately varied, ſet together with a ſtrong Cement, and by the Skill of the Workman, formed into a very curious Order and Regularity. From this Place the *Frome* leads us by ſome ſmall inconſiderable Villages to,

Stoke, commonly called *Stoke Giffard*, becauſe it anciently belonged to the *Giffards* of *Brimesfield*. The Pariſh is fourteen Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of ſome Arable and Paſture Lands, but moſt of Woods: The *Frome* runs thro' it.

Duns, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, but the Conqueror gave it to *Osburn Giffard*, for his Service in the Invaſion: It continued in his Family to K. *Edward* II.'s Reign, when *John Giffard* being attainted and executed for Treaſon, his Eſtate was ſeized into the King's Hands, and given to *Maurice de Berkeley*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoy it, *John Berkeley* Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it: He is one of the preſent Members of Parliament for the County, and has a large and pleaſant Houſe in this Pariſh.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 20 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of Mr. *Berkeley*; the Building is ſmall, yet hath a North Ile and low Tower at the Weſt End: One part of the Pariſh bury at *Winterbourn*, the other at *Almondsbury*: In the Chancel are two handſome Monuments, the one for Mr. *Hen. Berkeley*, who died in 1607, and the other for Mr. *Giffard* before mentioned, who was the laſt of his Family.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh, *viz.* 1 *Great-Stoke*. 2. *Little-Stoke*. 3. *Harris Stoke*. From hence the *Frome* paſſes by *Stapleton* into the *Avon*, which hereabouts furniſhes *Briſtol* with a Diſh, perhaps no where elſe to be met with, called *Elvers*, which are little Eels, ſcarce ſo big as a Gooſe-quill, appearing in ſuch Multitudes in the River, in the Spring, that the Water ſeems black with them, and being catched with ſmall Nets, are made into little Cakes, fryed, and eaten. The *Frome* paſſing on, receives the River *Trin*, now dwindled into a ſmall Brook, on which ſtands,

Henbury, a large Pariſh, of twenty-five Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture and Wood Lands chiefly, but the Grounds by the *Severn* are marſhy.

The Manor is of great Extent and Juriſdiction, divers Lands in eleven adjoining Pariſhes holding of it, and divers Fiſhings in the *Severn* belonging to it. The Conqueror himſelf held it as a Member of his Manor of *Hueſbury*, at the Time of his Survey; but it was not long after granted to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in whoſe See it continued till it was ſurrendered to the Crown, 1 *Edw.* VI. and given the ſame Year to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, after which it came to the Family of *Morſe*, who were Owners of this Manor for ſeveral Generations, until *George Morſe*, the laſt Poſſeſſor thereof, left it to his only Daughter and Heireſs, firſt married to Sir *Samuel Aſtrey* Knt. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and afterwards to *Simon Harcourt* Eſq; Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and died poſſeſſed thereof, ſince whoſe Deceaſe the ſaid Manor is come to *Arabella*, Lady *Walden*, her youngeſt Daughter by the ſaid Sir *Samuel Aſtrey*, now Wife of the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Walden*, eldeſt Son, and Heir apparent of *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk* and *Binden*, who in her Right enjoys the ſame at this preſent.

Near this Place is an Hill, called *Blaiſe-Hill*, becauſe there ſtood anciently a Chapel dedicated to *S. Blaiſe*, but long ago demoliſhed. In the Year 1707, ſome Foundation-Stones of this Chapel being dug up, many ancient *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities were found; and in a Vault, ſuppoſed to have been in a Church, were many whole and parts of humane Bodies ſeen. The Hill is round, and affirmed by Tradition to have been a *Roman* or *Britiſh* Fortification,

Digitized by Google

fication, there being three Rampires of a great Height and Thickneſs, and Trenches ſtill viſible.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 50 *l. per Ann.* It was given to Sir *Ralph Sadler* by K. *Henry* VIII. but is now in the Patronage of the Lord *Weldon*, but the Impropriation belongs to Mr. *Fane*, and is worth 200 *l.* a *Year*. The Building is large, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and hath 60 *l. per Ann.* in Lands belonging to it, to keep up Repairs. In the Chancel is an handſome Monument in Memory of Sir *Robert Southwell*, who died in 1702, and had been eminent for many publick Imployments, and an Envoy Extraordinary to ſeveral Courts: His Lady lies in another Monument by him.

Here is a Free-School erected by one Mr *Anthony Edwards* of *Kings-Weſton*, who having built two convenient Houſes for the Maſter and Uſher, ſettled 80 *l.* a Year upon it, allotting 30 Marks for the Maſter, and 20 for the Uſher's Stipend, the reſt to be employed in the Schooling of the poor Children, who are to wear blue Coats, and be taught by the ſaid Maſter and Uſher.

Weſtbury, a Pariſh fourteen Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of rich Paſture, being well watered by the River *Trim*, which runs thro' it, and the *Avon*, which is the Weſt Boundary.

The Church of *Worceſter* held this Manor, then called *Huesbury*, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and King *William* the Conqueror.

Here was anciently a College conſiſting of a Dean and five Prebendaries, founded by *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Son of *Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. and his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*, near the River *Trim*. King *Edward* gave them the Hoſpital of St. *Laurence*, near *Briſtol*, for their Maintenance. *William Cannings*, a Merchant, who had been five Times Mayor of *Briſtol*, retiring hither, and becoming at length Dean, built it anew, and became a great Benefactor it; He alſo built here an Almshouſe for poor Men and Women in this Pariſh, and allowed the Mayor of *Briſtol* to put in one of the Men, and his Wife one of the Women. King *Edward* IV. gave the Manor of *Elmes-Tree*, in the Pariſh of *Fetbury*, to this College, to pray for his Father, Mother, and Brothers Souls, and his own Welfare.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 10 *l. per Ann.* The Impropriation is worth 100 *l. per Ann.* and is in Mr. *Fane*. The Building is large and handſome, and there are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions in it, and the Chancel for Sir *Richard Hill*, Sir *Richard Elſworth*, *&c.*

There are ſeveral Hamlets in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Stoke-Biſhop*, ſo called, becauſe it was held in the Reign of King *William*, by the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, in *Normandy*. 2. *Redland*, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Tewkesbury*. 3. *Shirehampton*, given to the Abbey of *Corneille*, in *Normandy*, by the Conqueror. In this Tithing lie *King road* and *Hung road*, two eminent Stations for Shipping. Having viewed the Weſt and South Parts of this County, we will now paſs towards the Eaſtern, and here we firſt meet with

Marſhfield, a ſmall Market-Town, governed by a Bailiff, who has Power to puniſh Offenders within its Precincts: It conſiſts of one Street of old Buildings near a Mile long. The Market is on Tueſdays weekly, and the Fair on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, *Octob.* 13. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Malting, and are of Note for their Cakes. The Pariſh is ſixteen Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of arable Ground and Woods.

Queen *Ealdid* held this Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, but ſoon after the Conqueſt, it was given to the Biſhoprick of *Wells*, and a little after alienated by *John de Villula*, Biſhop of *Wells*, and ſettled on the Monaſtery of *Bath*; it afterwards came to the Earl of *Gloceſter*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Keinſham* in *Somerſetſhire*, in which it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was given to Sir *Anthony Kingſtone*, from whom it has paſſed thro' many Hands to *John Herrington* of *Kelſon* in *Somerſetſhire*, who is the preſent Lord.

The Church is a Vicarage of 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of *New-College* in *Oxford*, to whom the Impropriation, worth 200 *l. per Ann.* belongs. The Building is large, and dedicated to St. *Mary*. It had anciently two Chantries belonging to it, and has ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions in the Iles and Chancel: In the South Ile the *Webbs* have a peculiar burying Place.

Mr. *Elias Criſp*, Alderman of *London*, hath founded an handſome Alms-houſe for eight

Digitized by Google

poor People, and a Chapel to it, endowing it with 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year for their Maintenance: He also gave 4 *l.* a Year for eight Sermons, to be paid by the Salters Company. His Descendants have been also Benefactors to the Alms-house. Next with

Badminton, a Parish six Miles in compass, consisting of Arable and Pasture Land.

The Manor was held in the Confessor's Days by *Edrick*, a *Saxon*, and in the Conqueror's Days, by *Ernulf de Hesdin*, but not long after came into the Hands of the *Botelers*, who held it, and had their Seat there for near 400 Years, but at length *Nicholas Boteler* sold it to ..... *Somerset*, Earl of *Worcester*, whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Beaufort*, now enjoy it: *Henry*, Duke of *Beaufort*, is the present Lord, and hath a noble Seat here, adorned with such stately Parks, pleasant Gardens, and fine Walks, that it may justly be esteemed one of the most compleat Seats in the Kingdom.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 13 *l.* *per Annum*, it formerly belonged to the Abby of *Pershore*, but now the Duke of *Beaufort* is Patron and Impropriator. The Building hath an Ile on each Side, and joins to the Duke of *Beaufort*'s House. In it are divers Inscriptions in memory of the *Botelers*, who were so long Lords of this Manor.

Little Badminton has long had the same Lord, Patron and Impropriator, as *Great-Badminton*, *viz.* the *Botelers* and *Somersets*. From hence we come to

Didmerton, a small Parish, bordering on *Wiltshire*. The Road from *Circncester* to *Bristol* and *Bath*, lies thro' this Place.

This Manor was held of Earl *Harold*, by *Alwin*, and by *Durand* of *Glocester* in the Conqueror's Reign. *Oswel de Syward* obtained it soon after the Conquest, and it continued in his Name for several Generations; but in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it came to the *Codringtons*, by the Marrige of an Heiress of the *Seacules*. *Robert Codrington* is the present Lord of this Place, and has a large House with pleasant Gardens in it, near the Church.

Robert Codrington, a younger Brother of this Family, and Master of Arts, of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, wrote the Life and Death of *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, who was beheaded at the latter End of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and several other ingenious Treatises.

The Church is a Rectory worth 50 *l.* *per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Codrington*. The Building, which is dedicated to *St. Laurence*, is small, but erected in the Form of an L, because that Saint's Name begins with that Letter. There are several Inscriptions in the Chancel for the Children of Mr. *Robert Codrington*. Our Way leads us on to

Leighterton, an Hamlet, and Chapel of Ease to *Boxwell*. It was held of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and of *Joan* his Wife, 46 *Edw.* III. but it was in the Hands of the *Stanshaws* 1 *Edw.* IV. The Chapel is but small.

About thirty Years since, a Barrow was here opened, wherein were three Vaules with Urns of Ashes. It is probable that it was an honorary Tomb, thrown up immediately after the Battle of *Sherston*, fought between King *Edmund* and the *Danes*, *A. D.* 1016. Here the Borders wind to

Shipton, called *Shipton-moigne* and *Dovel*, to distinguish it from two other Places of the same Name, *viz.* *Shipton-Olive*, from the Family of the *Olives*, who were long Lords of it, and *Shipton-Solers*, from a Family of that Name, who were long Owners of it.

The Name is taken from the Sheep kept here, and the Families of *Le Moigne* and *Dovel*, who were two famous Warriours, supposed to lie buried in the Church, the first of which was Lord of this Manor, and the other of a considerable Hamlet adjoining.

Wulvi held this Manor in the Confessor's Days, and *Radulph de Lymes* and *William de Owe*, in the Conqueror's. The Family of the *Le Moignes* came early into it, for *William le Moigne* held it 5 *Hen* III. by the Service of keeping the King's Larder, and it was in his Family near two hundred Years, and then by an Heiress it passed to the *Stourtons*, afterwards created Barons of this Realm, and from them to the *Hedges* and *Escourts*. *Walter Escourt* Esq; is the present Lord, and hath a large House here, with a handsome Gate-house to it, and a pleasant Park by it.

The Church is a Rectory of 100 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of Mr. *Tho. Hodges*. The Building is handsome, and hath several Effigies in it, and in the Chancel. The Burial-place of the *Escourts* is in the South-Ile, where is a stately Stone Monument for

Judge

Digitized by Google

Judge *Escourt* and his Lady; more North, upon the very Edge of the County, ſtands,

Tetbury, a conſiderable Market-Town, pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing Ground, and in an healthy Air, but Water is ſcarce in a dry Summer, which puts the Inhabitants to a great Charge to procure it. The Town is handſomely built, and well frequented, and there is a very conſiderable weekly Market on Wedneſdays, for which they have a large Market-houſe in the midſt of the Town, which is a very great Conveniency for the Yarn-trade, for which the Market is moſt famous, tho' there are alſo good Quantities of Cheeſe, Bacon, and other Commodities ſold here, for which there is a leſſer Market-houſe. The Fairs are on *Aſh-wedneſdays* and *Mary Magdalen's* Day, *July* 22. They chooſe a Bailiff yearly, for the better Management of their publick Revenues. At the End of the Town is a very high long Bridge, which is therefore called, *The Long Bridge*, half of it in *Wiltſhire*.

This Pariſh is ten Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of Arable. The Head of the River *Avon* riſes in it, and runs thro' *Briſtol* into the *Severn*.

This Manor was held by *Liward* in the Reign of the Confeſſor, and *Roger de Lueri* held it in the Conqueror's Reign. Soon after the Conqueſt, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *S. Walerick*, in which it continued, till by the Marriage of *Maud de S. Walerick*, to the great *William de Braoſe*, it was veſted in his Deſcendants, by whom it was tranſlated to the *Berkeleys*, who held it 400 Years, until *George* Lord *Berkeley* ſold the Manor, Borough and Tolls, Advowſon, and Commonage to the Inhabitants, who now enjoy them.

This Purchaſe was made after this Manner; Sir *William Ramney* gave a Leaſe for Years, for the Benefit of the Town, which the Townſmen having ſold, bought the Borough, *&c.* with the Money, and out of the Profits allow yearly to a School-maſter 20*l.* To the Poor for their Cloathing 10*l.* For a weekly Lecture 10*l.* To bind out Apprentices 5*l.* and to a School to teach Children to read 4*l.* All yearly.

The Church is a Vicarage of 120*l.* a Year. The Truſtees for the Town are Patrons, and the Impropriation belongs to *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, who formerly had the Advowſon of the Vicarage, but by Act of Parliament conveyed it to the Lord *Berkeley*, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to the Town. The Building is very large and handſome, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in it are divers Monuments, Effigies and Inſcriptions for the *Braoſes*, *Savages* and *Gaſtrils*.

The Free-School is kept over the Church, and tho' it has but a ſmall Endowment, Dr. *Tully*, Principal of *Edmund Hall*, *Oxford*, a Perſon ſo famous for his Learning and Diſcipline, was Maſter of it, while *Oxford* was a Garriſon. Here is alſo an Alms-houſe for eight poor People, built by Sir *Thomas Ramney*, but the Endowment is but ſmall.

This Town was once fortified by a Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by *Dunwallo Mulmutius*, King of the *Britains*, about 2000 Years ago, but 'tis now ſo entirely demoliſhed, that the Ruins of it are ſcarce viſible. Within a Mile North-Weſt of this Town, lies

Beverton Caſtle, called anciently *Bureſton*, from the blue Stones which were found in this Place. The Caſtle is very ancient and ſtrong, being built ſquare, and moated on all Sides, having a Tower at each Corner, one of which is ſtill remaining, It was made a Garriſon in the late Rebellion, ſometimes for the King, and ſometimes againſt him.

The Manor and Caſtle were anciently in the *Berkeleys*, and after them came to the *Gourneys*, *Ap-adams* and *Fleetwoods*, from whom they paſſed to the *Hicks's*, of which Family, Sir *Henry Hicks*, the preſent Lord of the Manor is deſcended.

The Church is a Rectory of 180*l.* *per Annum*, having a large Glebe of near 200 Acres. The Preſentation is in the Crown. The Building is ſmall, but has a South and Croſs-Ile, the laſt of which belongs to the Lord of the Manor.

This Place had a Market and Fair granted to them 21 *Edw.* I. but they have been long diſuſed. Weſtward of this Place lies

Kingſcot, a Pariſh, conſiſting of moſt arable Grounds and Woods.

The Manor belonged in the Conqueror's Days to the Honour of *Berkeley*, but the *Kingſcots* obtained it above 500 Years ago, by the Marriage of *Aldena*, Daughter of the Lord *Berkeley* of *Berkeley*-Caſtle, and it has continued in the Poſſeſſion, and has been the Seat of that ancient Family ever ſince,

Wil-

Digitized by Google

William Kingſcot Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it.

Here was probably a *Roman* Station; for, ſome Years ago, in a Field adjoining, were thrown up with the Plough, a Multitude of *Roman* Coins, a large Statue of Stone, and a *Fibula Veſtiaria* of Silver, chequered and enamelled. From *Totbury* the Borders wind to

Cylkerton, an Hamlet, belonging to *Redmerton*: *Scirewolde* held it in the Reign of the Confeſſor, and *William de Owe* in the Reign of the Conqueror. The Manor afterward did belong to the Knights Templars, but being taken from them, was given to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, from whoſe Family it has paſſed by the *Monex*'s and *Webbs* to the *Cox*'s, *Charles Cox* of *Lower-Lypiate*, being the preſent Lord of it. And ſo to

Redmerton, a Pariſh, eight Miles in compaſs. The Name is taken from the Road, and Meer, a Boundary, and Town, *i. e.* A Town bordering on the Road.

Lewin held the Manor in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Giſlebert*, Biſhop of *Liſieux* in *Normandy*, held it of the Conqueror, but leaſed it out to *Hugh Marminot*. It was afterwards held of the Honour of *Glocester*, by one Knights-Fee, 47 *Hen* III. and ſince has been in divers Families. Sir *Walter Long* is the preſent Lord.

The Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l* a Year: It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Oſney* in *Oxfordſhire*, but now is in the Patronage of Sir *Walter Long*. Mr. *Tate* of this Place in 1641, proving *Twleton* to be a Member of this Town, 14 *Edw.* III. recovered the Tithes, and annexed them to this Church. The Building is pretty large, having two Iles, ſuppoſed to be built, the North Ile by the *Wyes*, becauſe their Arms are there, and the South by the *Allens*. From this Town the Borders lead us to the River, which having croſſed at *Sarney*, we ſee

Dryffeild, a Pariſh ſeven Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of good Meadow by the Church-ſide, Paſture and Arable. The Name is thought to be derived from *Dwr* Water, becauſe the moſt part of the Pariſh is low and watery.

Eluff held *Driffele*, in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Renbald* the Prieſt, in the Conqueror's, who ſoon after granted the Manor and Advowſon to the College of *Circneſter*, in which it continued to the Diſſolution. After the Suppreſſion of the Abbeys, it was given to *Humphrey* and *George Brown*, in Exchange for Lands in *Waltham*, in *Eſſex*, whoſe Family enjoyed it ſome Time, but it is now the Poſſeſſion of Sir *George Hanger*, who has a large Houſe and pleaſant Gardens near the Church. He was High Sheriff of this County in 1695.

The Church is a Vicarage endowed with all the Tithes, and ſo is worth 60 *l*. yearly, in the Patronage of Mr. *Griffin*. The Building is ſtrong. *John Blake*, the laſt Abbot of *Circneſter*, who ſurrendered his Houſe to K. *Henry* VIII. lies buried here. And go on to

Kempſford, a Pariſh, conſiſting of good Meadow, Paſture, and Arable Ground, the River *Colne* running thro' the midſt of it into the *Iſis*, which divides it from *Wiltſhire*.

Earl *Harold*, afterwards King of *England*, was ſeized of this Manor, then called *Chenemeresford* in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Ofgod*, a *Saxon*, held it under him; but the Conqueror granted it to *Ernulf de Heſding*, who had aſſiſted him in the Invaſion, but he ſoon after conveyed it to *Patrick de Cadurcis* (or *de Chaworth*) whoſe Family held it till *Maud*, the Heireſs of that Family, marrying *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, Nephew to King *Edward* I. it came into the Royal Line, and was by his Son *Henry*, created Duke of *Lancaſter*, given to the Dean and Collegiate Church of *Leiceſter*, for the Maintenance of an Hoſpital, called *New-work* in *Leiceſter*, founded by him, as it continued till the Diſſolution.

After the Suppreſſion, King *Edward* VI. granted this Manor to Sir *John Thynn*, a Perſon much in favour with the Duke of *Somerſet*, for his great Parts and good Education, of whom he obtained ſome great Eſtates. He was knighted at *Muſcleborough-field*, for his valiant Behaviour againſt the *Scots*. It continues in his Family to this Day, and is the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable *Thomas*, the preſent Viſcount *Weymouth*, great Nephew to Sir *Thomas Thynn*, created by King *Charles* II. *Reg.* 34. Baron *Thynn* of *Warmiſter*, and Viſcount *Weymouth*, a Perſon truely honourable for Virtue, Loyalty and Charity, who had a Seat here.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 100 *l*. a Year: The Biſhop of *Glocester* is Patron, and the Impropriation belongs to the Lord

Digitized by Google

Plymouth. The Building is large and handſome, and the Tower, which ſtands in the Middle, hath four Coats of Arms at the four Corners. 1. The Earl of *Gloceſter*'s. 2 King *Alfred*'s. 3. The Duke of *Lancaſter*'s. 4. A Pantlet in a Border. In the Chancel are ſeveral Inſcriptions for Sir *Hen. Fred. Thynn*, &c. and an Effigies of a Monk without any Inſcription. The *Iſis* or *Thames* paſſes from this place to

Lechelade, a ſmall Market Town, ſtanding on the Confines of *Berkſhire* and *Oxfordſhire*. It is ſo called from the River *Leche*, which runs thro' it, and unlades it ſelf into the River *Thames*. The Monkiſh Writers have changed the Name into *Latin lade* to ſupport their fabulous Story, that it was of old a *Latin* Univerſity, and *Greeklade* on the other Side of the River, a *Greek* Univerſity.

Siward, a Baron, held *Leacheland* in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Henry de Ferrariis* in the Reign of the Conqueror, in whoſe Poſterity this Manor remained, till *Iſabel*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Ferrariis*, 9 *Joh.* marrying to *Roger Mortimer*, tranſlated it into that Family. In the Reign of King *Henry* III. it was in the Crown.

Here is a ſmall Market on Tueſdays weekly, and a Fair yearly on St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Aug.* 10. to which Saint the Church is conſecrated. *Iſabel de Ferrariis* above mentioned, built a Nunnery in this Town, and the Duke of *Clarence* a Priory of black Canons.

Having thus viewed the Weſtern and middle Parts of the County, we ſhall now paſs to the more Eaſterly Parts, which being hilly, are called *Cotſwold*, from the Sheepcotes made there for the large Flocks of Sheep with fine Fleeces there fed, and wold or would, which in the *Saxon* Language ſignifies an Hill. Among theſe Hills, as it were in a Neighbourhood together, lie ſeveral Villages and Towns, of which the following are moſt worthy of our Notice,

Randcomb, a Pariſh ſeven Miles in compaſs, conſiſting moſt of arable Land. The River *Churn*, which riſes in *Birdlip Hills*, running thro' it to *Cirenceſter*. It is ſo called from its being encompaſſed with Valleys, for Run is *Saxon* for a *Circle*, or round Thing, and Comb for a *Valley*.

This Manor, in the Confeſſor's Reign, belonged to *Alwic*, a *Saxon*, but the Conqueror made it a Reward for the Labour of one *Turold*, a *Norman*, who left it divided between his Sons *Giſlibert* and *Walter*; but *Giſlibert* taking part with *Robert Curthoſe* againſt King *William Rufus*, his Eſtate was all ſeized by that King, and this Manor, with other Parts of his Eſtate, given to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, from whom it hath paſſed by the Female Branches to the *Clares*, *Audleys*, *Staffords* and *Berkeleys*, who ſold it to Sir *Chriſtopher Guiſe*, whoſe Family had been Men of Eſtates in this County long before. Sir *John Guiſe*, his Grandſon, is Lord of this Manor at this preſent, and has a large well built Houſe with pleaſant Gardens, and a Park adjoining in this Pariſh.

The Church is a Rectory worth an 120 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the preſent Incumbent Mr. *Broad*. The Building is large and beautiful, erected by Sir *Giles James*, who was at that Time Lord of the Manor, and Patron, *viz.* in K *Henry* VIII. Reign.

Cirenceſter, ſo called from the River *Churn*, which runs thro' it, and the Word *Ceſtre*, which is derived from *Caſtrum*, a Caſtle. This Town is the largeſt and oldeſt in the County, called by *Ptolemy*, *Corinium*, by *Antonine Durocornovium*, *i. e.* the *Water-Cornovium*, which he ſays is juſt fifteen Miles from *Gloceſter*, which he calls *Glevum*, by the *Britains*, *Cair-cori*, and *Cair-cery*, by the *Saxons*, *Cyrenceſter*, or Cypen-ceaſtep, now in common Speech, uſually *Ciceter*.

It was an ancient fortified City among the *Britains*, and the *Metropolis* of the large Province of the *Dobuni*, and was therefore called by the *Romans*, *Corinium Dobunorum*.

It was an eminent Station for the *Roman* Armies, and according to *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, was made one of the Stations in the 13th *Iter* from *Iſca*, now *Caerleon* in *Monmouthſhire*, to *Calevia*, now *Henly*, or as ſome think, *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire*. It is ſaid, that the Emperor *Conſtantine* was crowned King of the *Britains* in this City, but however that be, that this was a conſiderable Place, and ſtrongly fortified with Walls and a Caſtle in the Times of the *Romans*, the Ruins of the Walls and Streets, which are yet to be ſeen in the adjoining Meadows, the many *Roman* Coins, chequered Pave-

ments,

Digitized by Google

ments, and Inscriptions in Marble, which are often found in digging the neighbouring Fields, are sufficient Evidences of.

After the *Romans* had left this Isle, the *Britains* did along Time defend themselves against the *West Saxons* in this City, till in the Year 577, *Cuthwin* and *Ceaulin*, having in a great Battel near *Dorham*, as is above mentioned, obtained a signal Victory over the *Britains*, had this Town, with the Cities of *Glocester* and *Bath*, yielded up to them, who soon after made it a Garrison against the Kingdom of *Mercia*; but this Defence proved not sufficient, for *Penda*, the first Christian King of *Mercia*, took it from the *West-Saxons*, *A. D.* 656.

The *Danes* in 879, took it from the *Mercians*, under the Conduct of *Gormond* their General, who built a Tower here, called at this Day, by Corruption, *Grismund's* Tower. The *British* Annals, as Mr. *Camden* tells us, say, this *Gurmundus* was an *African* Tyrant, and that he took this Town by a Stratagem, setting it on fire by Sparrows, whence *Gyraldus* calls it, *The City of Sparrows*; but this Account seems fabulous, King *Canute*, *A. D.* 1020. held a general Council of the Kingdom here at *Easter*, and *Etheldwold* was outlawed by it.

Since the *Norman* Conquest, this City has been concerned in many great Affairs of State. In King *Stephen's* Reign, *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester*, mustered all his Forces near this Town, and garrisoned it, when he attempted to restore *Maud*, the Empress, to the Throne, whose Father *Henry* I. built the Hospital of St. *John's* here, and her Son, King *Henry* II. repaired the Abbey, then much decayed. In this last King's Reign, *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, upon some discontent, seized the Castle here, and held it out against the King, but his Constable, *William de Dive*, surrendered it to procure his Master the better Terms on his Submission.

In the Barons Wars against K. *Henry* III. this Castle was garrison'd by them, but that King soon recovered it, and immediately caused it to be demolished, and granted the Castle and Honour of *Berkhamsted*, to *Thomas de Cirencester*, *A. D.* 1224.

King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 14. 1321. did rendezvous his Army in the *Christmas* at *Cirencester*, which he had raised against the Barons, who being headed by the Earl of *Lancaster*, stirred up a Rebellion against the King, to procure the *Spencers* to be banished out of the Kingdom.

In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. when *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and other Noble-men, who took up Arms for King *Richard*, lately deposed, retreated to *Cirencester*, and were lodged in an Inn, their Army being quartered in the neighbouring Fields, the Bailiff of the Town and Townsmen, assaulted the Inn, and having slain the aforesaid Earls, and sent their Heads to *London*, and such Prisoners as they had taken, to the King at *Oxford*, King *Henry*, for this Service, not only gave the Men of the Town of *Cirencester* all the Goods of the said Noble-men, and their Adherents, found in the Town, except their Money, Plate, and Jewels, but granted to the Men four Does in their Season, and to the Women six Bucks, out of his Forest of *Bradon*, and one Hogshead of Wine out of his Port of *Bristol*, to be delivered in each Season to them, as also to the Town, a Court of Staple for Merchandize, whereby there was a Corporation erected for a Mayor, and two Constables, and other Commonalty, for the Encouragement of Trade, but this Charter was cancelled in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, after a long Suit of Law in the Exchequer.

In this Town was the first forcible Opposition in the great Rebellion in 1641, made upon the Lord *Chandois*, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was at that Time executing the Commission of Array for King *Charles* I. by the Rabble. And in 1642, it was made a Garrison by Colonel *Fortisplace*, who was the Governour, but it was taken by Prince *Rupert* at the first Approach; but the King's Friends kept it not long, for the Earl of *Essex* beat up the King's Quarters, and drove Sir *Nicholas Crisp* and Colonel *Spencer*, with their Regiments out of the Town.

Here was also the first Bloodshed in the late Revolution in 1688; for the Lord *Lovelace* being on his March to join the Prince of *Orange* with a Party of Horse, was attacked by a bold Militia Captain ----- animated by the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was a zealous

Digitized by Google

zealous Man for King *James*'s Cause, and tho' the Captain lost his Life, his Men overpowered the Lord *Lovelace*, took him Prisoner, and carried him to *Glocester* Gaol, having slain some unfortunate Gentlemen at the same Time.

Most of the Lands in this Parish belonged to the Abbey, paying a certain Rent to the Kings, *Edward* the Confessor, *William* the Conqueror, and their Successors. K. *John* Reg. 1. granted to the Abbey, the Manor and seven Hundreds adjoining, whereupon the Abbot and Convent paid an annual Rent of 30 *l.* into the Exchequer. It was afterwards granted to *Edmund de Woodstocke*, Brother of King *Edward* II. by that King, from whom it came to the Earls of *Kent* and *Derby*, (one of which last, *viz. Henry Denvers*, Earl of *Derby*, built the famous Physick-Garden at *Oxford*) the *Seymours* and *Pitt*, who sold it to Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, whose Son, the present Lord *Bathurst*, who hath a large House here, built by the last mentioned Earl, enjoys it.

The Town is governed by two High Constables and fourteen Wards-men over seven distinct Wards, appointed yearly at the Court-Leet. The Borough, which is confined within the Town, sends two Members to the Parliament (who are at this Time, *Thomas Master* Esq; and *Benjamin Bathurst* Esq;) and every House-keeper, not receiving Alms, hath a Voice, so that the Number of Electors is about six or seven Hundred; but this was not used till the Reign of King *James* I. for upon the Contest about an Election made by the free Burghers, who before this Time were the only Electors, it was adjudged, That all House-keepers should have Votes for the Future.

This Borough sent no Burgesses to Parliament till 13 *Eliz.* who added this and twelve other Boroughs to the Parliament in her Reign, as King *James* I. did the two Universities, and three Boroughs, King *Charles* I. four, and King *Charles* II. *Newark*, at his Restoration.

It hath two weekly Markets, *viz.* on Monday for Corn, Cattle and Provisions; and on Friday, which is chiefly for Wool, for which Commodity it is the greatest Market in *England*. It hath five Fairs, three for all sorts of Commodities, and two for Cloth only. The first are on *Easter*-Monday, the Feast of *Thomas Becket*, *July* 7. and *Simon* and *Jude*, *Octob.* 28. The other are in the Week before *Palm*-Sunday, and in the Week before St. *Bartholomew*.

This is a Post-Town, and hath a Stage-Coach, which goes to *London*. Two of the *Roman* Consular Ways, cross each other at this Town: The Fosse-way, which coming from *Scotland*, enters this County at *Stow*, goes out at *Tetbury*, and passes on to *Totnes* in *Devonshire*. This Road divided the Kingdoms of *Mercia* and the *West Saxons* from each other; and the *Roman* Consular Way, called *Irminstreet*, which comes from *Glocester*, and passes to *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*, and goes on to *Southampton*. *Akemanstreet*, so called, because it was the Road by which the sick and lame People, full of Aches, went to the *Bath*, having passed thro' *Oxfordshire*, joins the Fosse-way near this Town on the North-east Side.

There was not many Years ago discovered by digging in a Meadow near the Town an ancient Building under Ground, fifty Foot long, forty broad, and four high, supported with an hundred brick Pillars, inlaid curiously with Stones of divers Colours of *Tesseraick* Work, supposed to have been a *Roman* Bath. Several other Vaults have at Times been discovered in and about this Town, but not so large as the former, thought to be for the same Use.

This Town has also been very remarkable for Church Affairs. Here was an ancient College in the Time of the *Saxons*, *Rumbold*, Chancellor of *England*, was Dean of it in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor: K. *Henry* I. repaired this College, and built a Monastery of black Canons of St. *Augustine*, dedicating it to St. *Mary* and St. *James*, endowing them with such large Revenues as were never after much augmented. K. *Richard* I. Reg. 9. annexed the Jurisdiction of seven Hundreds to this Monastery, which is now vested in Sir *Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton*. This Abbey obtained a Mitre, *A. D.* 1416. when *William Best* was Abbot, who was then admitted to sit among the Barons in Parliament, as his Successors continued to do, till the Dissolution, when *John Blake* surrendered it to King *Henry* VIII. and had a Pension of 100 *l.* a Year allowed him for his Life. The Scite of this famous Abbey was in the Crown for some Time, but at length

Digitized by Google

was 6 *Eliz.* granted to *Richard Maſter*, Phyſician to Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Deſcendant *Thomas Maſter* is the preſent Owner, who hath a pleaſant large Houſe in this Town near the Church, in the Place where the Abbey ſtood, with beautiful Gardens, and a large Incloſure of rich Paſture by it.

The Church is an Impropriation, but the Curacy, with ſome Augmentations made by Dr. *Clarke*, the late Dean of *Wincheſter*'s Charity, and others, is worth 150 *l. per Ann.* The Building is great and beautiful, with two large Iles, ſupported by handſome Pillars; the Chancel is well adorned, and the Tower neat and lofty, having an excellent Ring of Bells. It is dedicated to St. *John*, and has five Chapels adjoining to it, ſtill retaining the Names of. 1. *Jeſus* Chapel. 2. St. *John*'s Chapel. 3. St. *Catherine*'s. 4. St. *Mary*'s; and, 5. *Trinity* Chapel.

In moſt of the Windows of this Church, and the Chapels, there are valuable Remains of very fine painted Glaſs, *viz.* All the Orders of the Church of *Rome*, from the Pope to the Mendicant; near the South Door, the Figure of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Earl of *Cambridge*, *&c.* in his paternal Coat-Armour, as large as the Life, in the Eaſt Window of the North Ile, and the Arms of *Thomas Ruthal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who thro' Miſtake is ſaid to be the Founder of this Church, impaled with thoſe of his See. He was a Native of this Place, and intended to have been a great Benefactor to it, but was prevented by Death.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden*, tells us, that there were anciently two other Churches in this Town, dedicated to St. *Cecilia* and St. *Lawrence*, but gives us no account of them; but Sir *Robert Atkyns* tells us, That they ſtood in two Streets, which at this Day bear their Names, and that the one is a private Dwelling-houſe, and the other converted into an Hoſpital, by *Edith*, Lady of *Wigold*, an Hamlet in this Pariſh, for a Maſter, and two poor Women; but ſhe not taking out a Licence from the Crown for the Erection, it was ſeized by K. *Edward* III. and is ſtill diſpoſed of by the King.

There are divers other Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes in this Pariſh; as, 1. St. *John*'s Hoſpital, founded by King *Henry* I. for three poor Men and as many Women. 2. St. *Thomas*'s, erected for the Benefit of four decayed Weavers, by Sir *William Noſtingham*, who died in 1427, and lies buried in St. *John*'s Church, where are alſo the Tombs of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, as the *Monon*'s, *Maſters*, *&c.* *Humphrey Bridges* and his Wife gave ſix Dwellings to ſix poor Widows, *John Moſſe* two, and *William Georges* ſix, who alſo gave two other Tenements for the Repair of his Alms-houſe, and to cloath the Women.

The School was founded by Biſhop *Ruthal* before mentioned, but endowed by a Decree in Chancery, with 8 *l. per Annum*, out of 67 *l.* a Year, anciently given for the Repairs of the Church, and by Q. *Mary* I. who ſettled 20 *l* a Year upon it, to be paid duly out of the Exchequer, which Q. *Elizabeth* confirmed.

There are five conſiderable Hamlets belonging to this Town, *viz.* 1. *Spiringate*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Cirenceſter*, but now is Mr. *Maſter*'s. 2. *Wigold*, held of old by *John Biſſet*, chief Foreſter of *England*, but now by Mr. *Talbot*, and Mr. *Grey*. The Tithes of this Hamlet belonged to the Abbey, but after the Diſſolution were granted to *Thomas Erſkin*, Viſcount *Fenton*, 5 *Jac.* 3. *Cheſterton*, belonging anciently to the *Arundels*, and the Tithes to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*. 4. *Barton*, held by the Abbey of this Town, and granted to *William Berners* at the Diſſolution, but now veſted in the Lord *Onſlow*. 5. *Oakeley*, conſiſting chiefly of Woods, which anciently belonged to the ſame Abbey, and ſince the Suppreſſion to the *Parry*'s, *Danvers*'s and *Pools*, but now are the Eſtate of Sir *Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton*. Having thus ſurveyed the *Churn*, we ſhall paſs to the *Coln*, a River riſing among the Hills about *Whittington*, a ſmall Village, from whence it glides to

Compton-Abdale, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from an Hamlet adjoining to it, called *Caſſey Compton*, and two Villages near it, called *Compton-Greenfield* and *Compton-Little*. It is a ſmall Pariſh conſiſting of Arable and Woods; the *Coln* runs thro' it. —— —— *Stigand* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, held it in the Confeſſor's Reign, but *Thorar* Archbiſhop of *York* had it in the Conqueror's Time, and it remained in that See till K. *Edw.* VI. gave

Digitized by Google

gave it to Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, whose Heirs selling it to Sir *Richard Grubham* of *Wilsford* in *Wiltshire*, it came to Sir *John How*, his Nephew, whose Grandson, Sir *Richard How*, is the present Lord of it, who has a very pleasant new built Seat here, and delightful Gardens, the River *Colne* running thro' them, and large Woods, and a great Park adjoining.

The Church is a Rectory, anciently belonging to the Priory of St. *Oswald* in *Glocester*, but since the Dissolution annexed to the See of *Bristol*. The Building is small. From hence the *Colne* leads us by some little Villages to

Stowell, a small Parish, consisting most of arable Ground. The River *Colne* runs thro' it. It is called *Stanewele* in *Domesday Book* from Stane, a Stone, and Well, a Spring. It anciently belonged to the Family of the *Martells*, and continued long in it, but in K. *Edward* the IV.'s Reign, it was in the *Burns*, whose Heiress marrying *Anthony Burn*, it passed by them to the *Atkinsons*, whose Heiress married Sir *William Wentworth*, who gave it to *William*, Earl of *Strafford*, of whom the present Lord, *John How* Esq; Son of *John*, and Brother to the Lord *How* of *Longar*, of *Nottinghamshire*, purchased it. He was Pay master of the Guards and Garrisons, and one of her late Majesty's Privy Council, which Preferments he obtained by his freedom of Speech, in opposing a Standing Army, and advancing of what he conceived for the good of his Country. He has a pleasant Seat and Park here, and is a Person much beloved in his Country.

The Church is annexed to *Hampnet* by the Consent of the Bishop and Patron. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, small, but handsome. In the Chancel are several Monuments for the *Atkinsons*, but that for Mrs. *How*, Mother of the present Lord, is the finest. The *Colne* passing this Place by *Bibury*, touches next upon the Lands belonging to

Quenton, or *Quinton*, so called from the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, lying in this Place for Open, in *Saxon* signifies a Woman.— They were Ladies of the Manor till the Dissolution, when it was given to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, who are the present Lords.

The Church, which is a Vicarage worth 70 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation, belonged to the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, but at the Suppression, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, who are the present Patrons. The Church is large, and dedicated to *All Saints*.

Here was once a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded by *Agnes Lacy*, *William* of *Poitou*, and the Countess *Cecilia*. The next Place is

Fairford, a small Market-Town, so called from the fair large River *Colne*, which runs thro' it, and was anciently fordable, tho' now for the more easy Passage of Travellers, there are two fair Bridges built over it. It hath weekly a Market on Thursdays, and three Fairs yearly on the *Invention of the Cross*, *May* 3. *July* 28. and *All-Saints*, *November* 1. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Arable, Pasture and Meadow, and distinguished by the Borough *East-End*, and *Mill-Town-End*.

There must have been many considerable warlike Actions in this Place, tho' our Histories do not mention them, because many Medals and Urns are often dug up, and there are several Barrows, supposed to be raised over the Slain, in the adjoining Fields.

The Manor of *Fairford* was held by *Brictric* the *Saxon*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, but *William* the Conqueror gave it to *Maud* his Queen. How it was alienated from the Crown, is not known, but we find that *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, held it in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and that it passed from his Family to the *Despencers*, Earls of *Glocester*, *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick*, and King *Henry* VII. by the Female Heirs. *John Tame*, a Merchant of *London*, purchased it of that King; having taken a Prize-Ship bound for *Rome*, wherein he found a great Quantity of fine painted Glass, he brought both the Glass and Workmen into *England*, and built this Church for the sake of the Glass, which he placed in it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*. The Manor continued some Time in his Family, but was sold by the Coheiresses of *Edmund Tame*, the last Heir

Digitized by Google

Male, to Sir *Henry Unton* and *John Croke*, who alienated it again to the *Tracy's*, of whom *Andrew Barker* Esq; purchased it, in whose Posterity it still remains, *viz.* in two Infant Co heiresses.

Mr. *Robert*, and Mr. *Charles*, *Morgan*, have each of them a good House and Estate in this Parish; they are descended of the *Morgans of Monmouthshire*, and purchased Lands to settle in this Place, because their Sister married to Sir *Edmond Tame*, whose Christian Name they have ever since continued in their Family.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 70 *l. per Annum*, in the Presentation of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*, who since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Tewkesbury*, are also the Impropriators, and lease out the Tithes to Mr. *Oldisworth*. The Building is large and spacious, being 125 Foot long, and 55 Foot broad, with a very handsome Tower in the Middle, well adorned with Pinacles. It hath three Chancels, which belong, the Northern to the Lord of the Manor, the Middle to the Impropriator, and Southern to the Vicar; and a good Vestry.

The Windows of this Church are much admired for the painted Glass, which notwithstanding the great Havock made of such Ornaments of Churches, by Men of an imprudent Zeal, in the late rebellious Times, were preserved by the Care of Mr. *Oldisworth* the Impropriator, and others, not by turning them upside down, as some suppose, (for their heady Zeal never minded which end was upwards, if they were but Images and Painting) but by securing them in some private Place, till the Church again began to flourish at King *Charles* the II.'s Restoration.

There are twenty-eight large Windows curiously painted, with the Stories of the *Old* and *New Testament*: The Painting was designed by *Albert Durel*, an *Italian* Master, and the Colours are so lively, especially in the Drapery, and some of the Figures are so well drawn, that Sir *Anthony Vandyke* affirmed, that the Pencil could not exceed them.

A Gentleman, who inhabits in or near this Town, has sent us a Description of most of these Windows particularly, but too large to be here inserted at length, and therefore we shall only give the Sum of what we have received from him and others.

The Story of the *Old Testament* is represented in several of them, *viz.* In one, the Serpent tempting *Eve*; GOD appearing to *Moses* in a Flame of Fire in the Bush, when he kept *Jethro* his Father-in-law's Sheep; the Angel conducting *Joshua* to War; *Gideon's* Fleece, and the Queen of *Sheba*, come to try *Solomon's* Wisdom: In another, King *David* sitting in Judgment upon the *Amalekite*, who cut off *Saul's* Head. In a third, *Sampson* slaying the *Philistines* with the Jaw-bone of an Ass, killing the Lion that assaulted him, and *Delilah* cutting off his Hair to betray him to the *Philistines*; as also *Solomon* sitting in Judgment between the two Harlots, concerning the live and dead Child; and in three others, the Figures of the twelve major Prophets.

The Story of the *New Testament* takes up the greatest Part of them: The first contains the History of the Angel's appearing to *Zacharias*, *Joseph* and *Mary* contracted, the Angel visiting *Mary*, who having conceived, went to her Cousin *Elizabeth*. The second represents the Birth of Christ in a Stable; the Shepherds and Wise-men visiting him there; *Herod* expecting the Return of the later; Christ circumcised; the Virgin *Mary* purifying, and *Simeon* taking Christ in his Arms. In a third, *Joseph* is flying into *Ægypt*; *Herod* slaying the Male Children of *Bethlehem*; the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, and *Joseph* and she seeking *Jesus* at the Feast. In a fourth is pourtrayed Christ's Transfiguration, *Mary* anointing his Head with a precious Ointment; his Disciples carrying Ointments and Spices to embalm his dead Body; the Angels telling them he was risen; and his Appearance to *Mary Magdalen*. In a fifth, Christ riding to *Jerusalem* on an Ass, *Zacchæus* and the People strewing Palm-branches in the Way, the Children crying *Hosanna*; Christ praying his Father in the Garden to remove the Cup of his Passion; *Judas* coming to betray him; *Pilate* sitting in Judgment, and washing his Hands; Christ crucified between the Thieves, the Women standing by, and *Roman* Soldiers watching him. In the sixth, *Joseph* of *Arimathea* begging Christ's Body, and receiving

Digitized by Google

coining it; *Micodemus* and others, lay it in the Sepulchre; the Darkneſs at Chriſt's Paſſion, and *Michael* fighting with the Devil.

In ſome other Windows are repreſented. 1. Chriſt's travelling to *Emmaus*, and his appearing to the two Diſciples in the Way; his Appearance to the Eleven, when *Thomas* was abſent, and to *Thomas*, who then believed. 2. The Diſciples going a Fiſhing, and catching nothing; Chriſt's Appearance to them, and directing them to caſt their Net on the right Side of the Ship, where they catch'd ſo many, that their Net broke; the Fire, Gridiron, and Fiſh broiling are painted; as alſo Chriſt's Aſcenſion, the Diſciples gazing up to Heaven, and the Holy Ghoſt ſent in the Shape of fiery Tongues.

In the Weſt Window our Saviour is repreſented ſitting in Judgment, all the Cherubins and Hoſt of Heaven ſitting round about him, and St. *Michael* holding the Balance of Juſtice; the Dead are riſing out of the Graves, and the Angels aſſiſting them; St. *Peter* ſtands ready to let the righteous into Heaven, having his Keys in his Hand, and when they depart from the Judgment-Seat, they are cloathed with White, and have Crowns on their Heads. On the other Side, Hell is repreſented, in which is the great Devil with large red and white Teeth, and the damned are falling, ſome headlong into it, and others are carried on the Devil's Back, and *Dives* is ſeen crying to *Lazarus*, who appears at a Diſtance in *Abraham*'s Boſom.

In the reſt of the Windows are many Things which happened after Chriſt's Aſcenſion. 1. The twelve Apoſtles drawn at large, with their Names, and the Articles of the *Creed*, ſaid to be made by each of them ſeverally. 2. The four Evangeliſts at large, *viz. Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*, who are writing their Goſpels. 3. Four of the principal ancient Fathers of the Church, *viz.* St. *Jerome*, St. *Gregory*, St. *Ambroſe* and St. *Auſtin*. 4. In the four upper Windows of the middle Ile on the South Side, are the Worthies, who have preſerved the Church, and in the four oppoſite, the Perſecutors who have fought to deſtroy it.

There are divers Monuments in this Church, moſt of them for the Family of the *Tames*. *John Tame* Eſq; who died in 1500, and was the Founder of the Church, lies buried on the North Side in a Marble raiſed Monument, on which his Effigies is engraved, and on the Pavement near it are theſe Lines:

For Jeſus's Love, pray for me,
I may not pray, now pray ye
With a Pater-Noſter, *and an* Ave,
That my Sins releaſed may be.

Sir *Walter Buckle*, *Roger Ligon* Eſq; who both ſucceſſively married the laſt Mr. *Tame*'s Widow, Mrs. *Tray*, Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Oldſworth*, *&c.* have alſo Monuments in it and the Chancel.

Divers Charities are alſo given to this Church and Pariſh, of which the moſt conſiderable were by the Lady *Mico*, who gave 400*l.* to bind out four Boys Apprentices yearly. Mrs. *Farmer*, Daughter of the Lord *Lanſdown*, gave 1000*l.* to be laid out in Land to maintain a Lecture every Sunday in the Afternoon, and to pay 10*l.* a Year to a School-maſter, who ſhould teach twenty poor Children to read and write; both to be nominated by Mr. *Barker*: She alſo gave 200*l.* to be laid out in mending and wireing the Windows of the Church. A little below this Town the *Cole* joins the *Thames*, which brings us ſoon to the

Leche, a ſmall River riſing near *Hampnet*, and after a ſhort Courſe falling into the *Thames* near *Lechlade*, where this laſt River begins to be navigable. On this River there are only theſe Places worthy our Notice, *viz.* Near its Head

Northleche, a Market-Town, governed by a Bailiff and two Conſtables; the Market is on Wedneſday weekly, and the Fair on St. *Peter*'s Day, *June* 29. The Pariſh is nine Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable Land. The River *Leche* runs thro' it.

The famous *Roman* Highway, called the *Foſſe*, which coming out of *Warwickſhire*, enters this County at *Lemington*, goes thro' this Town.

The Church of St. *Peter* in *Glocester* held this Manor in the Conqueror's Reign; and tho' *Eldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who was Patron of the Abbey, obtained it in conſideration of his Charges in re-building the Abbey, and annexed it to the See of *York*, *Thomas* his Succeſſor reſtored it, and it continued with the Rectory and Advowſon of the Vicarage in that Abbey, till the Diſſolution.

Digitized by Google

lution, when the Manor was granted to a Layman, and is now in Sir *Ralph Dutton* of *Sherburn*; but the Rectory and Advowſon were given to the Biſhoprick of *Gloceſter*, 33 *Hen.* VIII. and confirmed by K. *Edw.* VI. *Reg.* 6.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 50 *l. per Annum*. The Building is large and ſpacious having Iles on each Side, a large Tower, and handſome Windows.

There are ſeveral Alms-houſes in this Pariſh, but only one of Note, built by *Thomas Dutton* Eſq; for ſix poor Women, who are allowed 1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Week each, for their Maintenance. He gave 100 *l.* more for charitable Uſes in his laſt Will. *William Dutton* Eſq; gave alſo a great Houſe in this Town for the Uſe of the Poor, and 200 *l.* in Money.

But the Grammar-School eſtabliſhed in this Town by *Hugh Weſtwood* Eſq; is the moſt conſiderable. He gave the Impropriation of *Chedworth*, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of it, that all the Children of the Town ſhould be taught free. 'Tis commonly reported, that this charitable Gentleman fell afterwards into a poor Condition, and deſired that he might be Maſter of his own School, but could not obtain that favour of the Truſtees. By a Decree in Chancery, 4 *Jac.* 1. the School was ſettled on *Queen's* College in *Oxford*. Oppoſite almoſt to this Town, on the other Side of the *Leche*, is

Farmington, anciently called *Thormarton*, a Pariſh of ſeven Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting moſt of Arable. A ſmall Brook riſes here, and runs into the *Windruſh*.

This Manor did anciently belong to the Priory of *Eddington* in *Wiltſhire*, given to it by the Founder, *William de Eddington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. At the Diſſolution of this Priory, it was granted to Sir *Michael Aſhfield*, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to Sir *Rice Jones*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Henry*, leaving only one Daughter, married to the Earl of *Scarborough*, that Lord is in her Right, Owner of this Manor.

The Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l. per Annum*, and the Earl of *Scarborough* is Patron. The Building is ſmall, but hath a little Tower at the Weſt End: There are two Inſcriptions in the Chancel for *Thomas Cox*, Barriſter of *Lincolns-Inn*, and *Humphrey Smith*, who was Rector forty-ſix Years.

In this Pariſh is an exceeding large *Roman* Camp, called *Norbury*, 850 Paces long, and 473 Paces broad, now a Corn-Field; and not far from it Weſtward is a Barrow. Adjoining to this Place is

Sherborn, a Pariſh of ſmall Extent, but conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture and Arable: The River *Windruſh* running on the North Side, and a ſmall Brook thro' the Middle of it. In it there are found many excellent Quarries of Free-Stone.

The Manor belonged in the Conqueror's Reign to the Abbey of *Winchcomb*, which held it to the Diſſolution, when it was given to *Chriſtopher Allen*, who ſold it 6 *Ed.* VI. to *Thomas Dutton*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Ralph Dutton* is now Lord of it, and has a large ſtately Houſe by the Church, with large Parks about it.

The Church is a Vicarage of 40 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Sir *Ralph Dutton*, who is the Impropriator, and hath all the Tithes, except half the Hay, worth 140 *l. per Annum*. The Building is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and has an Ile as large as the Church, with a large Spire Steeple at the Weſt End. Aſcending Northward, and keeping to the Bounds of this County Eaſt, we come to the River *Windruſh*, which riſing near *Guiting*, receives two little Brooks near *Slaughter*, on which ſtands

Stow on the Would, called generally in all Records *Stow St. Edward*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on Thurſdays, and Fairs on the firſt of *May*, and *Octob.* 13. being the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*. The Pariſh is twelve Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Meadow, Arable and Paſture. The Fairs are famous for Hops, Cheeſe and Sheep, of which 'tis ſaid 20000 have been ſold at the laſt; and the Toll of them and the Markets is computed at 80 *l. per Ann.*

This Manor belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*, which held it to the Diſſolution, when it was granted to *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*; but upon his Attainder reverting to the Crown, was granted 4 *Eliz.* to the *Chamberlains*, of which Family, *Edmund Chamberlain* of *Mongersbury* Eſq; is, and is the preſent Lord. He was High Sheriff of this County in 1705.

Digitized by Google

The Church is a Rectory worth 150 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Collet*. The Building is large, and ſtands on an Hill, and the Tower being high, is ſeen at a great Diſtance. It ſtands on the South Side of the Church. *Ailmere*, Earl of *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*, built this Church on a Spot of Ground, called *St. Edwards Cloſe*, whence we may ſuppoſe 'twas called, *Stow St. Edward*.

There is an handſome Marble Monument in this Church for *John Chamberlain* Eſq; who died in 1668, and divers Inſcriptions for others of the ſame Family. In the Chancel alſo there is a Monument for *Haſtings Kyte*, a Captain in the Army of King *Charles* I. who was ſlain near this Place in 1645, and an Inſcription for Mr. *Wild*, Rector of this Town, who died in 1673

Ailmere, Earl of *Cornwall* before mentioned, erected an Hoſpital here, valued at 25 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* and Sir *William Martin* gave the *Glean-Ally* in St. *Olave's* Pariſh in *Southwark*, worth then but 18 *l.* a Year, now it pays 40 *l. per Annum*, and at the improved Rents is worth 300 *l. per Annum*, to the uſe of a Free-School and Alms-houſe for nine poor People. Here are alſo other leſſer Charities.

The *Roman* Foſſe-way paſſes by this Town. Northward of this Place, upon the *Evenlade*, not far from its Riſe, ſtands

Mureton-Henduarſh, a ſmall Market-Town, and Pariſh conſiſting moſt of Paſture, the *Evenlode* running on the Borders of it. It had a Market in the Reign of K. *Henry* III. but has long been diſuſed. It lies in the great Road from *London* to *Worceſter*, and the *Roman* Foſſe-way paſſeth thro' it. About a Mile from hence in the *London* Road, are four Shire Stones, where the four Counties of *Glocester*, *Oxford*, *Worceſter* and *Warwick* meet and join.

Aufred of *Cormeille* held this Manor in the Conqueror's Reign, and it continued ſome Time in his Family; but it came to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter* in King *Henry* III.'s Reign, in which it continued till the Diſſolution, and then was given to the Dean and Chapter, who now enjoy it, but have leaſed it out to Mr. *Batſon* of *Bourton on the Hill*, who is the preſent Lord of it.

The Church is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Bourton*, and is ſupplied by the ſame Miniſter, dedicated to St. *David*, the Patron of the *Welſh* Nation, who is ſaid to have lived 147 Years, and done many Miracles; but has a Right of Burial granted to it by Pope *Julius* in 1512. The Building is ſmall, but has a North Ile, and a Tower at the Weſt End, with Battlements.

There are ſeveral Inſcriptions in it for the *Creſwick's* Family, and beſides ſome ſmall Gifts to the Poor, they have a Stock of 60 *l.* to ſet the Poor on Work, given by ſeveral Perſons. More Northward, not far from *Lemington*, lies

Campden, or *Camden*, under the Side of the Hills, ſo called from a Camp near it, where a Battel has been formerly fought. It is a Borough and Market-Town. They received their Charter in the 3d Year of K. *James* I. and ſo the Town is governed by two Bailiffs and twelve Burgeſſes, and a Steward, who have Authority to chooſe twelve other inferiour Burgeſſes. They have Power to try Actions not exceeding the Sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

It hath a weekly Market on Wedneſday, and four Fairs yearly, (*viz.*) on St. *Andrew's* Day, on *Aſhwedneſday*, on St. *George's* Day, and St. *James's* Day; the Benefit of the two former belong to the Corporation, but of the two laſt to the Lord of the Manor. The Market is famous for Stockins. The Pariſh is ten Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of moſt Paſture and Arable, and a ſmall Brook runs thro' it into the *Stour*, and ſo into the *Aven*.

The *Saxon* Kings, in the Heptarchy, met in this Town, *A. D.* 689. to conſult about making War and Peace with the *Britains*.

Earl *Harold* held this Manor before the Conqueſt, but *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Cheſter*, obtained it of King *William* the Conqueror, and from his Family it paſſed thro' divers Hands, *viz.* Firſt to *Nicholas de Albeniaco*, or *Albany*, then to the *Somery's*, and at length to the *Clares*, who were Earls of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, and from them to the Crown, from which it was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Thomas Smith*, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, who was created Baronet. 4 *Jac.* 1. and afterwards Viſcount *Camden*. He left no Heirs Male, whereupon this Manor paſſed to *Juliana* his eldeſt Daughter, who marrying to

Edward

Digitized by Google

Edward Lord *Noel*, he became Lord of it, and dying in 1643, left it to

Baptiſt Lord *Noel*, his Son and Heir, who in right of his Mother was made Viſcount *Camden*; and by his 3d Wife *Elizabeth*, one of the Co-heireſſes of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, left for the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate

Edward Noel, Viſcount *Camden*, his eldeſt Son, who was created Earl of *Gainsborough* in 1682. He had iſſue by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*,

Wriothesly-Baptiſt, his only Son and Succeſſor, who had only Daughters, and ſo the Honour devolved upon his Couſin-German

Baptiſt, the Son of *Baptiſt*, younger Brother to *Edward Noel*, created Earl of *Gainſborough*, who now enjoys that Honour, and hath for his Heir

Baptiſt, Lord Viſcount *Camden*, and two other Sons, *John* and *James*.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 150 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, whoſe Grandfather, *Edward* Lord *Noel*, annexed to it the Impropriation of *Winſrith* in *Dorſetſhire*, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, purchaſed by Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*. The Rectory did formerly belong to the Nunnery of St. *Warburg* in *Cheſter*, but now is the Eſtate of the Earl of *Gainsborough* The Building is large and beautiful, with Iles on each Side, an handſome Tower 35 Yards high, two Chapels, and a ſpacious Chancel. In the leaſt Window of it there are curiouſly painted the Arms of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, ſix Foot in height.

There are many Monuments and Inſcriptions in the Church, moſt of them for the *Noels*. The moſt ſumptuous of them is for Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*. It is ſupported by twelve Pillars, and in the Epitaph it is ſaid, that he gave in his Life-time to charitable Uſes 20000 *l.* There are other Monuments for the *Noels*, which tho' inferior to this, yet are ſo noble and many, that no Church in *England* can exceed them, if they can ſhew the like.

Sir *Baptiſt Hicks* further erected an Almshouſe in this Place for ſix poor Men, and as many Women, and endowed it with three Shillings and four Pence, to be given weekly to each Perſon, beſides an Allowance for a black Gown and Coals: He alſo gave 500 *l.* for a Stock to ſet the Poor at Work, and did many other acts of Charity both for the Church and Town.

There are ſo many Gifts for Bread in this Pariſh, to be diſpoſed weekly to the Poor, *viz.* ſix Dozen every Sunday, beſides two and forty Pounds, and ten Shillings a Year, to be expended in Bread for them at Diſcretion, that there ſeems not to be any Place that has a better Proviſion in this kind, both againſt Want and Dearneſs of Corn.

Mr. *John Ferebу*, aliàs *Verby*, founded a Grammar-School in this Town, and endowed it with 60 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of a School-maſter and Uſher. It is ſettled by Decree in Chancery, and Mr. *Ferebу's* Effigies is ſet up in the School.

James Thynne Eſq; has given a thouſand Pounds for the erecting and endowing a Charity-School for the Teaching of thirty poor Girls to read, knit and ſpin, and to buy them Cloaths, and give the Miſtreſs 10 *l. per Annum* for inſtructing them.

Here are ſome Remains of a noble Houſe built by Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, which was without any great Reaſon burnt down by the King's Party in the late great Rebellion, leſt it ſhould be made a Garriſon by the Parliament. Further on the North Borders lies

Bakeford, a Pariſh of ſeven Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture and Arable. The River *Charan* riſes here, and runs into the *Avon* near *Tewkſbury*.

This Manor held of the Crown in the Confeſſor's Days, and Earl *William* had it in the Conqueror's; but when *Robert Fitz-Alan* had founded a Priory in this Place, which he made a Cell to the Abbey of St. *Martin* and St. *Barbara* in *Normandy*, this Manor was annexed to it; but it flouriſhed not long, for King *Edward* III. in his Wars with *France*, having the Eſtates of ſuch alien Priories, as belonged to the Abbeys in *France*, given him by the Parliament, *Reg.* 10. this Priory was ſeized by the King, and farmed out, and afterward given by King *Richard* II. to *Richard Cheyney* for Life, and then totally ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* V. and all the Lands belonging to it given to *Eaton* College by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 16. but the Manor was a little after given to the College of *Ketheringhay*, 2 *Edward* IV. and at the Diſſolution to Sir *Richard Lee*,

1 *Edward* VI. and is now the Poſſeſſion of *Bridſt Wakeman* Eſq; who has an handſome large Seat here near the Church.

The Church is a Vicarage of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Wakeman*, who has the Impropriation, but pays to the Vicar out of it, eight Quarters of Wheat, ſix of Oats, four of Barley, and 8 *l.* in Money yearly, at *All-hallows-tide*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſuntide*. The Building is well repaired, and has an handſome Tower and Veſtry. 'Tis dedicated to St. *Barbara*.

There are divers Inſcriptions in the Church and Chancel for Mr. *Wakeman*, Mr. *Morris*, and Mr. *Roberts*, and a Parcel of Land, called, *The Church-Land*, given to the Poor. Near this Place is

Dumbleton, a Pariſh nine Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture, well planted with Orchards, and ſtored with Timber-Trees. A ſmall Brook, called *Iſborn*, runs thro' it.

This Manor belonged to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, when it was given to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, and Sir *Thomas Pope*, in Exchange for *Layer-Marney* in *Eſſex*, 34 *Henry* VIII. by whom it was alienated to *Thomas Cox* Eſq; deſcended from the *Cox's* of *Cox-hall* in *Kent*. Sir *Richard Cox* Bar. is now Lord of the Manor, the Owner of all the Lands in the Pariſh, and deſcended lineally from the ſaid *Thomas*. *Thomas Cox* of *Cleeve* is a younger Branch of this Family. Sir *Richard Cox* of *Caſtleditch* in *Herefordſhire*, is Grandſon of this *Thomas Cox*.

The Church is a Rectory worth 200 *l.* a Year. Sir *Richard Cox* is the Patron, and the conſtant Church-warden, who is obliged to keep the Church in Repair; yet part of this Pariſh is an Impropriation belonging to *Trinity* College in *Oxford*, worth 10 *l. per Annum*, to whom alſo the Rector pays ſix Shillings yearly. The Pariſh on this Account has a Claim to a Fellowſhip in that College. The Building hath two Iles on the South and North Sides, which laſt belongs to the *Daſtons*, who have a burying Place in it, and a ſtrong Tower at the Weſt End. 'Tis dedicated to St. *Peter*.

In the Church-yard are two handſome raiſed Monuments for Mr. *John Ingles*, and Mr. *John Agg*, and in the Church ſome Inſcriptions for Mr. *Weſt* and Mr. *Dobbins*, and among thoſe for the *Daſtons*, is one in *Saxon* Characters. In the Chancel is a handſome Monument for Sir *Charles Piercy*, third Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cox* of *Cleeve*, and for *Charles Cox*, Son of *Thomas*.

George Hopkins, an eminent Preacher at *Eveſham*, who was ejected for Non-Conformity, retired to this Place, and conſtantly frequented this Pariſh-Church on Sundays and Holy-Days. He died in 1666, and lies buried in this Church. Eaſtward of this Place is

Toddington, a Pariſh eight Miles in compaſs, conſiſting of rich Meadow, Paſture and Arable. The River *Charan* runs upon the Borders of it.

The Family of the *Tracy's* have been very long Lords of this Manor, and are deſcended of the Royal Blood of the *Saxon* Kings of *England*. *William de Tracy* lived in the Reign of King *Henry* II. and is ſaid to have been one of the Knights who murdered *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Oliver Tracy* his Son, was High Sheriff of *Glocesterſhire* in 1319, as was *Thomas* his Great Grandſon in 1359, and Sir *John*, the Son of *Thomas*, in 1366. Sir *John Tracy* of this Family was made Viſcount *Rathſool* in *Ireland*, by King *Charles* I. and his Son, *Robert* Lord *Tracy*, by *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Cox* of *Caſtleditch* in *Herefordſhire*, is Father of Mr. Juſtice *Tracy*, one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas. *William* Lord *Tracy*, is now the Lord of this Manor, and hath a large Houſe and Park in this Pariſh.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 40 *l. per Annum*; the Lord *Tracy* is Patron, who hath lately pulled down the old Building, and erected and decently adorned a new one at his own Charge.

There is an Effigies in the Chancel for Sir *John Tracy*, who died in 1591, and an handſome Monument of Free-ſtone for *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Throgmorton* of *Totworth* Knt. More to the South is

Hales, a ſmall Pariſh, famous only for the *Ciſtercian* Abbey that once flouriſhed there, of which now there are little or no Remains, but a neat Cloyſter.

This Abbey was founded by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, in performance of a Vow that he had made at Sea,

Digitized by Google

when he was in danger of Shipwreck. He placed in it twenty *Ciſtertian* Monks, and ten Converts, which he brought from *Beaulieu* in *France*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and to *All-Saints*, by the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in the Preſence of K. *Henry* III. the Earl's Brother, the Queen, thirteen Biſhops, many Noble-men, and 300 Knights. This great Earl and his Lady (who may be ſtyled an Emperour and Empreſs) lie buried in it.

The Manor of this Town was, at the Conqueſt, taken from the *Saxon* Lord, and given to a *Norman*, the Anceſtor of *Jeffrey de Luci*; but it coming to the Crown, was given by King *Henry* to his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall* above mentioned, who ſettled it on his Abbey here, in which it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was granted with the Scite of the Monaſtery, to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, and after his Attainder to *William* Marqueſs of *Northampton*, from whom it paſſed to *William Hobby* Eſq; and afterwards to the *Tracy's*, who have ever ſince been Lords of it. *William* Lord *Tracy*, being the preſent Lord, has a large Houſe here, ſuppoſed to be the Habitation of the Abbot, from the religious Inſcriptions and Figures in many of the Rooms of it.

The Church is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Didbrooke*. Near this Place is

Sewdley, a Pariſh ſix Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of Paſture and Arable; a ſmall Brook runs from it into the *Aven*.

Harold, the Son of *Radulph* the *Saxon*, held this Manor under the Conqueror, and his Poſterity took the Name of *De Sewdley*, and held it till the 42d Year of K. *Edward* III. when *John de Sewdley*, leaving no Male Iſſue, this Manor fell to his Siſter *Joan*'s Share, who married *William le Boteler* of *Wem* in *Shropſhire*, whoſe Grandſon *Ralph de Boteler*, was created Baron of *Sewdely*, and was Lord Treaſurer of *England*, 20 *Henry* VI. He built the Caſtle of *Sewdley* out of the Spoils which he got in the Wars with *France*. He having no Iſſue, ſold this Manor and Caſtle to King *Edward* IV. from whom it deſcended to King *Henry* VII who gave it to his Uncle *Jaſper*, Duke of *Bedford*. K. *Edward* VI. who gave it to *William* Marqueſs of *Northampton*, and Queen *Mary* I. who granted the Caſtle and Manor to Sir *John Bridges*, afterwards created Baron *Sewdely*, by the Name of Lord *Chandois*, becauſe he had married one of the Daughters and Co-heireſſes of Sir *John Chandois*, Lord *Sewdeley*. This Manor continued in this Family, till *George* Lord *Chandois*, having no Heirs Male, gave it to his Wife *Jane*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rivers*, who marrying *George Pitt* of *Stratfieldſey*, in *Hampſhire*, left this Manor to his Son *George Pitt* Eſq; who is the preſent Lord of it. Yet the Barony of *Sewdley* continues in the honourable Family of the *Bridges* or *Bruges*.

The Caſtle, which was once a very beautiful Building, is moſt of it pulled down.

The Church is a Rectory worth 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Pitt*; the Building was neat, adorned all round with Battlements and Pinnacles, but was ſo defaced and ruin'd in the Civil Wars, that there is only one part of it uſed for Divine Service, *viz.* a ſmall Ile on the South Side called the Chapel, under which ſeveral of the Lords *Chandois* lie buried. A little higher is

Winchcomb, a Market-Town, which has a weekly Market on Saturdays, and two Fairs yearly, upon St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25. and *July* 17. Sir *John Atwood* was ſeized of the Market and Fairs, and of the Town of *Winchcomb*, and of the Hundreds of *Kiftſgate*, *Holforn*, and *Greten*, 15 *Richard* II.

It was a Borough in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and then paid a yearly Rent of ſix Pounds, of which Earl *Harold* had a third Part. In the Conqueror's Time the three fore-mentioned Hundreds were added to it, and then it paid 28 *l.* yearly. The Pariſh is twelve Miles in Compaſs, conſiſting of good Paſture and Arable, watered with a ſmall Brook, which runs from hence into the *Aven*. It was anciently a County, until *Edric* the Governor of it, under King *Ethelred*, and King *Knute*, laid it to the County at large.

The Manor of this Town was annexed to the Abbey, which was the only Thing that made it famous, till the infant King *Kenelm*, inhumanely murdered by his Siſter *Quindreda*, was buried here; for he being canonized for a Saint, upon the Account of the miraculous Diſcovery of his Death, and the ſtrange Puniſhment of *Quindreda*, whoſe Eyes dropp'd out as ſhe was gazing at his Funeral, and ſinging to diſturb it, brought great

Digitized by Google

great Multitudes to visit his Tomb, whereby the Town was much enriched.

The original of the Abbey was after this Manner: *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, *Anno* 787, built a Nunnery at *Winchcomb*, but King *Kenulph* his Successor, not liking his Foundation, changed it into a Monastery, and so much enlarged it, and endowed it, that 300 Monks, of the Order of St. *Benedict*, were maintained in it at its first Erection. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and consecrated by *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and twelve other Bishops; three Kings, and most of the Nobles of the Kingdom of *Mercia* being present, but of this more in the Ecclesiastical History.

The Manor continued in the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it was given, first to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, and then to *William Parr* Marquess of *Northampton*, but reverting to the Crown by their Treason, it continued in its Possession till 1608. When it was alienated we know not, but Dr. *Lloyd*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*, is the present Lord of the Manor of *Winchcomb*. The Scite of the Monastery was granted 1 *Mar.* I. to *John* Lord *Chandois*, in whose Posterity it still continues.

The Church is a Curacy worth 10 *l. per Annum*, paid out of the Impropriation, which, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, did formerly belong to the Abbey; but the Impropriation, which in the whole is worth 300 *l.* yearly, is divided among 35 Proprietors, who pay out of it 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* to the Crown yearly, and the Vicarage and small Tithes belong to the Lord *Tracy*. The Building is large, and hath two handsome Iles covered with Lead, a large Chancel, and lofty Tower at the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles.

There were anciently divers Chantries and Chapels in this Church, of which St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel was the Burial-place of the *Botelers* Lords *Sewdley*. In the Church are several Monuments and Inscriptions, *viz.* for *Thomas Williams*, Son of Judge *Williams*, whose Effigies is placed kneeling by it, *David Williams*, *Thomas Mashley*, and others.

Of the several Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish, these two are most worthy our Notice. The Lady *Dorothy Chandois*, Wife of *Edmund* Lord *Chandois*, founded an Alms-house for twelve poor Women, but without any Endowment; and the Lady *Juliana Tracy* gave an hundred Pounds to the Poor, which is laid out for Land for their Maintenance.

There are several considerable Hamlets belonging to this Parish, *viz.* 1. *Sewdely-Tenements*, so called, because they are always possessed, as being of the Manor of *Sewdley*. 2. *Coats*, anciently belonging to the Abbey, but now the Estate of Mr. *Robinson* of *Chesthunt* in *Hertfordshire*. 3. *Postlip*, now the Estate of the Earl of *Coventry*. 4. *Cookbury*. 5. *Langley*, of which *Richard Freeman* Esq; is Lord. 6. *Greeton*, of which *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*, was Lord 28 *Ed.* III. and the Tithes belonged part to the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, and part to the Abbey of *Winchcomb*, but now the Manor is the Lord *Tracy*'s, and has a Chapel of Ease. 7. *Frampton*, of which *John Tracy* Esq; is now Lord. 8. As also of *Naunton*. 9. *Greet*, anciently belonging to *John de Sewdley*. Here was then a Chapel, but it is now converted into a Dwelling-house. 10. *Corndean*, the Estate of *Edward Montacute* Esq;. 11. *Stanley*, anciently belonging to the Church of *Tewksbury*. Southward of this Town lies

Chiltenham, a Market-Town, which drives a considerable Trade in Malt. The Market is on Thursday weekly, and the Fairs on the Feast of St. *James*, *July* 28. and Holy-Thursday. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass, and consists of good Pasture and Arable. The Brook *Chilt*, which gives Name to this Place, rises at *Dowdswell*, and runs thro' this Parish into the *Severn*.

King *Edward* the Confessor held *Chiltenham*, which paid him a yearly Rent of 9 *l.* 5 *s.* and 3000 Loaves for his Dogs, but it paid more to the Conqueror, *viz.* 20 *l.* yearly Rent, and 16 *s.* for the Bread for the Dogs. King *Henry* III granted this Manor and Hundred to *William Long-espee* Earl of *Salisbury*; but the Benefit of the Fairs and Markets was given to the Inhabitants by the same King. *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, Grandson of the former Earl, forfeiting his Estate by going out of the Land without Leave, the King seized this Manor, and granted it to the Priory of *Fischamp* in *Normandy*, but being again seized, as belonging to an alien Priory, it was settled on the Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middlesex*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it came

Digitized by Google

again to the Crown, which held it many Years, but came at last to the *Duttons*, of which Family Sir *Ralph Dutton* of *Sherburn*, the present Lord, is descended.

The Church is an Impropriation, anciently belonging to the Nunnery of *Sion*, but is now the Property of the Earl of *Essex*. The Minister has only a Stipend of 40 *l.* *per Annum*; *Jesus* College in *Oxford* may nominate one of their Fellows to it, but the Earl of *Gainsborough* must approve of him, and he cannot keep it more than six Years. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, with Ifles on each Side, and an high Spire in the Middle, in which is a good Ring of Bells. Mrs. *Anne Norwood* erected an handsome Gallery in this Church.

In this Church are Monuments for some Persons of Note, as the Lady *Katherine Dormer*, and Mr. Justice *Grevil*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and many Inscriptions for Mr. *Baily*, who had been School-master thirty-two Years, *John Ligon* of *Arle-Court* Esq; Father of the Lady *Dormer*, and several of the Family of the *Grevils*.

The charitable Donations of pious Persons are, An Hospital and School erected here in 1578, by *Richard Pates* of *Glocester* Esq; The Hospital is to maintain six poor People, who are allowed each of them 12 *d.* a Week, and the School master and Usher the remaining part of the Endowment, which is 60 *l.* a Year, given to support this Charity. *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford* are the Governors of it, and have added 5 *l.* a Year more to it. There are also some small Tenements in this Town which are given for the same Use.

Mr. *Walwin* of *Swindon* hath also given 50 *l.* a Year to the Poor of this Place, charged on the Manor of *Swindon* in this County; and the Parish out of lesser Charities has purchased 8 *l.* 5 *s.* a Year, all which they employ in binding out poor Children Apprentices, and relieving the most necessitous Poor.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish; As, 1. *Arle*, which formerly belonged to a Family of that Name, from whom it passed to the Families of the *Grevils*, *Ligons*, and *Dormers*, by Marriage of the Heiresses. Mr. Justice *Dormer*, a Judge of the Common-Pleas, is the present Proprietor, and has a large Seat here. 2. *Alton*, where Mr. *Hiet* has a good House and Estate. 3. *Westal*, belonging to the *Philips's*. 4. *Naunton*. 5. *Sandford*, the Estate of the *Barrets*.

The Natural History.

THis County is pleasant and fertile, the Air wholesome, the Soil productive of all manner of Grains and Fruits. *William* of *Malmsbury*, in his Book *de Pontificibus*, has given it such a Character, that we should be thought to envy its Excellency, if we should not mention it. He says, The Vale of *Glocester* is called from its chief City, and yieldeth Variety of Plants and Fruits, and all sorts of Grain. In some Places by the natural Richness of the Ground, it produceth an Increase of an Hundred-fold. The Highways and publick Roads are lined with Fruit-Trees growing naturally, whose Fruit exceeds all others, not only in Taste and Beauty, but in continuance, holding fresh the whole Year round.

There is no Province in *England* hath so many and so good Vineyards as this County, either for Fertility or Sweetness of the Grape, the Wine whereof carrieth no unpleasant Tartness, and yet is not much inferior to the *French* Wine in Sweetness. To which may be added, for the Honour of this County, that the River *Severn* passeth thro' it; than which there is no River in the Nation hath a broader Chanel, convenient for Navigation, swifter Stream, and greater Plenty of Fish. The Tides indeed

Digitized by Google

ne raging and boisterous, casting up Sands and Mud, and sometimes overflowing its Banks, wanders a great Way into the neighbouring Plains, but withal leaves such a Fruitfulness behind it in the adjoining Meadows, that it is one great Cause of the Richness and Plenty of the County.

What *William* of *Malmsbury* says here, of the Increase of this County, that it produceth an Hundred-fold, must be meant either of a great Increase, or of some particular pieces of Ground near *Glocester*, or great Market-Towns. What he relates of the Vineyards, some understand of the Orchards here, which yield a sweet and agreeable Cyder, not inferiour to Wine in Pleasantness of Taste, and perhaps exceeds it in Wholesomness for our *English* Constitutions; but others who understand his Words of Vineyards properly, say, that there is nothing now left of them, but some Places named from them, as one near *Tewkesbury*, called the *Vineyard*, and another by *Oversbridge*, on a rising Hill not far from *Glocester*. Mr. *Camden* imputes the Loss of them to the Sloth and Inactivity of the Husbandmen; but if we consider the Climate, 'tis more probable that the Attempt of planting Vines was found Loss of Time and Charges.

But *Malmsbury's* Account must not be looked upon compleat; 'tis of the Vale and not of the hilly and woody Part, and therefore we shall give a more exact one by considering the County in three Parts, according to the usual Division, *viz.*

1. *Cotswould*, or the hilly Part of the County, bordering on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*. This Country is not very fertile, and lies exposed to the Winds and Cold, but makes amends by its Healthfulness, but chiefly by feeding the Multitudes of Sheep, which yield such fine Wool, and so white, that it is coveted not only in the other Parts of this Nation, but in foreign Countreys; but the Inhabitants are so wise, that they make such Improvements of their Wool, that their Sheep may be said to bear golden Fleeces to them, for The Cloathing-Trade is so eminent, and used in so many Towns of this County, that no other Manufacture deserves to be mentioned in comparison of it. It is computed, that fifty thousand Cloths are made yearly in this County, which reckoning the Fine with the Coarse, may be estimated at ten Pounds a Cloth, and so casting in Rugs and other Incidents to the cloathing Trade, it may be well estimated at 500,000 Pounds a Year, out of which, not only the Traders are enriched, but the Poor are set at work, to the great Benefit of the Nation.

This Trade is so considerable, that divers Acts of Parliament have been made almost in every King's Reign, for the improving and encouraging of it; and were those Laws duly executed, many of our new Laws would be less necessary.

The Number of Sheep kept in this County, of which most of them are kept in this Part, is estimated to be 400,000.

2. The *Vale*, which is the middle Part of this County, and spreads it self into a fertile Plain, lying on both Sides the great navigable River of *Severn*, is a quite different Clime from *Cotswould*, where, if it may be said that there are eight Months Winter, and the other four too cold for Summer, it may be affirmed of this Part, that there are eight Months Summer, and the other four so warm, as not to deserve the Name of Winter.

'Tis in this part of the County that the excellent Cheese is made, which is generally esteemed the fattest, and most agreeable to all Palates, of any in *England*, whose very Name serves so much to beat down the Judgments of many Buyers, that many thousand Pounds worth of Cheese is sold for a good Price in a Year, by the Confidence of the Sellers, that otherwise could not be sold almost at the meanest, if no more were given for it than its Worth.

3. *The Forest of Dean*, or the most Western Part, which is not only fruitful for Pasture and Tillage in those Places that are freed from Wood, but where the Woods are still preserved, the Oaks are thought to be the best in *England*, and in the Woods are found Mines of Iron; and Coal is found in the Parts near *Bristol*, so good, that better is scarcely found any where in *England*.

This Shire affords all sorts of Grain in abundance, plenty of Cattle of all kinds, Fowl and Game, and every Thing that other Counties produce, in as great Excellency as any other Parts of the Land; and the Rivers afford as great a Plenty of Fish: What Na-

Digitized by Google

Nature has favoured this County more particularly withal, we shall add as follows:

At *Lassington* near *Gloucester* on the Side of an Hill, (and elsewhere in this County) are found little Star-stones, called *Astroites*, of a greyish Colour, and curiously engraven with little Prisms, which being put into Vinegar, have a Motion like other *Astroites*. They are also found at *Shugbury* in *Warwickshire*, and *Belvoir*-Castle in *Leicestershire*.

The Water of the River *Stroud*, which rising in *Cotswould* Hills, empties it self into the *Severn* near the *Framylode* Passage, is said to have such a peculiar Quality in dying Red, that no other Water will give their Scarlets so fine a Gloss, insomuch that the Clothiers for that Reason love to settle in the Town of *Stroud*, which borders on it. The River *Avon* also is famous for a sort of Fish, perhaps not to be met with elsewhere, called *Elvers*, with which it is for some Time in the Spring yearly, quite covered over, insomuch that the Water seems turned black with them. They appear like little Eels, scarce so big as a Goose-quill, which, Millions of them swarming in an heap, the Inhabitants thereabout, skim up with small Nets, and making them into Cakes, fry and eat them.

Upon the Top of an high Rock, on the East Side of the *Avon* near *Bristol*, there are found plenty of Diamonds, commonly called *Bristol*-Stones, which for their Transparency may vie with those from the *Indies*. At the Bottom of this Rock is an hot medicinal Well, famous for curing divers Diseases, especially the Diabetes and calculous Distempers of the Reins, as also Ulcers of the Body. There is also in the same Parish a very cold Stream, called *Jacob's Well*, whose Waters are much esteemed for wholesomness. The Rock opposite to this on the West Side of the River yields Diamonds also, but they are contained in hollow reddish Stones.

In the Fields about *Badminton*, which are never annoyed with Serpents, are frequently found cylindrical Stones and Bullets, almost as big as Canon-Balls; and on the Hills about *Aldeley*, are at this Day found Stones resembling Cockles and Oysters, or rather serpentine Stones and Scallops, very curiously figured, which, whether they were first formed in Shells, or are the ludicrous Fancies of Nature, the Natural Philosophers can best determine, but *Fracastorius* makes no question, but that they were Animals engendered in the Sea, and were carried by the Waters of the general Deluge to the Tops of the Mountains, which he affirms were many of them then cast up.

On the North Side of the Town of *Tetbury* is a Spring, whose Water within forty Paces of the Head, is of such a petrifying Quality, that it turns Sticks and Shells into Stones, or at least crusts them over with an hard stony Substance.

At *Great Barrington* there is a large Quarry of Free-stone, remarkable for its Durableness, and therefore much of it has been used in repairing *Westminster-Abbey*, and in the Buildings at *Woodstock*. At *Dursley* there is a Rock of Stone without any Chop or Slie, of an incredible Durance, yet soft in hewing, it is called by the Inhabitants Puff-stone. The Walls of *Berkeley* Castle are built with it, and tho' they are 600 Years old, no Decay is perceived in them.

There is a Well in the Parish of *Puckle-Church*, dedicated to St. *Aldam*, the Water of which is esteemed very good for sore Eyes, and Diet-drinks; as also a Spring in the Parish of *Sifton*, dedicated to St. *Bridget*, much esteemed for its wholesome Water. There is also a medicinal Spring in *Standish* Park, called *Radwell*, which has the Repute of curing several Distempers.

Plants growing in this County, and either not found at all, or not so plentifully in others.

Androsæmum Campoclarense, sive Hypericon elegantissimum non ramosum, &c. Elegant broad-leaved imperforate St. John's-wort. On St. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Bristol*.

Asparagus palustris, Marsh Asparagus or Sperage, corruptly called Sparrow-grass, in *Appleton* Meadow, about two Miles from *Bristol*. This is the same Sort with the garden Asparagus, tho' growing wild, and differs from the Sea Asparagus, tho' they grow sometimes together, by having a thicker Leaf and better Taste.

Anemone tuberosâ radice, knobby-rooted *Anemone*, or Wind-Flowers, said to grow in *Cotswould* Hills near *Black Burton*, by Mr. *Heaton*, but not found by Mr. *Lloyd*.

Digitized by Google

Buxus arboreſcens, the Box-tree, of which there is a Wood near *Boxwell*.

Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio Alpina, Daiſy-leaved Lady-ſmocks, found by Mr. *Newton* on St. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Briſtol*.

Ceterach, or *Aſplenium & Scolopendria*, Spleen-wort, or Milt-waſt, found about St. *Vincent*'s Rock, among the Heaps of Stones, plentifully.

Hippoſelinum, ſeu Smyrnium vulgare, &c. Alexanders, growing on the Rocks at *Becheley*, going down to *Aſt* Ferry.

Hyacinthus autumnalis minor, ſmall autumnal Jacinth, growing on the ſame St. *Vincent*'s Rock.

Malva arborea marina noſtras, Engliſh Sea-tree Mallow, found on *Denney* Iſle, five Miles from *Briſtol*.

Naſturtium montanum annuum tenuiſſimè diviſum, annual Mountain Creſſes, fine cut, found on St. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Goram*'s Chair.

Peucedanum minus, aut ſelinum montanum pumilum, &c. Rock Parſley, found on St. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Briſtol*.

Rubia ſylveſtris, Wild Madder, growing on St. *Vincent*'s Rock; it differs ſpecifically from the common manured Madder.

Scordopraſſum primum, ſive Allium Helmenſe ſpharico capite, Great round-headed Garlick of the *Holms* Iſland in the *Severn* Sea.

Sedum minus frutteſcens, Shrub Stone-crop, or Glaſs-wort, found plentifully in *Holms* Iſlands.

Sedum minus è Rupe St. *Vincentii*, ſmall Sengreen of St. *Vincent*'s Rock, where it is found.

Samphire of a right Sort is found on the *Severn* Shore, at a Place called the *Dumbles*, in great Quantities.

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

PAul *Tracy* of *Stanway* Eſq; created *June* 29, 1611. Bar. 30. Since *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Tracy*.

Sir *Will. Throckmorton* of *Tortworth* Knt. created *June* 29, 1611. Bar. 57.

William Hicks of *Beverſton* Eſq; created *July* 21, 1611. Bar. 111.

Sir *Baptiſt Hicks* of *Campden* Knt. created *July* 1, 1620. Since created Viſcount *Campden*. Bar. 138.

Edward Bathurſt of *Lechelade* Eſq; created *December* 9, 1643. Bar. 438.

John How of *Compton* Eſq; created *Sept.* 22. 1660. Bar. 562. *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *How*.

John Kayt of *Ebrington* Eſq; created *December* 22, 1660. Bar. 587.

George Wakeman of *Beckford* Eſq; created *February* 13, 1660. Bar. 610.

Chriſtopher Guiſe of *Elſmore* Eſq; created *July* 10, 1661. Bar. 664.

Richard Cox of *Dumblaton* Eſq; created *April* 7. 1662. Bar. 694.

Edward Fuſt of *Hill* Eſq; created *Aug.* 21. 1662. Bar. 706.

Sir *Robert Cox* of *Compton Greenfield* Knt. created *September* 13, 1662. Bar. 708.

Sir *Robert Yeomans* of *Redlands* Knt. created *December* 31, 1666. Bar. 784.

Francis Top of *Tormerton* Eſq; created *July* 25, 1668. Bar. 793.

Ralph Dutton of *Sherborn* Eſq; created *June* 20, 1678. Bar. 843.

Sir *William Compton* of *Harpley* Knt. created *May* 6, 1686. Bar. 890.

Gentlemen of Eminency of, or in this County.

Ralph Botvler, Lord *Sudely*, and Lord High Treaſurer, in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign.

Sir *William Tracy*, an eminent Soldier in King *Henry* II.'s Reign, but much blackened by the Monkiſh Writers, becauſe he was engaged in the Murder of their turbulent Saint, *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Sir *William Wintour*, Vice-Admiral in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and famous for his Exploits at Sea, eſpecially againſt the *Spaniſh Armada* in 1588.

Osborne

Digitized by Google

Osborn of *Glocester*, in K. *Henry* II's Time.
Robert of *Glocester*, his Contemporary. } Writers.

Alan of *Tewksbury*, one of the four Authors who wrote the Life of *Thomas Becket*, with his Passion and Miracles, to promote his Canonization.

Sir *Thomas de la Mere*, an Historian in the Reign of *Edward* IV.

Alexander Hales, the Father of the Schoolmen, called *Doctor irrefragabilis*, the Doctor not to be gainsaid, born at *Hales*.

Thomas Hales, the great Champion for Purgatory in King *Edward* III.'s Reign.

Thomas Neal, eminent for his Learning in Q. *Mary* and Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reigns.

Richard Tracy Esq; Author of a Treatise, entitled, *A Preparation for the Cross*.

Sir *Thomas Overbury*, the celebrated Wit in King *James* I.'s Reign.

Edward Trotman Esq; who abridged the Lord *Coke*'s Reports.

Thomas Sternhold, who turned many of our Singing Psalms into Metre, was born at *Awre*, but his Family turned Papists, and are removed from thence.

Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in King *Charles* II.'s Time, as eminent a Divine as Lawyer.

Thomas Atkyns, Judge of the Sheriff's Court in *London*, who argued the first Case in *Plowden*'s Commentaries.

Richard Atkyns, one of the Justices of *North Wales*, and one of the Council of the *Marches* of *Wales*.

Sir *Edward Atkyns*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir *Robert Atkyns*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir *Robert Atkyns*, Son of the former Sir *Robert*. All these are of the *Saperton* Family, of whom it is remarkable, that one or more of that Name have presided in some of the Courts of Judicature in this Kingdom above 300 Years.

John Harmer, a famous *Grecian* and *Greek* Professor at *Oxford*, a meer Scholar in shabby Cloaths, was born at *Church-down*.

John Cartwright, a great Traveller, who has published his Travels into *Judea*, *Persia*, &c. was born at *Washborn Magna*.

Robert Burhil, a profound and judicious Scholar, who has published many learned Works, and assisted Sir *Walter Raleigh* in composing his History of the World, was born at *Dimmock*.

Thomas Bright, a Man of 130 Years old, in 1708, yet having his Sight and Strength to walk, was then living at *Long-hope*.

Thomas Gawen, a noted Writer, was born at *Marshfield*, and turning Papist, died in 1683.

Thomas Widows, who wrote a Book, called *The just Devil of* Woodstock, giving an Account of the Apparitions that affrighted the Parliament-Commissioners from selling the King's Lands there, was born at *Mickleton*.

Anthony Keck Esq; an eminent Lawyer, and one of the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal in 1688, was born at *Mickleton*, in 1630.

John Guillim, made *Rouge-Cross* Pursevant in 1617, eminent for his Book of Heraldry, was born at *Westbury*, and resided most of his Time at *Minsterworth*

John Oldham, an ingenious Poet, who has many excellent Poems in Print, was born at *Shipton-moign*. He died in 1683, at thirty Years of Age.

In the Catalogue of the Lord Mayors of *London*, there are five born here.

Sir *William Hampton*, Son of *John Hampton* Esq; of *Minchin-Hampton*, in 1472.

Sir *John Bridges*, Son of *Thomas Bridges* of *Dimmock*, in 1520.

Sir *Leonard Holiday*, Son of *William Holiday* of *Redborough*, in 1605.

Richard Ven of *Wotton-under-Edge*.

Sir *Thomas Vyner*, Son of *Thomas Vyner*, in 1653.

Mr. *Edmund Chilmead*, Chaplain of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, being ejected at the Rebellion, maintain'd himself by weekly Musick-meetings. He published several learned Tracts. He was born at *Stow on the Would*.

Digitized by Google

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

I. *Of the Biſhops of* GLOCESTER.

THE Biſhoprick of *Gloceſter* is very ancient, tho' the Account of it is obſcure and imperfect. In the firſt general Councils we meet with the Subſcription of *Epiſcopus Clavenſis*, which may reaſonably be underſtood of *Gloceſter*, becauſe it is among the other *Britiſh* Biſhops, and 'tis well known that *Gloceſter* was called *Glevum* or *Clevum* at that Time. This appears the more certain, becauſe we find ſome Remains of a Succeſſion in ancient Monuments and Authors, *viz.* That

Eldad was Biſhop of *Gloceſter* in the Year 490, as is ſhewn, not only in an Inſcription in the Hall of the Biſhop's Palace; but over the Biſhop's Seat in the Cathedral, theſe Words are written,

EDEL DVX
ELDADUS EPISC. GLOV.
ELDO MAIOR
A. 490.

Of this Biſhop, the learned Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Dr. *Uſher*, relates in his *Primord. Eccleſ Britan.* that he buried the *Britains*, who were ſlain by the Treachery of the *Saxons* at *Ambresbury*. And Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, That *Eldad* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, was Brother to *Eldol*, Earl of *Gloceſter*.

Dubritius is alſo found to have been Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, *A. D.* 522. as Sir *William Dugdale* tells us in his *Monaſticon*.

Theoneus, Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, (as Archbiſhop *Uſher* tells us) was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *London* in 542. Theſe Inſtances may ſuffice to prove that *Gloceſter* was a Biſhop's See in the Time of the *Britains*, but when the Pagan *Saxons* invaded this Iſland, and drove the ancient Inhabitants out of their Towns and Cities into the remote Parts, this See, with all the reſt, was deſtroyed, as it continued for near one Century.

After the *Saxons* were converted to Chriſtianity by *Auguſtine* the Monk, whom Pope *Gregory* ſent with ſome other Preachers into *England*; this Shire was not made a Biſhoprick in that new Settlement, but was ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* firſt, and upon an Alteration of the Sees then eſtabliſhed, made by *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, tho' it may be thought that it retain'd ſomething of its ancient Honour in having its peculiar Suffragan Biſhop, as long as they were in uſe in this Nation.

At the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, from the Spoils of which there came 140,000 *l.* a Year to the Crown, King *Henry* the VIIIth conſidering, that it would not look well to ſtrip the Church of ſuch vaſt Revenues without doing ſomething for it, thought to make ſome amends by erecting ſome new Biſhopricks, which he ſaw were then too few for the Government of the Church in ſo populous a Nation. He at firſt intended to erect eighteen new Biſhopricks, but in the End let his Reſolution fall to ſix, and accordingly procured an Act of Parliament the 31ſt of his Reign to enact them, as he indeed did. *Gloceſter* was one of theſe, which having taken from the See of *Worceſter*, he made a Biſhoprick of it ſelf, ſettling there a Chapter of a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, whom he endowed with all or moſt of the Lands once belonging to the famous Monaſtery of St. *Peter* of *Gloceſter*, and ſome other religious Houſes in that City, and conſtituted

Dr. *John Wakeman*, his Chaplain, the firſt Biſhop. He had been Abbot of *Tewkſbury*, and was conſecrated to this See, *Sept.* 20, 1541. In reviewing of the ſeveral Tranſlations of the Bible, the Revelation was aſ-

Digitized by Google

ſigned to him. He built him a Monument at *Tewkſbury* Church, but dying at *Worthington* in *December* 1549, he was buried there.

John Hooper D. D. ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated *March* 8, 1550. He had travelled in *Germany*, where converſing with *Bullinger* and other rigid Perſons, he was at firſt averſe to the Biſhop's Habits and Church-Ceremonies, but at length conformed, and accepted of this Biſhoprick, and had *Worceſter* united to it: He had been zealous in the Proſecution of *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, and therefore was liable to that bloody Biſhop's Diſpleaſure as ſoon as Queen *Mary* reigned, and he was reſtored, which he ſoon felt, for he was ſent for immediately to *London*, impriſoned, and being adjudged an Heretick, was returned to *Glocester*, and there burnt, *Feb.* 9, 1555.

Dr. *James Brooks* was his Succeſſor. He had been Maſter of *Baliol*-College in *Oxford*, and was a zealous Papiſt, and an eloquent Preacher. He was one of the Delegates of the Condemnation of *Cranmer*, *Ridley* and *Latimer*, and made a florid Oration upon that Occaſion. He died in 1559, and was buried in his Cathedral. This See was vacant three Years after his Death, and then

Dr. *Richard Cheyney* was preferred to this See, and conſecrated *April* 19, 1562. holding *Briſtol in Commendam* with it. He was a *Lutheran* in his Principles in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, and in the Convocation in 1553, not only oppoſed the Reſtoration of Popery in general, but was one of the Six who refuted the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation. How their Zeal eſcaped Puniſhment is not known. He ſat ſixteen Years, and died in 1578, being laid in the Vault where *Parker* the laſt Abbot was buried. The See was again vacant three Years, till

Dr. *John Bullingham* was raiſed to it, *Sept.* 3, 1581. He held *Briſtol in Commendam* with it eight Years, but it was taken from him afterward, and he held this See alone till his Death, which happened in *May*, 1598. He was ſucceeded by

Dr. *Godfrey Goldſborough*, Archdeacon of *Worceſter*, who was conſecrated *November* 12, 1598. He had been Fellow of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, and gave a great Deal of Plate to it at his Death, which happened *May* 26, 1604. After him

Dr. *Thomas Ravis*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, was made Biſhop of this See, and conſecrated *March* 19, 1604. but within three Years was tranſlated to *London*, and

Dr. *Henry Parry* was raiſed to his See, and conſecrated *July* 12, 1607. He preached before the King of *Denmark*, who preſented him with a rich Ring for his excellent Sermon. He was tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter* in *Sept.* 1610. and lies buried in the Cathedral there.

Dr. *Giles Thompſon* ſucceeded him. He was Dean of *Windſor*, and conſecrated *July* 9, 1611. He died ſuddenly, and never came into his Dioceſe, *June* 13, 1612.

Dr. *Miles Smith* was his Succeſſor, and was conſecrated *September* 20, 1612. He was appointed by King *James* to be one of the Tranſlators of the Bible, and did tranſlate the greater and leſſer Prophets. He was a great Favourer of the *Calviniſts*, ſate twelve Years, and died in 1624.

Dr. *Godfrey Goodman* was the next Biſhop. He was ſuſpended by Archbiſhop *Laud* for not ſubſcribing the Canons made in 1640, but upon his Submiſſion was reſtored. He was deprived in the Rebellion, and died a *Roman* Catholick in 1655. At the Reſtoration

Dr. *William Nicholſon* was choſen into this See in 1660. He held the Rectory of *Cleve in Commendam* with his Biſhoprick. He was a learned Divine, and a zealous Defender of the Church in her Adverſity. He died in 1671, and was ſucceeded by

Dr. *John Prichard*, who held this See about nine Years, and left it in 1680, to

Dr. *Robert Frampton*, who was depoſed for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to K. *William* and Q *Mary*, and

Dr. *Edward Fowler* was put into his Place. He held St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, *London*, *in Commendam* with this Biſhoprick. He died in 1714. and

Dr. *Richard Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*, was preferred to this See, and is now living. This Dioceſe containing only *Glocesterſhire* hath in it two hundred and eighty Pariſhes, of which one hundred twenty five are Impropriations, and one Archdeacon, *viz.* of *Glocester*, and ten rural Deans. The Tenths paid to the King by the Clergy are 358 *l.* 15 *s.*

H. of

Digitized by Google

II. *Of the Monasteries*, &c.

Billeswike near *Bristol*, an Hospital founded by *Robert de Gournay*, and by him endowed with the Manor of *Powlet*, *&c.* for the Maintenance of a Master and three Chaplains, and for the Refection of one hundred poor People daily, for ever; each of the said poor People to have a Quantity of Bread, of the Weight of 45 *s.* or nine Ounces, with a sufficient Quantity of Pottage made with Oatmeal; the Bread to be made of an equal Mixture of Bean and Barley Flower (*de frumento fabarum & ordeo*) Valued at the Suppression, at 112 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* *per Annum*.

Brimpsfeild, an ancient Priory, a Cell to the Abbey of *Fontenay* in *Normandy*, but being a Priory alien, it was given by Act of Parliament to King *Henry* V. to carry on his Wars with *France*. He dissolved it, and took the Profits all his Reign, as did also his Successor, King *Henry* VI. but King *Edward* IV. afterwards granted the Lands to the College of *Windsor*, for the Augmentation (as his Charter bearing date at *Westminster*, *May* 27. expresses it) of the Support of the great Burdens of our beloved in Christ, the Guardian, or Dean, and the Canons of the Free-Chapel of St. *George*, within our Castle of *Windsor*. Mr. *Speed*, by Mistake, calls it *Bromfield*, (as we suppose) and says it was valued at the Suppression, at 78 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*.

Berkley, Here was an ancient Nunnery in this Place in the Time of the *Saxons*, to which the large Manor of that Town did belong; who was the Founder, and in what Age is not known, but the Account of the Dissolution will always be remarkable in History. *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who had engrossed all Power in the Confessor's Reign, and thereby possessed himself of many fair Estates, cast his Eye upon this fruitful Manor, and contrives to get it from the Nuns, for himself, by a wicked Stratagem, which yet proved effectual. He instructed his Nephew, a beautiful Youth, to feign himself sick in his Journey, as he was passing by the Nunnery to *Bristol*, and obtains of the Abbess to leave him there till he returned, charging him to get them all with Child, as they came to visit him, which he accordingly did, thro' his artful Insinuations and obliging Presents. The Youth readily consented to the Design, and having effected it, brings the News to the Earl, who immediately acquaints the devout King *Edward* with the Wickedness of the Nuns, which upon a legal Inquisition being found true, the King seized their Lands, and gave them to Earl *Godwin*.

Beckford. Here was a Priory, which was a Cell to St. *Martin* and St. *Barbara* in *Normandy*, founded by *Robert Fitz-alan*. This Priory was seized of the Manor of *Beckford*, *Aston* and *Grafton*, 56 *Henry* III. and the Prior held a Court-Leet in this Manor, and had right to Waifs, 15 *Edward* I when King *Edward* III. upon his Wars with *France*, had the Estates of all the Priories in *England*, which were Cells to Monasteries in *France*, granted him in Parliament, *Reg.* 10. 1336. This Priory was farmed out for an annual Rent, but King *Richard* II. granted it to *Richard Cheyney* for Life, after which it reverted to the Crown, and was totally suppressed by King *Henry* V. *Reg.* 2. 1414. but the Lands were afterward given by K. *Henry* VI. to his College of *Eaton*.

Cirencester. Here was an ancient College in the Time of the *Saxons*, and *Rumbald*, who was Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, had been the Dean of it. King *Henry* I. repaired this College, and built a Monastery for black Canons, of the Order of St. *Augustine*, near it, *A. D.* 1117. dedicating it to St. *Mary* and St. *James*. Pope *Innocent* allowed and encouraged it, and the King, with the Consent and common Applause of the Archbishops and Bishops, Princes and Barons of the Kingdom, endowed it with such large Revenues, as well in this Town and County of *Glocester*, as in *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Berkshire* and *Buckinghamshire*, as were never after much augmented. The same King also added to his Gift of Lands and Tithes, the Liberties and Privileges of *Soc* and *Sac*, *Toll*, *Theam*, *Infangtheof*, and all other Immunities and Customs throughout all their Possessions, in as free a Manner as the said Church held them in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, *&c.* This Royal Grant was made at *Berwick*

Digitized by Google

wick, July 1. 1133. Reg. 33. King John alſo confirmed this Charter of his Great Grandfather, and releaſed ſome part of their annual Rent, which the Monks paid the King for their Juriſdiction over ſeven Hundreds, granted them by King Richard I.

This Abbey was one of the mitred Abbeys, and the Abbot had a Place in the Parliament amongſt the Barons. It obtained this high Privilege in the Reign of K. Henry V. A. D. 1416. when William Beſt was Abbot. Moſt of the Lands of the Pariſh belonged to the Abbey, for which Reaſon they are exempted from Payment of Tithes to this Day. There were twenty-nine Abbots of this Houſe, the laſt of which was John Blake, who reſigned it to King Henry VIII. December 19. 1539. Reg. 31. It was then valued at 1057 l. 7 s. 1½ d. Atk. 1051 l. 7 s. 1 d. Dugd. Speed.

Mr. Speed makes mention of an Hoſpital at this Place, dedicated to St. John and St. Lawrence, built by the Abbot of the above mentioned Monaſtery, but gives us no farther Account of it.

Deerhurſt, there was an ancient Priory in this Place, ſaid to be built by Dodo, a great Noble-man of Mercia, A. D. 715. His Brother Almarick had a Palace here, and was buried in a little Chapel near the Gate, which induced his Brother Dodo to erect this Priory, and build a Church over him. The Danes deſtroyed this Priory, and their Incurſions drove away the Monks, and made them fly to Malvern.

This Monaſtery lay in its Ruins many Years, but Edward the Confeſſor cauſed it to be rebuilt, and being conſecrated by Ealdred, Biſhop of Worceſter, he beſtowed on the Monks, the Advowſons of this Town, Wolſtone, Preſtone and Comptone. William the Conqueror confirmed theſe Grants by his Charter, Anno 1069, and making ſome Additions to their Revenues, ſubjected it to the Abbey of St. Dennis near Paris, and ſo it was reputed an alien Priory; but ſome impute this to King Edward the Confeſſor, and ſay the Conqueror only confirmed what King Edward had done.

This Priory being alien, was ſeized by King Edward III. in his Wars with France, and farmed out as the Priory of Beckford and others were, but given by King Richard II. Reg. 11. to John de Beauchamp of Holt. In King Henry IV.'s Reign, it ſeems to have recovered it ſelf, and tho' the Poſſeſſions of Priories alien was veſted in King Henry V. yet this eſcaped a Diſſolution, becauſe it was Conventual; but King Henry VI. having alſo Wars with France, did not think fit to ſuffer the Abbey of St. Dennis to have the Patronage of this Cell, and therefore made it a Priory Denizen, and gave the Patronage of it to the Abbey of Tewkſbury. Reg. 1.

King Henry VI. Reg. 19. founded the College of Eaton near Windſor, and then diſſolving this Monaſtery, gave moſt of the Lands to this College, which K. Edward IV. took away, and gave them to the College of Fotheringay in Northamptonſhire, founded by Edward, Duke of York, A. D. 1415. but King Henry VIII. regranted them to Eaton. It was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, and valued at the Suppreſſion, at 419 l. 11 s. 10 d. ob.

Flexley, an Abbey of Ciſtercian Monks, founded by Roger II. Earl of Hereford, in the Reign of King Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This Abbey was anciently called Flaxlyn-Abbey of St. Mary de Dean, as appears from King Richard II.'s Confirmation of their Charters, Reg. 22.

This Abbey was under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops of Hereford, who therefore conſecrated their Abbot. It had a Forge in the Foreſt of Dean for Iron, and the Abbots were allotted a certain Parcel of Wood marked out with Bounds 42 Henry III. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 112 l. 13 s. 1 d. Atk. Dug. 112 l. 3 s. 1 d. Speed.

Gloceſter, a Benedictine Abbey, founded by Oſric, Governour of Glocesterſhire, by the Grant (and as Dugdale ſays, at the Expence) of King Ethelred, Reg. 5. 680. He founded a Church to the Honour of St. Peter, and made his Siſter Kyneburg, Abbeſs of the Monaſtery. Bernulph, King of Mercia, turn'd out the Nuns, and put in ſecular Preachers, who were married, but Crute, at the Inſtigation of Wolſtan, Biſhop of Worceſter, removed them, and put in Monks of St. Benedict, about 1022.

This Monaſtery was in the next Age deſtroyed by the Danes, but was in 1058, rebuilt by Alfred, Biſhop of York, and conſecrated by Aldred, Biſhop of Worceſter. It was in a low Condition, when Serlo, Chaplain to the Conqueror, was made Abbot;

Digitized by Google

but; for he found in it but two or three Monks, and eight Scholars; but he was so zealous to raise and improve it, that he obtained these Manors for the use of the Abbey, *Barrowood*, *Brockrup*, and *Beckholt*, *Clifford*, *Dumborn*, *Nimpsfield*, *Colu-Rogers*, *Hasburup*, *Kempsford*, *Norleach*, *Maisemoor*, *Quenfuigton* and *Tusby*, besides the Lands he recovered from *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, who had got them mortgaged to him to reimburse him for repairing the Cathedral; so that at his Death he left an hundred Monks in the Monastery.

In After-Ages this Monastery wonderfully increased, and tho' it was burnt down three Times, *viz.* two Years after Abbot *Serlo* had built the Church anew in 1103, and twice more in 1214 and 1224; yet it found so many Benefactors, that it was soon restored every Time, and very great Revenues settled upon it, by Persons of all Qualities and Degrees. We have a particular Account of them in the *Monasticon*, *p.* 111 to 120, and in Sir *Robert Atkyns's Glocest.* *p.* 138 to 149, out of it. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d* *Dug.* 1550*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* *ob.* *Speed.*

St. *Oswalds* near *Glocester*, a College of Canons Regular of St. *Austin*. It was founded by *Ethelred*, a later Earl of *Mercia*, and *Ethelfleda*, his Wife, Daughter of King *Elfred*, who having brought the Reliques of St. *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, famous for many Miracles, from *Bardeney* to this Place, built a College for Secular Priests, and dedicated it to the Honour of St. *Oswald*.

King *William* II. appropriated this College to the Archbishoprick of *York*, whereupon *Henry Murdac*, Archbishop of *York*, *Anno* 1153, changed the secular Priests into Canons Regular of St. *Austin*. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 90*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* *ob.* *per Annum*.

Mr. *Speed* mentions two other Priories in *Glocester*, the one founded by Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. Sir *John Gifford* and Sir *John Berkeley* Knts, were Benefactors to it. The Monks were *Carmelites* or White Friers.

The Meadow, now called *Friers-Mead*, in the Parish of St. *Mary de Cripe*, belonged formerly to this Priory. The Scite of it, after the Dissolution, was granted to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, 35 *Henry* VIII. and now belongs to Mr. *Swell*.

The other for black Canons of St. *Austin*, founded by King *Athelston*.

It lies near the Castle Gate, and was afterwards endowed by *Stephen de Hermithall*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. The Scite of this Priory, after the Dissolution, was given to *Thomas Bell*, 38 *Hen.* VIII. and now belongs to Mr. *Dennis*.

There was also a Monastery for Grey Friers, or Frier-minors in the said Parish of St. *Mary de Cripe*, not far from the South Gate, founded by the Lord *Berkely*. The Scite whereof, after the Dissolution, was given to Sir *John Jennings*, 35 *Henry* VIII. who had before obtained a Grant of the Scite of St. *Oswald's* Monastery.

St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital in *Glocester*, in the Parish of St. *Nicholas*, was established after this Manner. *Nicholas Walred* Clerk, who built the West Bridge over the *Severn*, and *William Myparty*, who gave Ground, and built an House for *Walred*, and his Workmen, while they were about that great work, continued after the Bridge was finished, in the House, with divers of the infirm Work-men, in the Observation of a pious Life, being sustained by the Charity of well-disposed Persons only, till King *Henry* III. at the Request of *Eleanor* his Queen, *Reg.* 13. gave them the Church of St. *Nicholas*, and endowing them with Lands, gave them a Charter to choose a Prior. It consisted of a Master, three Brethren, and other poor People, and at the Dissolution was valued at 44*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* *ob.* Mr. *Speed* speaks of another of the same Name, valued at 25*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

It is now an Hospital for poor People, wherein are maintained a Minister, Physician, Master and Surgeon, twenty-four poor Men and thirty Women, at the Allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* Week, and a Chamber. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* was made Visitor of it by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Revenues of it are about 500*l.* *per Annum*. K *Henry's* Statue, with this Hospital in his Hand, and Queen *Eleanor's*, with the Scroll of Endowments in hers, stand in the High Cross at this Day.

Hayles

Digitized by Google

Hayles, a famous Monaſtery, whoſe Abbot was one of the Mitred Abbots, and ſummoned to Parliament 1294. It was founded by *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, elected King of the *Romans*, 30 *Henry* III. 1246. He had eſcaped a Shipwreck, and in performance of a Vow made in the Extremity of Danger, he built this Monaſtery, and placed therein twenty *Ciſtercian* Monks, and ten Converts, which he cauſed to be brought from *Beaulieu* in *France*, *Anno* 1251.

It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and to *All Saints*, with great Pomp and Solemnity, by the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Walter Cantilupe*, in the Preſence of the King and Queen, and almoſt all the great Men and Prelates of the Kingdom, thirteen Biſhops celebrating Maſs, every one at a diſtinct Altar, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln* ſinging of Maſs very ſolemnly at the High Altar, multitudes of religious Perſons, and 300 Knights alſo attending, all, or moſt of which were entertained at a noble and ſplendid Dinner.

The ſaid Earl, by his Charter, endowed the Abbot and Monks with the Manor of *Hales*, and all its Appurtenances, with the Advowſon of the Church, and all its Liberties, Services of Free-men, Eſcheats in Villains and Villanages, Woods, Plains, Fiſh-ponds, *&c.* One of the Abbots of this Monaſtery did take part againſt K. *Henry* IV. and was hanged.

Edmund, the Son of the Founder of this Monaſtery, was ſaid to have given ſome of Chriſt's Blood to this Abbey, and the Monks gave it out, that if a Man was in a mortal Sin, and not abſolved, he could not ſee the Blood; but as ſoon as he was abſolved, he might plainly diſcern it. This was accounted a Miracle, and the Prieſts made a great Advantage by it for many Ages; for when a Sinner came to receive the Comfort of Pardon, the Prieſts who ſhewed the Blood, always kept ſuch a thick Cryſtal before it, that he could not ſee it, till he had paid for as many Maſſes as they pleaſed, and at as great a Price; and then they changed the Cryſtal, and thro' a thin tranſparent one, preſented the Blood to him, to his great Joy. This Blood, at the Diſſolution, was found to be the Blood of a Duck renewed weekly; an horrid Cheat!

Abbot *Wholey* was the laſt Abbot, who ſurrendered his Abbey to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. when it was valued at 357*l.* 7*s.* 8*d. ob. per Annum.*

Kingſwood, a *Ciſtercian* Abbey, founded by *William de Berkeley*, and confirmed by *Maud* the Empreſs; but in the Reign of King *Stephen*, the Monks of *Kingſwood* removed the greateſt Part of them to *Haſſeden*, an Hamlet of *Rodmarton*, and from thence to *Tetbury*, leaving but a few Monks here, by which means *Kingſwood* became a Grange to *Tetbury*. *Roger de Berkeley* complained to the King of this Injury done to his Father's Foundation, and inſiſted, that either he might have his Land again, or the Convent might be removed thither, which the King thought reaſonable.

But the general Chapter of the *Ciſtertians* deſiring that *Kingſwood* ſhould remain as it was, the Monks compounded with *Roger de Berkeley* for twenty-ſeven Marks and an half of Silver, and one Mark to his Son, for the Continuance of it; but at length the Monks of *Tetbury* finding great Inconveniency by fetching their Wood from this Place, which was at a great Diſtance, they returned to *Kingſwood*, and there remained till the Diſſolution, when their Monaſtery was valued at 244*l.* 11*s.* 2*d. per Annum*, *Dug.* 254*l.* 5*s.* 10*d. per Annum*, *Speed.*

Lanthony near *Gloceſter*. In *Monmouthſhire* in *Wales*, was a Place called *Landewen Nanthonent*, ſince corruptly called *Lanthony*, where St. *David* finding a ſolitary Place among Woods, Rocks and Valleys, built him a ſmall Chapel and Cell, and having retired from the Converſation of Men, lived many Years an Hermite's Life in it, but at length dying, left it deſolate.

In the Year 1103, *Hugh de Lacy*, an *Engliſh* Prince, coming a hunting this Way with many Knights, Gentlemen and Attendants, was by his Game led into this Valley, where one *William*, a Knight, admiring the Solitude, and ſpying a Chapel ready built, took up a Reſolution to forſake the World, and devote himſelf to an hermetical Life there, which having ſome Years uſed, he became ſo famous for his auſtere Holineſs, that *Erneſt*, Chaplain to Queen *Maud*, Wife of King *Henry* I. a Perſon of great Account in her Palace, hear-

ing

Digitized by Google

ing of him, took a Journey to visit him, and being infinitely pleased with his holy Conversation and pleasant Retirement, became his Associate in his Devotions and Austerity.

Some Years these two holy Men spent in this Solitude, encouraging one another in their Race of Trial, and strengthening each other by their pious Advice against Temptations; and *Hugh de Lacy* taking them into his special Protection and Favour, bestowed on them many Gifts, with which they built them a small Church after an homely Manner, which was consecrated by *Urban*, Bishop of *Landaff*, and *Remelme*, Bishop of *Hereford*, *Anno* 1108, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, the Patron of the Hermites. The same Prince granted them some of his large Farms, for their Maintenance; but they, preferring little before too much, accepted what they thought just necessary, and peremptorily refused the rest.

These two Brethren having found so good a Benefactor, began to think of taking others into their holy Society, and with the Advice and Approbation of *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, they were induced to be multiplied into a Convent: *William* was against it for some Time, but at length, by the Perswasion of *Ernesi*, yielded; and they having consulted what Order they should profess, chose the Canons Regular of St. *Austin*, because they were contented with the most moderate Subsistence, were most esteemed for their Charity, and wore the most decent Habit, yet without any Affectation of Sanctity.

This done, they invite divers Persons fearing God, out of the eminent Convents of *Moreton*, the *Holy Trinity* at *London* and *Colchester*, to be Brethren at *Lanthony*, and being now increased to the Number of forty, or more, choose *Ernest* for their Prior, who kept the Monks up to such strict Rules and solemn Devotion, that the great Men of the Realm, yea King *Henry* I. and his Queen *Maud*, thought it their chief Happiness to have the Prayers of this holy Congregation. Hence it came to pass, that the Monks here found many Benefactors, who conferred more Lands and Revenues on them than they would receive. K. *Henry* and his Queen offered them the whole Country of *Berkeley*, but they with much Intreaty refused it, choosing (as they said) to dwell poor in the House of God.

After the Death of King *Henry* I this Convent was much afflicted by the intestine Disturbances of the Nation, their House being ravaged, and their Possessions kept from them, whereupon they seek to the Bishop of *Hereford*, for his Advice and Protection. The Bishop compassionating their Distress, requires them to come to him, which when they had done, he resigned his whole House to them, and maintained them at his own Charge (some few only excepted, who would not leave the Place of their Conversion and Profession) for the Space of two Years, hoping the Troubles of that Country might come to an End; but all in vain; whereupon he applies himself to *Milo*, Earl of *Hertford*, the King's Constable, acquaints him with the Streights the Monks of *Lanthony* were in, and puts him in Mind of his Father's Devotion, who was a Canon among them, and lies buried in their Monastery; by which Arguments he so prevailed with that Earl, that he gave them a certain Place near *Gloucester*, called the *Hyde*, where they built them a Church, which was consecrated, *Anno* 1136, by *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Robert*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, and giving it the Name of *Lanthony*, settled themselves there.

This Monastery at first was made only a Cell to the former Monastery in *Wales*, and was so confirmed by King *John*, who was a considerable Benefactor to it, and made them large Grants of Lands by Charter, which was confirmed 18 *Edward* II. But King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 21. united these two Monasteries of *Lanthony* by his Charter, in which he made this Monastery of *Gloucester* the Principal, and obliged the Monks here to maintain only a Residentiary Prior, and four Canons in *Wales* to say Masses, which Prior was removeable at Will. Thus the Monastery of *Lanthony* in *Wales* became a Cell to that near *Gloucester*. The Earls of *Hereford*, and their Heirs, were Patrons all along to this Monastery, which was the first that was surrendered in this Shire, valued then at 748 *l.* 11 *d.* ob. *Ark.* 648 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* *Dugd.*

Lechlade, an Hospital founded by *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother of K. *Henry* III.

Digitized by Google

ry III. and *Senchia*, his Wife, and confirmed by the ſaid King, who gave to the Brethren here, the Hermitage of *Lovebury* in the Foreſt of *Whichewode* on condition, that they ſhould provide a Chaplain to celebrate Maſs daily in the ſaid Hermitage. It was dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*.

King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 12. granted the Parſonage and Advowſon to his Mother *Cecily*, Dutcheſs of *York*, to change it into a Chantry of three perpetual Chaplains to celebrate divine Offices daily at the Altar of our Lady, in the Church of *Lechelade*, who ſhould be a Body incorporate, and have Power to purchaſe Land, and have a common Seal.

By the ſame Deed he granted Liberty to *John Treynyho*, to found another Chantry at the Altar of St. *Blaſe* in the ſame Church, for one perpetual Chaplain, to whom the former three were allowed to grant a yearly Rent of ten Marks.

Newent, a Priory made a Cell to the Abbey of *Cormeille* in *Normandy*, whoſe Abbot purchaſed a Grant of a Market, Fairs, and other Privileges to the Town of *Newent*, 10 and 37 *Henry* III. The Manor of this Town, and the Advowſon of the Church belonged to the Priory.

King *Edward* III. during his Wars with *France*, ſeized this Priory, as alien, into his Hands, and rented it and the Lands thereunto belonging, to Sir *John Devereux*, his Wife and Children, at the yearly Rent of 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* but King *Richard* II. remitted the ſaid Rent, *Reg.* 9. King *Henry* IV. and *Edward*, Duke of *York*, having founded a College at *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonſhire*, gave this Manor to it, which at the Diſſolution was granted to Sir *Richard Lee*, 1 *Edward* VI.

Queinton, or *Quenington*, was a Preceptory of the Knights Templars in *London*: 'Tis ſo called from the Manors belonging to the Nuns of *Poleſworth* in *Warwickſhire*, for Cpein, ſignifies a *Woman*.

Stanley, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *Roger de Berkeley*, *Anno* 1146, who at the ſame Time gave the Patronage of it, with all its Rights, to the Abbey of *Gloceſter*, with the Conſent of *Sabrithus*, the Prior, and his Monks, and with the Approbation of *Simon*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*. It was dedicated to St. *Leonard*.

Roger de Berkeley, at the firſt Foundation of this Monaſtery, gave the Advowſons of the Churches of *Arlingham*, *Slimbridge*, *Uly* and *Cam*, with a Grove called *Fiſetw*, and Manor of *Lerling* to it. *Jeffrey de Mandevil*, Earl of *Eſſex*, was a great Benefactor to this Priory. And *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Apoſtolick Legate, confirmed all the Lands and Revenues given to the Church of St. *Leonard* and Canons of *Stanley*. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 126*l.* 8*d.*

Tewkſbury, a famous Monaſtery, founded *Anno* 715, by two Brothers, *Odo* and *Dodo*, Dukes of great Account in the Kingdom of *Mercia*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was at firſt only endowed with the Manor of *Stanway*, ſufficient to maintain four or five Monks of the *Benedictine* Order. *Hugh*, Earl of *Mercia*, was the Patron of this Priory in 800, and procured *Brictric*, the King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, to be buried there.

Haylward Snow, ſo called from his fair Complexion, deſcended from King *Edward* the Elder, built a Monaſtery at *Cranborn* in *Dorſetſhire*, and being Patron of this Priory, made it ſubject to his new Abbey of *Cranborn*. *Brictric* was his Heir, and Patron of this Monaſtery, but had his Eſtate ſeized at the Conqueſt, which *William Rufus* gave to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, who at the Inſtance of *Sibilla* his Wife, and of *Girard*, Abbot of *Cranborn*, new built the Church and Priory of *Tewkſbury* in 1102, and endowed it with great additional Revenues. This Place being a rich Soil, and frequented more upon the Account of the navigable Rivers, he removed the Monks from *Cranborn* to *Tewkſbury*, leaving only two Monks at the former, which he reduced to a Priory, and advanced the latter to an Abbey. *Mabilla*, his Daughter, was married to *Robert*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, who built the Priory of St. *James* at *Briſtol*, and annexed it to this Houſe.

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, and ſeveral of his Deſcendants of the *Deſpenſers* and *Beauchamp*'s Families, were great Benefactors to this Houſe, and ſeveral of them lie there interred. Their pious Gifts were all confirmed by King *Edward* IV. 1462. The Priory of *Godclive* in *Monmouthſhire*, built by *Robert de Chandois* in the

Digitized by Google

the Conqueror's Reign, was made ſubject to this Abbey by King *Henry* VI.

This Abbey was rich in Lands, Hereditaments and Jewels, of which there were two Mitres reſerved to the King's own Uſe at the Diſſolution; and in Eccleſiaſtical Livings, having twenty-one Patronages and twenty-ſeven Vicarages belonging to it, and Plate; inſomuch, that at the Suppreſſion it was valued at 1595 *l.* 17 *s.* 6. *Ath.* 1598 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* *Dug. Speed.*

Tetbury. *Reginald de Waleric* founded a Monaſtery of *Ciſtercian* Monks at *Haſtedon* near *Tetbury*, who for want of Water removed from thence to *Tetbury*, but were afterwards obliged, for want of Wood, to remove to *Kingſwood*, for which they had the Conſent of their Patron, *Bernard de St. Waleric*, and here they continued to the Diſſolution of the Abbey.

Weſtbury upon Trim, here was a College for a Dean and five Canons, ſtanding on the Banks of the Brook *Trim*. It was founded by *Richard*, Duke of *York*, and his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*. *William Cannings*, a rich Merchant, and five Times Mayor of *Briſtol*, retired into this College, took Prieſts Orders, and being after ſeven Years made Dean, new built it; and became a great Benefactor to it.

King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 4 gave to *Henry Sampſon*, Dean of this College, and to the Chapter of the ſame and their Succeſſors, the Manor of *Aylminſtree*, or *Elmiſtree*, to hold it in pure and perpetual Alms, with Courts-Leet, Frank-pledge, *&c.*

This College had ſtrong Walls with Turrets, and a large Tower with Battlements, which were ſtanding in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but Prince *Rupert* fearing that it ſhould be made a Garriſon by the Parliament, to annoy *Briſtol*, cauſed it to be ſet on Fire, ſo that it was almoſt quite deſtroyed. The Revenues of it at the Diſſolution were 232 *l.* 14 *s.*

Winchcomb, an ancient and wealthy Abbey. *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, *Anno* 787, built a Nunnery at *Winchcomb*, which *Kenulph*, King of *Mercia*, *Anno* 798, converted into a Monaſtery, wherein 300 Monks, of the Order of St. *Benedict*, were maintained at the firſt Foundation. It was dedicated with great Pomp to the Virgin *Mary*, and was conſecrated by *Wilfrid*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *&c.*

King *Kenulph* endowed the Monaſtery with great Revenues, giving the Monks of it, the Manors of *Sherborn*, *Henwood*, *Almington*, *Twining*, *Staunton*, *Charleton-Abbots*, and divers other Manors. The Town of *Winchcomb*, with the Hundreds of *Kiftsgate*, *Holford* and *Greteſden*, were let to farm to the Abbot of this Houſe, 8 *Henry* VIII. and the ſame Year the Inheritance of the Town, and *Kiftsgate* Hundred, were granted to the Abbot.

This was a mitred Abbot and Peeral: *Richard Kiderminſter*, the laſt Abbot but one, was a learned Man, educated in *Glocester-Hall*, *Oxford*, in the Apartment called *Winchcomb* Lodgings, becauſe it was much frequented by the Youth from this Monaſtery. He made this Monaſtery to flouriſh like an Univerſity, and wrote a valuable Hiſtory about the Foundation of this Monaſtery and the Lives of the Abbots. He was a great Zealot for the Privileges of the Church, and in a Sermon preached at St. *Paul's* Croſs, charged the Act of Parliament paſſed 4 *Henry* VIII. to take away the Benefit of the Clergy from Murderers, to be againſt the Law of God.

Richard Mounſlow, the laſt Abbot, ſurrendered this Abbey to King *Henry* VIII.'s Commiſſioners, *December* 3. *Reg.* 31. 1540. and had a Penſion of 160 *l.* *per Annum*, granted him for Life. The Revenues at the Diſſolution were valued at 759 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

St. *Avilda*, a Virgin, who is ſaid to have wrought many Miracles, was martyred at *Kingſton* in *Raingworthy* Pariſh. 'Tis ſaid that her Body was removed to the Abbey of *Glocester*.

William Tracy of *Todington* in *Glocesterſhire* Eſq; having made his Will, and dying ſoon after, his Executors brought the Will to the Biſhop of *Canterbury* to prove, who finding theſe Expreſſions in it, 'I commit 'my Soul unto God and his Mercy—Be- 'lieving that thro' the Merits of Jeſus 'Chriſt—I ſhall have Remiſſion of Sins— 'This Faith is ſufficient without any other

Digitized by Google

Man's Works, or Merits.— My Belief is, 'That there is but one God, and one Mediator— which is Jesus Christ.— And therefore will I bestow none of my Goods— that any Man should say or do any Thing to help my Soul. As touching— my temporal Goods— I do not suppose that my Merit shall be in bestowing them, but my Merit is in the Faith of Jesus Christ only, by whom such Works are good, *&c.*'] shewed it to the Convocation, who having debated the Matter, adjudged, that he should be taken out of his Grave, and burnt as an Heretick; and accordingly they sent a Commission to Dr. *Parker*, Chancellor of the Diocese, to put their Sentence in Execution, which he did *Anno* 1532. King *Henry* VIII. hearing of this cruel Action, done without his Knowledge, or any Order of Law, sent for the Chancellor, and charged him with an high Offence, which he endeavoured to excuse by the Archbishop's Command, who was lately dead; but that availed little, for in the Conclusion it cost him 300 *l.* to obtain his Pardon.

Dr. *John Hooper*, Bishop of *Glocester*, educated at *Oxford*, and a learned Divine, was in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, an Opposer of the six Articles; which the Doctors of that University understanding, so hated him, that he was forced to leave the University, and retire first into the Country to Sir *Thomas Arundel*'s, where he was his Steward, then into *France*, and lastly into *Germany*, where he married, and got a particular Acquaintance with *Bullinger* at *Zurich*.

When King *Edward* VI. reigned, he returned into *England*, and coming into *London*, became a very zealous diligent Preacher, much followed by the Commons, and much favoured by the Court; by which means he was made Bishop of *Glocester*, by the Command of the King, and not long after, Bishop of *Worcester*, which Sees he held both together.

It seems, that after he was Bishop, some Ceremonies were pressed upon him, as the wearing of a Chamere, white Rochet and square Cap, which he disgusted as Popish Ceremonies, and therefore put up a Petition to the King, That he might be dispensed with in his Refusal of those ceremonial Orders, or be discharged of his Bishoprick. The King consented to his Petition, and wrote to the Archbishop to omit those Ceremonies, and dispense with him as to the use of them, as did also the Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but the Bishops would not yield, saying, they were Trifles, and that his Stubbornness and Wilfulness was not to be endured; whereupon Dr. *Hooper* was forced to yield, and having preached once before the King in his Pontificals, he retired to his Diocese.

Being come to his Flock, he employed his Time with all diligence for the Edification of his People, seeking all Means how to instruct and improve them in the Way of Salvation, going about his Diocese, and in all the principal Towns and Villages, teaching and Preaching to the People, visiting Schools, hearing Causes, and discharging with all faithfulness, the Office of a Bishop.

Two Years did he thus continue executing the Office of a careful and vigilant Pastor, at the End of which Time King *Edward* died, and Queen *Mary* coming to the Throne, who subverted the Religion established, this Bishop was one of the first that was sent for by a Pursevant, for two Causes: 1. To answer to Dr. *Heath*, whose See he had possessed himself of, that Bishop being deprived for his Popish Opinions. 2. To render an Account to Dr. *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, because in King *Edward* IV.'s Time, he was an Accuser of that Bishop's Misbehaviour to King *Edward*'s Ordinances, at St. *Paul*'s Cross in the open Congregation. He was first carried before the Queen and her Council, where the Bishop of *Winchester* received him opprobriously, and railed at him as an Heretick, and from thence sent to Prison, where he remained some Time.

The next Year, *March* 19, 1554. he was summoned to appear before the Bishops of *Winchester*, *London*, *Durham*, *Landaff*, and *Chichester*, who were appointed Commissioners by the Queen for his Examination and Trial. They called him before them several Times, and examining him about his Marriage, Christ's corporal Presence in the Sacrament, *&c.* at length condemned him

Digitized by Google

him for an Heretick; and having degraded him in *Newgate*, he was delivered to six of the Queen's Guards to conduct him down to *Glocester*, and deliver him to the Sheriffs there, who with the Lord *Chandois*, Sir *John Bridges*, and others, were commissioned by the Queen to see Execution done, which they did accordingly at *Glocester*, *Feb.* 9, 1555.

Thomas Drewry, a blind Boy, who had suffered Imprisonment in *Glocester* some Time, for confessing the Truth, when Bishop *Hooper* was brought down to be executed, obtained leave, after long Intercession, to be brought to him. The Bishop examined him, and in conclusion said to him, 'Ah! poor Boy, God hath taken 'from thee thy outward Sight, but has gi-'ven thee a Sight more precious, for he 'hath endowed thy Soul with the Eye of 'Knowledge and Faith: God give thee 'Grace, that thou lose not that Sight.'

This Boy, *May* 5, 1556, was brought before Dr. *Williams*, then Chancellor of *Glocester*, who sitting judicially in his Consistory with Mr. *John Taylor*, *alias Barker*, his Register, asked the Boy, whether he did believe, that after the Words of Consecration, the real Body of Christ was in the Sacrament? To whom the Boy answered, 'No, 'that I do not.' Then said the Chancellor, 'Who taught thee this Heresy?' The Boy replied, 'You Mr. Chancellor, for you did 'say in that Pulpit, (pointing to it) That 'the Sacrament was to be received spi-'ritually by Faith, and not carnally and 'really, as the Papists have taught.' Then answered the Chancellor, 'Do as I have 'done, and you'l escape burning.' To which the Boy said, 'Tho' you can so easi-'ly mock God and your own Conscience, 'I will not do so.' Then the Chancellor said, 'God have Mercy on thee, I will 'read the condemnatory Sentence against 'thee;' which he beginning to do, the Register stood up and said, 'Fie for shame, 'Man, will you condemn your self. Away! 'Let some other pass Sentence;' but the Chancellor replied, 'I'll obey the Law, and 'give Sentence my self;' which having done, the Boy was delivered to the Sheriff of *Glocester*, and burnt in that City, suffering joyfully.

The Chancellor lived not long after this, and came to a sudden End; for in 1558, Queen *Elizabeth* sent down certain Commissioners to *Glocester*, and when they were near the City, Dean *Jenkins* advised him to accompany him in meeting them, but the conscious Chancellor answered, he would never see them, and kept his Word; for great Trouble of Mind broke his Heart before the Commissioners arrived. *Atkyns*, p. 125.

Thomas Croker, a Bricklayer of *Glocester*, was at the same Time with *Thomas Drewry*, condemned for his Testimony to the Truth, and was burnt with him in the same Fire at *Glocester*, both of them joyfully yielding their Souls into the Hands of the Lord Jesus.

William Dangerfield, his Mother, Wife, and Child, all brought to their End by the cruel Usage of the Papists. This *William* was an honest and godly poor Man, living at *Wotton under-Edge*, but being in fear of Persecution, fled from his Habitation, and so remained for some Time, till hearing that his Wife was brought to bed, he returned home to visit her and his Children, of which he had nine. His Neighbours, who were zealous for the Religion then in Vogue, beset the House, and taking him, carried him to Prison, where he was kept so long in Irons, that they eat into his Legs.

His Wife, with her Infant but fourteen Days old, was apprehended soon after, and put into the common Gaol among Thieves and Murderers, without any Fire; where, after she had been some Time at a Distance from her Husband, yet with his Knowledge, the Bishop, who was Dr. *Brookes*, applies himself to *William*, telling him, that his Wife had recanted, which so wrought upon him, that he also promised to recant, and then had Liberty to see his Wife; but finding the Bishop's Relation false, and his Wife lamenting his Fall, he returned home, and sickening with Grief for what he had done, died,

Joan, his Wife, still remained in Prison, and was examined by the Bishop, but not answering his Design, was so hardly used, that her Infant was first starved, and she soon after died. The Grief for these Losses

Digitized by Google

wrought so much upon the Mother of *William Dangerfield*, being a Woman of eighty Years of Age and upward, and being left alone in her Son's House, that she also died, and so the nine Children were left destitute and ruined.

John Horn was burnt for his Religion in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, with a Woman, in 1556, at *Newent*, or *Wotton under-Edge*.

James Baynham of *Westbury*, Son of Sir *Alexander Baynham*, bred up at the Inns of Court, a Person learned in the Law, of a virtuous Disposition and godly Conversation: He married the Wife of *Simon Fish*, the Author of a famous Book, called *The Supplication of the Beggars*, which tended much to the Reformation of Religion, and made him suspected to be of the same Inclination.

Not long after, he was accused to Sir *Thomas Moor*, then Chancellor of *England*, and being arrested by a Serjeant at Arms, was carried out of the Temple to Sir *Thomas*'s House at *Chelsea*, where he continued in free Prison a While, but when Sir *Thomas*, who often treated with him to renounce his Principles, (for he was a zealous Asserter of the Protestant Doctrines) but could not prevail, he used him more severely, and cast him into a Prison in his own House, whipped him at a Tree in his Garden, called afterwards *The Tree of Truth*, and lastly, sent him to the Tower of *London* to be racked, thereby to force him to accuse such Gentlemen of the Temple as were of his Judgment, and confess where his Books were, Sir *Thomas* being present himself to see this cruelty executed on him. And because his Wife could not be prevailed with to discover his Books, she was sent to the Fleet, and their Goods confiscated.

When Sir *Thomas Moor* found all his Attempts to reduce him to the Church in vain, he sent him to the Bishop of *London*, who put him into *Lollard's* Tower, examined him several Times upon many Articles and Interrogatories, and at last, by fair Words and Threatnings, brought him to recant; and so doing Penance at St. *Paul's* Cross, he was soon dismissed and sent home; but within a Month after, he was so troubled in Conscience for his Abjuration, that he could not be quiet till he asked God, and the Protestant Congregation in *Bow-lane* Forgiveness, and declared openly in St. *Austin's* Church, *London*, that he had denied God, and prayed all the People to forgive him. Upon this he was soon apprehended again, condemned, and delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

When he was come to the Stake in *Smithfield*, where he suffered, *April* 30, 1532, he spake thus to the People. 'Good People, 'I am come hither to die as an Heretick: 'These be the Articles I suffer for. 1. I 'say, that it is lawful for every Man and 'Woman to have God's Book in his Mother Tongue. 2. That the Pope is Antichrist. 3. That there are no other Keys 'of Heaven-gate, but Preaching of the 'Word. 4. That there is no other Purgatory, but Christ's Blood; and that the 'Souls of the Faithful go immediately to 'Heaven.' 5. That *Thomas Becket* was no 'Saint, but a Traitor. 6. That there is no 'Transubstantiation in the Sacrament, but 'that 'tis Idolatry to worship the Bread, 'Ge.' One *Pavey* gave him the Lie in thus speaking, and hastened to burn him.

While Mr. *Baynham* was in the midst of the Flames, and his Arms and Legs were half consumed, he cried out, and said, 'O 'ye Papists, ye look for Miracles, behold, 'here you may see a Miracle, for in this 'Fire I feel no more Pain than if I were in 'a Bed of Down, but it is to me as a Bed 'of Roses.' And having thus said, he was consumed in the Flames.

Mr. *Pavey*, the next Week after, went up into a Gallery, where he had a Rood before him, and prayed and wept bitterly, which his Maid finding him to do, went to him, and he to divert her, bade her take a rusty Sword and make it clean, and not trouble him, which while she was doing, he tied up a Rope and hanged himself.

John Piggot was executed at *Sudbury* in 1555, and *John Barnard* and *John Walsh*, were ordered to be apprehended and prosecuted, because they often repaired to *Sudbury* to shew the Bones of that Martyr, who had been lately burned there, because thereby they did animate the People to a Perseverance in the reformed Religion.—— It is affirmed by the Inhabitants of *Sudbury*, that the Chancellor of the Diocese, Dr. *Whittington*,

Digitized by Google

tington, did attend in Person upon the Martyrdom of a certain Woman, whose Name they knew not, condemned by himself for Heresy, and that a Bull broke out of the Town, and did run furiously to the Place of Execution, and there gored the Chancellor, without doing hurt to any others present, so much, that he killed him immediately, carrying away his Guts on his Horns.

Mr. *Henry Smith* of *Campden* is recorded in the Book of Martyrs for his remarkable Death, tho' not by Martyrdom. He was much taken Notice of for rejecting the Popish Superstitions; but being afterwards sent to study the Law in *London*, he turned to be a zealous Papist, and finished his Zeal by hanging himself in his Lodgings near the Temple, in the Year 1569.

DIVINES *of* EMINENCY, *born, or inhabiting this County.*

T*Idemannus* of *Winchcomb*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Reign of *Richard* II.

Dr. *Chedworth*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in K *Henry* VI.'s Time. He and *Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, were appointed to correct and reform the Statutes of *Eaton* and *King*'s Colleges, *Cambridge*. He is supposed to be born at *Chedworth*.

Dr *Carpenter*, Bishop of *Worcester* in *Edward* IV.'s Reign, born at *Westbury*.

Dr *Ruthal*, Bishop of *Durham* in K. *Henry* VII.'s Reign, was born at *Cirencester*.

Dr. *Fox*, Bishop of *Hereford*. He was born at *Dursley*, and was active to get Hands for the Divorce of King *Henry* VIII. from Queen *Katherine*.

Dr. *Gilbert Biurn*, Bishop of *Wells*, was Rector of *Minching-Hampton*.

Dr. *James Berkeley*, Son of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, was Rector of *Slimbridge*, and afterwards consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*.

Owen Oglethorp, afterwards made Bishop of *Carlisle*, was Rector of *Slimbridge*. He crown'd Queen *Elizabeth* in 1558, but was afterwards deprived for Popery.

Dr. *Henry Stokesley*, Rector also of *Slimbridge*, was consecrated Bishop of *London* in 1530. He was a violent Persecutor of the Protestants.

Dr. *Frampton*, Bishop of *Glocester*, was Rector of *Avening*. He was deprived for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* II.

Dr. *Bull*, Bishop of St. *Davids*, was Rector of the same Parish. He is famous for his Defence of the *Nicene* Faith, and several other learned Works.

Sir *Herbert Crofts* Bart. and afterwards Bishop of *Hereford*, was Rector of *Uley*.

Dr. *Paul Bush*, first Bishop of *Bristol*, was Rector of *Winterborn*. He was an eminent Man, and Provincial of the Order of *Benhomes*.

John Trevisa, Vicar of *Berkeley*, translated the Bible into *English*, at the Request of *Thomas* IV. Lord *Berkeley*, as also the *Polychronicon*, and added a Continuation of it. He wrote also the memorable Affairs of his own Times. He died in 1409.

John Wickins, Rector of *Titherington*, and Master of *Campden* School, published a Concordance of the Bible, and wrote several Grammatical Treatises.

John Warner, Vicar of *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*, a popular Preacher, who published some Books of Devotion, was born at *Hatfield*.

Henry Dean, Prior of *Lanthony*, 11 *Hen* VII. and Chancellor of *Ireland*, was successively Bishop

Digitized by Google

Bishop of *Bangor*, *Sarum*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Giles Widows, so eminent for Preaching his Loyal Sermons at St. *Martin*'s Church in *Oxford*, when the Garrison was there in 1645, was born at *Micklaton*.

Sebastian Bamfield, *Margaret* Professor at *Oxford*, was born at *Prestbury*.

John Riland, Fellow of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, and Archdeacon of *Coventry*, who wrote some religious Discourses, was born at *Radbrook* in *Quainton* Parish.

Gabriel Downing, a violent Preacher to stir up Rebellion against King *Charles* I. was born at *Shermington*.

Mr. *William Tindale*, a strenuous and early Assertor of the Reformation, was Tutor to Sir *John Walsh*'s Children, of *Little Sodbury*, and translated the *New Testament* in his House; but being prosecuted by the Bishops, was forced to fly from that his Retirement into *Flanders*, where he was apprehended by an Order from *England*, put into *Vilford* Castle, and being convicted of Heresy, was burnt under the Walls of it, in 1556.

Thomas Neal, *Hebrew* Professor at *Oxford*, a very learned Divine, was born at *Weston-under-Edge*.

John Sprint, Minister of *Thornbury*, a popular Preacher, was at first disaffected to the Ceremonies of the Church, but being convinced by Mr. *Burton*, Archdeacon of *Gloucester*, he not only conformed, but taught others to do the like.

Friar *Bacon* was born at *Tadgmore-bottom* in *Bisley* Parish. He was educated at St. *Bury*-Hill, then called St. *Mary*-Chapel on *Stroud* River, in the Parish of *Hampton*, where is still a Room, called Friar *Bacon*'s Study. He died in 1284. He was a very learned Man and wrote eighty Books, but for his Skill in the Mathematicks, was reputed a Conjurer in those ignorant Times, which ignominious Name his Memory still bears, tho' undeserved.

Sir *John*, Minister of *Windrush*, did Penance for keeping a Concubine, by walking three Times round *Burford*-Cross, with a Faggot on his Back. The Woman was his Wife, who was in those Days esteemed worse than a Concubine.

John Biddle, Master of *Cript* School in *Gloucester*, was born at *Wotton-under-Edge*: He wrote against the Divinity of the *Holy Ghost*, and many other blasphemous Books, for which he was kept in Prison under all the Changes of Government of the rebellious Times. He died in *Newgate* in 1662.

* *Robert Harris*, born in *Campden*, was a famous Preacher of the Puritan Party, one of the Visitors of the University of *Oxford*, and one of the Commissioners for ejecting scandalous Ministers in that County. He much inveighed against Pluralists, and was a notorious one himself. He died in 1658, and was buried in *Trinity* College in *Oxford*, where he had been President.

Digitized by Google

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS in this County.

Alton, a Charity-School for all the poor Children of this Place, and *Wick*, set up by a Gentleman.

Amesbury, the Minister of this Parish applies the Offertory at the Sacrament, for teaching of the poor Children.

Bidmiston, here is a Charity-School built by a Lady of Quality, and endowed by her with six Pounds a Year, and a Load of Coals.

Berkeley, here is a School erected for the Teaching of twenty Girls.

Broom, here a Gentlewoman about twelve Years since, bequeathed 50 *l.* to be put out at Interest for the Teaching of poor Children: With this Interest, and the Benefaction of a neighbouring Gentleman, a School hath ever since been kept up, in which there are twenty-three poor Children taught.

Cam, here is a Charity-School for thirty Girls, of which ten are cloathed at the Charge of a certain Lady of Quality.

Campden, a School erected and endowed by the honourable *James Thynne* Esq; deceased, wherein about thirty poor Girls are taught to read, knit and spin, and are all cloathed, the Mistress being allowed 10 *l.* a Year. Here is also another School erected for teaching twenty-four poor Children to read, for which there is a Salary of 4 *l.* *per Annum* given to a Mistress by a private Gentleman.

Cheltenham, here is a School for twenty Boys, who are taught and cloathed by a Subscription of 30 *l.* *per Annum*.

Cirencester, here are about ninety poor Children taught, of which part of the Charge is defrayed by some standing Charities applied to that use, and part of the Offertory; the rest is upheld by private Contributions. The Minister examines the Children quarterly to shew their Improvement, and when they leave the School, there is a Bible and Common-Prayer Book given them.

Colesford, where is a School for forty Boys, for which there is 5 *l.* a Year subscribed.

Dumbleton, a School erected at the Charge of the Lord of the Manor, Sir *Richard Cox*, and the Minister of the Parish, for teaching all the poor Children to read, knit and spin, which is performed by the Clerk of the Parish and his Wife, encouraged thereto by a competent Salary added to the Perquisites of his Place.

Hamsley, the Minister of this Place puts ten poor Children to School at his own Charge.

Glocester, a School, where about eighty-five poor Children are taught, and seventy-two of them cloathed: One of the Subscribers lately deceased has left 100 *l.* by his Will to the said School; and if his Son dies before he is of Age, or leaves no Issue, 100 *l.* more.

Kingswood, a School founded by a Gentleman, for all the Poor of that Parish, upon which he has settled 30 *l.* *per Annum* to maintain it.

Laberton, a School for twenty Boys, endowed with 20 *l.* a Year by a private Gentleman.

Leonard-Stanley, a School upheld by Subscriptions, to which a Clothier has lately left 40 *s.* a Year for ever.

Marshfield, where are twelve poor Children taught at the Expence of the Lord of the Manor.

Mimbing-Hampton, where are nine Children taught.

Nibley, the Children of this Place are taught at *West-Kington*, by an Endowment common to both.

Newent,

Digitized by Google

Newent, here are two Schools, at which fifty Children are taught.

Oxenhall, where twenty Children are taught at two Schools, at the Charge of one Perſon.

Painſwick, where is a School for eleven Children.

Preſtbury, here is a School for the Teaching all the Children of this Place, of which ſeven have been put Apprentices, but moſt of them go off to Husbandry and Country-Buſineſs.

Pucklechurch, a Charity-School.

Redborough, where twenty Children are taught by a Subſcription of ten Pounds *per Annum*. Here is alſo 150 *l.* given by a Clothier for the Inſtruction of poor Children, and 35 *l.* by three others, which is laid out in Land for that purpoſe; as is alſo 100 *l.* more given by another Clothier, for the Apparelling, Books, and teaching of three Boys. All this is beſides private Contributions.

Sandhurſt, a School, where twenty Children are taught for a ſmall Subſcription.

Stanton, all the Children are here taught, and ſeveral of them cloathed by part of an ancient Benefaction.

Stonehouſe, where is a School for teaching twelve poor Children.

Stroud, here are ſixty poor Children taught, and twelve of them cloathed yearly; as alſo 10 *l.* a Year allowed for teaching four poor Boys. Moſt of them are put out to Husbandry.

Tewkſbury, a good School for forty Boys, all cloathed at the Expence of ſeveral worthy Gentlemen, and the Miniſter of the Pariſh, who viſits it three Times a Week, and appoints them Portions of Scripture, and Common-Prayer Book to get by Heart.

Weſt-Kington, a School for thirty Boys of this Pariſh and *Nettleton*, all taught and clothed. It is ſupported by the Lord of the Manor and Miniſter chiefly.

Weſton-Birt, a School for all the poor Children of the Pariſh. The Miniſter often catechizes them at Church, and looks into their Improvement.

Wick, a Charity-School for all the poor Children of this Place and *Abſon*, maintained by a Gentleman.

Wood-Cheſter, where by the Intereſt of 400 *l.* left as a Legacy, all the poor Children of it are taught.

Digitized by Google

ABB.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Abbotston al. Abson.	Pucklechurch	Chapel to Pucklechurch				Ric. Haynes Esq; S
Aben Hill	Briavel	R Forrest	6 6 8	Mr Ri. Hall.	Mr Vaughan.	
Ark	Cheltenham					Judge Dormer. S
Acton Iron	Thornbury					
Acton I'gar	Grombaldash					
Acton Turfield	Grombaldash	Chapel to Hawksbury				
Addlesthorp	Slaughter	Chapel to Broadwell				Theop. Leigh Esq; S
Admington	Kistgate					
Aisert	Westbury					
Alderley	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	11 4 6	Mr W. Atkinson.	Matt. Hale Esq;	Ma. Hale Esq; MS
Alderton	Tewksbury	R Campden	22 1 9	Mr Ri. Smith.	Mr Will. Higford.	
Alkington	Berkeley					
Alkington Alkerton.	Whitston					
Allison	Blideslow					
Almondsbury	Berkeley	V Bristol	20 0 0	Mr W. Moseley.	Bishop of Bristol.	T. Chester Esq; MS
Alston	Cheltenham					
Alveston	Langley	V Bristol	24 0 0	Mr Bayly.	D. & C. of Bristol.	Edw. Hill Esq; S
Alvington	Blideslow	Chapel to Woollaston				
Ampney Down	Crothorn	V Fairford	10 5 4	Mr Sam. Wells.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	
Ampney Holywood, al. Ampney Crucis	Crothorn	V Fairford	6 9 1	Mr Isaac Dalton.	Ro. Pleydwell Esq;	R. Pleydwell Esq; S
Ampney St Mary	Crothorn	Curacy				
Ampney St Peter	Crothorn	Curacy				
Apperley	Westminster					Will. Lane Esq; S
Arlingham	Berkeley	R Glocester	17 7 3½	Mr Ri. Butler.	Jo. Bridgman Esq;	Char. Yate Esq; S
Arlington	Brittlesbarrow					
Ash Church	Tewksbury	Curacy		Mr Jos. Hatch.		
Ashelworth	Berkeley	V Glocester	11 9 0	Mr Jo. Harper.	Bishop of Bristol.	Mrs Hayward MS
Ashley Barn	Barton Regis					
Ashton Underhill Part	Tewksbury Tibolston	Curacy				W. Higford Esq; S
Ashton upon Carran	Tewksbury					
Ashton Somerville	Kistgate	R Campden	9 3 4	Mr Jo. Moore.	W. Somerville Esq;	W. Somerville Es; S
Ashton Underhill	Kistgate.	R Campden	10 2 2	Mr Jo. Bloxham.	Tho. Savage Esq;	
Aspering	Longtree	R Stonehouse	24 0 0	Mr Jo. Swynfen.	Sam Sheppard Esq;	S. Sheppard Esq; S
Aldsworth						Jo. Driver Esq; S
Aldsworth	Brittlesbarrow	V Bibury Pec.				
Aust, a Chapel to Henbury		Cur. Bristol		Mr Pearce.		
Aust Ferry	Henbury					
Avre	Blideslow	V Forrest	10 5 0	Mr Rob. Maxwell.	Haberdashers in London.	
Avford	Slaughter	Extraparochial				Will. Wanlo Esq; S
Alberton	Blideslow	Chapel to Lydney				

Digitized by Google

A T L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Se
Aylverton	Langley					
Aylworth	Bradley					*J. Aylworth* E
Bacheſor, al. Batsford	Kiſtgate	R. Blockley	£13 3 8	Mr *Jo. Wilſon.*	*Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.*	Lady *Freeman*
Badminton Magna	Grombaldaſh	V Hawksbury	5 5 7	Dr. *Joſ. Avery*	D. of *Beaufort.*	D. of *Beaufort*
Badminton Parva	Grombaldaſh	Chapel to Hawksbury				
Badgenden	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	8 4 3	Mr *W. Huntington.*	Lord *Weymouth.*	
Badgeworth	Dudſton	R Winchcomb	12 11 1½	Mr *Mark Trinder.*	Sir *Will. Dodwell.*	*Cha. Hyet* Eſq
Bagpath	Berkeley					
Bangrove	Tibalſton					
Barneſley	Brittlesbarrow	R Bybry Pec. Curacy	13 15 4	Mr *Ri. Payne.*	Mrs *Bourchier*	Mrs *Bourchier*
Barnwood	Dudſton					Mr *Will. John*
Barrington Magna	Bradley	V Stow	7 6 8	Mr *Jo. Bradly.*	The Crown.	*Ed. Bray* Eſq;
Barrington Parva	Slaughter	V Stow	4 19 1½	Mr *St. Brice.*	The Crown.	
Barton-ſtreet	Dudſton					Mrs *Webb* W
Batsford	Kiſtgate	R. Blockley	£13 3 8	Mr *Jo. Wilſon.*	*Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.*	Lady *Freeman*
Bawnton al. Bampton	Crothorn	Curacy				*The. Maſter* E
Beach	Langley					
Beckford	Tibalſton	V Campden	£16 16 10	Mr *Lebeus Lunn.*	Mr *Wakeman.*	Mr *Wakeman*
Bentham	Dudſton					
BERKELEY	Berkeley	V Durſley	£32 14 8	Mr *Hen. Head.*	Earl of *Berkeley.*	E. of *Berkeley*
Berkeley-Caſtle	Berkeley					
Berrington	Kiſtgate					
Betteſley	Weſtbury					Sir *H. Hicks.*
Beverſton	Berkeley	R Durſley	£30 0 0	Mr *Jo. Swynſen.*	The Crown.	Sir *Henry Hick*
Beverſton-Caſtle	Berkeley					
Bicknor-Engliſh	St. Briavells	R Roſſe	£13 6 8	Mr *Ri. Mantle.*	Mr *Mantle.*	*R. Machen* Eſq
Birdlip	Rapſgate					
Biſley	Beſleigh	V Stonehouſe	19 10 5	Mr *Steph. Phillips.*	The Crown.	*T. Stephens* Eſq
Bitton	Langley	V Hawksbury	£18 14 10½	Mr *Jo. Eade.*	Preb. of *Salisbury.*	
Blackmorehead	Weſtbury					
Blackſworth	Barton					
St. Blaſſe Chapel	Henbury					
Blayſon	Weſtbury	R Forreſta	5 7 4	Mr *Bendy Greene.*	*Jo. Wade* Gen.	
Bleddington	Slaughter	V. or C. Stow	6 13 4		*Chr, Ch. Col. Oxon.*	Lord *Crav*
Boddington	Tewksbury	Chap. to Starton				Mrs *Lock.*
Boulden	Longtree					*W. Eſtcourt* E
Bowſen	Botloe					
Bowthorp al. Eaſtlach Martin	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	£10 0 0	Dr. *Tho. Burton.*	The Crown.	
Boxwell	Grombaldaſh	R Hawksbury	£23 14 8	Mr *Wicks Huntley.*	*Ri. Huntley* Eſq;	*Ri. Huntley* E
Bradley	Wootton					*Tho. Dawes* E
Bradſtone	Berkeley					*Jo. Nelme* Eſq
Briſtway	Kiſtgate, Com. Wigorn					
Bream	Briavells					

Digitized by Google

BRI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
St Briavells	Briavells	Chapel to Lydney				W. Catchmoyd Esq; S
St Briavells-Castle	Briavells					
Brimfield	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	9 11 11	Mr Henry. Sandys	Mr Windsor Sandys	Mr Wm. Sandys MS
Brockhampton	Bradley					
Brockington	Cleeve					
Brockworth	Dudston	V Winchcomb	6 17 0	Mr Jo. Lawrence	Sir Jo. Guise	Sir Jo. Guise. S
Brode-Marston	Kiftgate					
Brodewell	Slaughter	R Stow	33 11 10	Dr Hen. Bridges.	Mr Theoph. Leigh	Dorw. Hodges Esq; S
Brockwer	St Briavells					
Bromesborough.	Botlow	R Forreft	7 15 0	Mr Ri. Eaton.	Walter Yate Esq;	Walter Yate Esq; S
Buckland	Kiftgate	R Camden	29 6 8	Mr Trethewy Tooker	Ld. Weymouth	Ld. Weymouth MS
Buckthrop	Dudston	V Glocester	7 17 5½	Mr Ri. Collins	D. & C. of Glocest.	Jo. Cocks Esq; MS
Bully	Botlow					
Burthorp, al. Eastlach Marten	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	10 0 0	Dr Tho. Burton	The Crown.	
Bourton on the Hill	Tewksbury / Westminster	R Campden	14 0 0	Mr Augu. Goodwin	Mr Durham	Will. Batson Esq; S
Bourton on the Water	Slaughter	R Stow	27 2 8	Mr George Vernon	Mr George Vernon	Ch Trinder Esq; S / Jo. Jordan Esq; S
Bybery	Brittlesbarrow	V Bybery	13 1 4	Dr Jo. Varnam	Edm. Warnford Esq;	E. Warnford Esq; MS
Calcott	Longtree					
Cassden	Rapsgate					
CAMPDEN	Kiftgate	V Campden	20 6 8	Mr Tho. Mansell	Ld. Gainsborough	Ld Gainsborough M
Campden-house demolished	Kiftgate					
Cambridge	Berkeley					
Cam Upper	Berkeley	V Durfley	6 13 4	Mr Edw. Turner	Bishop of Glocester	Mr Trotman S
Cudle Green	Rapsgate					
Cadliff-walton	Tewksbury	Curacy				
Cubonyborn	Kiftgate	Capella ad Church Honiborn in Com. Wigornie				
Carny North	Rapsgate	R Cirencester	21 10 5½	Mr Jo. Coxe	Mr Pool	
Carny South	Crothorn	V Cirencester	6 16 8	Mr Alex. Saunders	Bishop of Glocester	E. Dunch Esq; M S
Charfield	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	10 1 2	Mr Edw. Pilsworth	Mr Edw. Pilsworth	
Charlton	Henbury					Ri. Haynes Esq; S
Charlton-Tetbury	Longtree					
Charlton Abbots	Kiftgate	C Winchcomb				Jo. Carter Esq; S
Charlton Kings	Cheltenham	Perpet. Curacy		Mr Morgan Leyson	Jesus Coll. Oxon.	Jo. Prime Esq; S
Charingworth	Kiftgate					Tho. Barnsley Esq; S
Chadeley	Westminster,	'tis in Worcestershire.				
Chaveridge Green	Longtree					Na. Stephens Esq; S
Chall	Westbury					
Chedworth	Rapsgate	V Cirencester	7 8 2	Mr Jeffry Wall	Queens Coll. Oxon.	Sir R. Howe Bt. S / Sir R. Rich Bt. S
CHELTENHAM	Cheltenham	Perpet. Curacy		Mr Jo. Lloyd	Jesus Coll. Oxon.	
Chestington	Longtree	R Stonehouse	13 0 0	Mr Na. Hackham	Edw. Stephens Esq;	E. Stephens Esq; MS
Chesterton	Crothorn					

CHU.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats
Churcham	Westbury.	V Forest.	40 5 0	The. Tuch	D. & C of Gloceſter	Stoughton Eſq;
Churchdown	Dudſton	C. Gloceſter	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	Hen. Guiſe Eſq; F. Window Eſq;
CIRENCESTER ○=	Cirenceſter	C. Cirenceſter	—— ——	Mr Joſ. Harriſon	Biſhop of Gloceſter	L. Bathurſt. Eſq; T. Maſter Eſq;
Clapton	Slaughter	Cha. to Bourton				
Cleeve	Weſtbury.					
Cleeve Biſhops	Cleeve	R Winchcomb	84 6 8	Mr Ja. Wedale	Coke Eſq;	Kinard De Berk Eſq;
Clifford Chambers	Tewkſbury	R Campden	18 5 6	Mr Chriſto. Smith	Lord Dorſet.	Ri. Dighton Eſq;
Clifton	Barton	R Briſtol	5 14 4	Mr Chapman	Mr Hodges.	Mr Freeman. Mr Hart. S Mr Holworth
Clurewall	St Briavells	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	Fr. Wyndham Eſq;
Coates	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	9 6 8	Mr Elias Cateret.	Ro. Atkyns Eſq;	
Coates	Kiſtgate					
Cockerton	Longtree					
Codrington	Grombaldaſh	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	R. Coddrington
Cold Aſton	Puckle Church	V Hawkſbury	17 1 7	Mr Edm. Fido.	Mr Gwinn.	W. Whitington
Cold Aſton Lodge	Puckle Church					
Cold Aſton, al. Affon Blank	Slaughter	C Stow	—— ——	Mr Edw. Iles.	—— ——	Mr Winchcomb
COLEFORD ○=	Briavells	Lecture				
Comb	Berkeley					
Comb	Kiſtgate					
Comb Ind	Rapſgate	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	T. Horton Eſq;
Compton	Botlow					
Compton Greenfield	Henbury	R Briſtol	7 0 0	Mr Stone.	Sir Tho. Canne Kt.	
Compton Little	Dirhurſt	C Stow	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	Sir Will Juxon.
Compton ab Dale	Bradly	C Cirenceſter				
Corndell	Kiſtgate					
Caſſeys Compton	Bradley	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	Sir R. How Bar
Coſſe, al. Corſe	Tewkſbury	V Winchcomb	8 2 9	Mr James Chym.	The Crown.	Mr Norwood
Coſſe Court	Tewkſbury	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	E. of Coventi
Could Aſton al. Aſton Blank	Bradley	Stow	6 12 4	Mr Edw. Iles.		
Cowberley	Bradley	R Stonehouſe	10 0 0	Mr Jo. Browne.	Jon Caſtleman Eſq;	J. Caſtleman
Cowley	Berkeley	V Durſley	8 2 2	Mr Hen Bond.	The Crown.	Jo. Browning
Cowley	Rapſgate	R Stonehouſe	9 1 0	Dr Nath. Lye.	The Crown.	Henry Brett
Cowlne Deans	Dirhurſt	R. Cirenceſter	9 19 4	Mr Jo. Hughes.	R. and Patron.	
Cowlnes Born	Rapſgate	R Winchcomb	5 6 9½	Mr W. Alexander.	Mr Phil. Sheppard	Mr Phi. Shep
Cowln Rogers	Bradley	R Cirenceſter	7 0 4	Mr Chriſto. Baynes	D. & C. of Gloceſter	
Cowln St. Edwins, al. St. Alwins.	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	8 19 5	Mr Geo. Hunt.	Mr Fettiplace.	

Digitized by Google

GRA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Cranham	Rapſgate	R Stonehouſe	6 4 7	Mr *Obadia Dun.*	Mr *Sandys.*	
Cromhall Abbots	Berkeley	———	———	———	———	Mrs *Allen.* S
Cromhall *Ligon*	Berkeley	R Hawkſbury	16 9 2	Mr *Allington Miles*	*Matt. Ducie Morton* Eſq;	
Cuderton	Longtree					
Cugley	Botlow					
Cundicot	Slaughter	R Blockley	7 10 ½	Mr *Ro. Hill.*	Mr *Cha. Cocks.*	Mr *Char. Cocks.* M
Daglingworth	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	8 6 0	Mr *Na. Gwinn.*	The Crown.	
DEAN (Great) al. Michael DEAN	St. Briavels	R Forreſt	10 16 0	Mr *Ri. Hall.*	*Hen. Colcheſter* Eſq;	*H. Colcheſter* Eſq; MS
Dean Little	St. Briavels	Curacy	———	Mr *Jo. White.*	*Gloceſter* City.	*Tho. Pyrke* Eſq; S
Derham, or Durham	Grombaldaſh	Hawkſbury	14 12 4	Mr *Mervin Perry.*	*W. Blathwayte* Eſq;	*W. Blathwayte.* MS
Derris *Walton*	Weſtminſter					
Didbrook	Kiſtgate	V Campden	8 0 0	Mr *Will. Winde.*	The Crown, or	Lord *Tracy.*
Didmerton	Grombaldaſh	R Hawkſbury	8 0 0	Mr *Tho. Burton.*	*R. Coddrington* Eſq;	*R. Coddrington.* MS
Dimwoodin	Botlow					
Dixton	Tewkſbury	———	———	———	———	*W. Higford* Eſq; MS
Doddington	Grombaldaſh	R Hawkſbury	5 6 4	Mr *Ri. Coddrington.*	*W Coddrington* Eſq;	*W. Coddrington* MS
Donſington	Kiſtgate	R Campden	12 19 0	Mr *Will. Tate.*	Mr *Rawlins.*	
Doſwell	Bradley	R Winchcomb	13 6 8	Mr *Jo. Rogers.*	*Will. Rogers* Eſq;	*W. Rogers* Eſq; S *Lio. Rich* Eſq; S
Downton	Langley	R Hawkſbury	14 11 2	Mr *Joſ. Jackſon*	The Crown.	Mr *Jo. Still* S
Driffield	Crothorn	Cirenceſter	8 2 4	M *Edw. Leg. Griffin*	Mr *Humphries.*	Sir *G. Hanger* Kt. S
Dumbleton	Kiſtgate	R Campden	18 16 6	Mr *Char. Cocks.*	Sir *Ri. Cocks* Bar.	*R. Cocks* Bar. MS
Dunnington	Slaughter					
Dunsborn Rous, al. Militis	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	13 0 0	M *Joſia Dockewray*	*Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon.*	
Dunsborn Abbots	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	8 14 8	Mr *Will. Phipps.*	Mr *Will. Phipps.*	
Dunsborn Lee	Rapſgate					
Durham Lodge	Grombaldaſh	———	———	———	———	*W. Blathwayte* Eſq; S
Durhurſt	Durhurſt	Curacy	———	Mr *Jo. Badger.*	Mr *Farmer* Impr.	
DURSLEY	Berkeley	R Durſley	10 24 3½	Dr. *Na. Lye.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	*T. Purnell* Eſq; S *J. Arundel* Eſq; S
Dimmock	Botlow	V Forreſt	9 13 8	Mr *Sam. Savage.*	*Ro. Wintour* Gent.	*We. Wincott* Eſq; S *Edw. Pye Chamberlain* Eſq; S
Eaſton	Barton					
Elmington	Kiſtgate	R Campden	9 0 0	Mr *Tho. Andrews.*	The Crown.	*Will. Forteſcue* MS
Elſ	Biſleigh	———	———	———	———	
Elſworth	Biſleigh	R Stonehouſe	8 6 0	Mr *Edw. Leg. Griffin*	*Tho. Ridler* Eſq;	*T. Ridler* Eſq; MS
Elſton	Berkeley	V Briſtol	———	Mr *Peirce.*	Biſhop of *Briſtol.*	
Elmſton-Hardwick	Cheltenham	V Winchcomb	9 [illegible] 2	Mr *Will. Tindall.*	The Crown.	
Eſſlach Turvile	Brightwell	C. Stow				
Eſſlach Martin, al. Butherop	Vide Buthorp					
Elmſtree	Longtree	———	———	———	———	Mr *Deacon.* S

Digitized by Google

ELS.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Sea
Elſmore	Dudſton					
Elſton, al. Elkſton	Rapſgate	R Stonehouſe	12 9 2	Mr *Will. Pryor.*	Lord *Craven.*	*T. Horton* Eſq;
Elrington	Weſtminſter					
Enworth, al. Yanworth	Bradley	Ch. to Hazleton				
Eſtington	Whitſtone	R Stonehouſe	32 14 9	Mr *Will. Dighton.*	*Na. Stephens* Eſq;	*N. Stephens* Eſq;
Eſfington, al. Eſtinton	Bradley					
Etlow	Blideſlow					
FAIRFORD	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	13 11 5½	Mr *Fra. Huntington*	D. & C. of *Gloceſter*	*S. Barker* Eſq;
Faleſield	Thornbury	Chap. to Thornbury				*R. Jenkinſon* B^r.
Farmcott	Kiſtgate					
Farmington, al. Thormerton	Bradley	R Cirenceſter.	16 5 5	Mr *Chriſt. Baynes.*	Lord *Scarborough.*	Ld. *Scarborough*
Fiddington	Tewksbury					
Filton	Berkeley	R Briſtol	7 0 0	Mr *Piding.*	Mr *Pope.*	
Flaxley	St. Briavels	Cur.				Mrs *Bovey.* M
Ford	Kiſtgate					
Forthampton	Tewksbury	Cur.				*R. Dowdſwell* M
Framilodge	Whitſton					
Framton Manſell	Biſley					
Frampton Cottel	Langley	R Hawksbury	11 16 0	Mr *Geo. Bryan.*	*Gabr. Hale* Eſq;	*G. Hale* Eſq; M
Frampton uponSevern	Whitſton	V Durſley	7 11 0	Mr *Will. Smith.*	Mr *Clifford.*	*W. Clutterbuck* E
Frethorn	Whitſton	R Gloceſter	5 6 8	Mr *Will. Smith.*	*Will Bayley* Eſq;	*Will. Bayley* Eſq
Froceſter	Whitſton	V Gloceſter	10 5 8	Mr *Edw. Smith.*	*Matth. Ducie* *Morton* Eſq;	*Matthew Du* *Morton* Eſq; N
Gatcomb	Blideſlow					
Gee	Langley					
Gifting, Nether-Guiting	Kiſtgate	V Stow	14 19 5	Mr *Tho. Humphries.*	Mr *Dav. Hughes.*	*J. Snell* Eſq; *D. Hughes* Eſq
Gifting Over, al. Gifting Temple	Kiſtgate	Cur.		Mr *Will. Winde.*		
GLOCESTER	Six Churches, and a fine Cathedral.					Bp.'s Palace. Deanery. *H. Wagſtaff* E *John Snell* Eſq *Cha. Hyett* E *John Cocks* E *John Viney* E *T. Stephens* E *Tho. Brown* E
Grafton	Tibalſton					
Greet	Kiſtgate					
Gretton	Kiſtgate					
Gudderton, al. Gotherington	Cleave					

Digitized by Google

HAG.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Hagley	Blideſlow					
Ham	Berkeley					
Hambrook	Langley					
Ham Fallow	Berkeley	R Durſley	6 13 4			
Hampcet	Bradley	R Cirenceſter	10 0 0	Mr *Tho. Hughes.*	*Jo. How* Eſq;	
Hampton Merſie	Crothorn	R Fairford	20 17 2	Dr *Jo. Kerchivale.*	*Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon.*	
Hannam Eaſt	Langley	Chap. to Bitton	———	———	———	*Tho. Trye* Eſq; S *Will. Hart* Eſq; S *H. Creſwick* Eſq; S
Hannam Weſt	Langley					
Hardwick	Whitſton	Cha. to Standiſh	———	———	———	*W. Trye* Eſq; M S
Hareſield	Berkeley	Cur. Briſtol	———	Mr *Drew*	Biſhop of *Briſtol.*	*Tho. Borrow* Gent. S
Hareſcomb	Dudſcomb	R Gloceſter	———	Mr *Jonath. Blogg*		
Hareſfield	Whitſton	V Gloceſter	17 0 0	Mr. *Hen. Abbot*	*Will. Trye* Eſq;	*Will. Trye* Eſq; S Mad. *Smith.* S
Hornel	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	5 16 3½	Mr *James Thorne.*	*Humph. Smith* Eſq;	
Harry Stoke	Barton Regis					
Hartbury	Dudſton	V Gloceſter	16 6 5	Mr *Hen. Jennings.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	*W. Compton* Bt. M S
Haſelton	Bradley	R Stow	19 5 4	Mr *Jo. Sedgwick.*	The Crown.	*Will. Bonaſtre* Kt. S
Haſfield	Weſtminſter	R Winchcomb	13 6 8	Mr *Jo. Price.*	Mr *Parker.*	Mr *Parker.*
Hatherley Down	Dudſton	V Winchcomb	8 14 4	Mr *Tho. Pugh.*	The Crown.	Mr *Gibbs* S
Hatborp	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	10 0 0	Mr. *Jo. Bradly.*	Sir *John Webb* Bar.	Sir *J. Webb* M Mr *Faſtiplace* S *Jo. Powle* Eſq; S
Hawkſbury	Grombaldaſh	V Hawkſbury	18 9 8	Mr *Jo. Ryland.*	Sir *R. Jenkinſon* Bt.	*R. Jenkinſon* Bt. M S
Hawkſbury Upton	Grombaldaſh					
Hawling	Kiſtgate	R Stow	10 18 8	Mr *Gerard Clement*	Mr *Wyndham.*	
Hayles	Kiſtgate	Vor C Winchc.	———	Mr *Will. Winde* C.	Lord *Tracy.*	Lord *Tracy.*
Hempſted	Dudſton	R Gloceſter	8 0 0	Dr. *Ri. Wilks.*	Lord *Scudamore.*	Ld. *Scudamore.* S *Dan. Lyſons* Eſq; S Mr *Eckley.* S
Hempton	Langley					
Henbury	Henbury	V. Briſtol	30 0 0	Mr *Stump.*	Sir *S. Aſtry's* Heireſs.	Heireſs of Sir *S. Aſtry* M S Mr *Sampſon* S
Heydon	Weſtminſter					
Hitcot, or Hidcot	Kiſtgate	———	———	———	———	*R. Dighton* Eſq; MS
Hill, al. Hull	Berkeley	Don. Durſley	32l. improv	Mr *W. Pritchard.*	Sir *Edw. Fuſt* Bar.	*Edw. Fuſt* Bt. M S
Hiam	Dudſton	———	———	———	———	*Edw. Cooke* Eſq; MS
Hinchwick	Kiſtgate					
Hinton on the Green	Tibbſton	R Campden	8 13 11	Mr *Ant. Johnſon.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	
Hinton	Grombaldaſh in Durham Pariſh.					
Hinton in Berkeley Pariſh.						
Horſley	Longtree	V Stonehouſe	7 1 4	Mr *T. Stratford.*	The Crown.	Mr *Nat. Stephens* M
Horton	Grombaldaſh	R Hawkſbury	16 0 0	Mr *James Horrit.*	*Jo. Poſton* Eſq;	*Jo. Poſton* Eſq; M S
Huckleſcot	Dudſton					
Huckſield	Briavels	Cha. to Lydney	———	———	———	*W. Catchoyd* Eſ. MS
Huntingford in Berkeley Pariſh						

Digitized by Google

HUN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats
Hilfley	Grombaldash	Cap. *demolished.*				*Hen. Carter* Esq
Huntley	Botlow	R Forreſt	7 5 10	Mr *Abr. Morſe.*	Duke of *Kent.*	
St. Huſt, al. Sandhurſt	Dudſton	V Gloceſter	——	Mr *Jo. Gregory.*	Biſhop of *Briſtol.*	
Hyde	Kiſtgate					
Hyde	Longtree					
St. James & St. Phillip	Barton Regis	V Briſtol	15 10 0	Mr *Taylor*	City of *Briſtol.*	
Iccomb	Slaughter					
Iron Acton	Thornbury	R Hawksbury	16 10 0	Mr *Tho. Shute.*	Mr *Tho. Shute.*	
Iron Acton-Houſe	Thornbury					
Itchington	Henbury					
Kemmerton	Tewksbury	R Campden	17 13 0	Dr *Na. Lye.*	City of *Gloceſter.*	*Jo. Parſons* Eſq;
Kempley	Botlow	V Forreſt	5 6 5½	Mr *Pet Senhouſe.*	D. & C. of *Hereford*	*Tho Pynder* Eſq;
Kempsford	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	19 0 0	Mr *Geo. Gerard.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	Ld. *Weymouth* M
Kempsford-Houſe						
Kilcott	Botlow					
Kilcott	Grombaldash					
Kingſcote	Berkeley	Chap. to Beverſton	——	Mr *Jo. Swynſen.*	The Crown.	*W. Kingſcote* Eſq;
Kingſholm	Dudſton					
Kingſwood, Com. Wilts	Durſley	V. or Cur.	——	Mr *Will. Biſhop.*	*Kingſwood* Inhab.	Old Abbey.
Kinley	Longtree	Ch. Stonehouſe	9 2 10	Not now to be found.		
Kynton *or* Kington	Thornbury					
Lach Martin. *See* Eaſtlach Martin						
Lancant	Weſtbury	R Forreſt	3 0 4			
Lasborough	Longtree	R Durſley	8 0 0	Mr *Steph. Bowing.*	*Walt. Eſtcourt* Eſq;	*W. Eſtcourt* Eſq; M
Laſſington	Dudſton	R Gloceſter	6 10 0	Mr *Sam. Lawrence.*	*Edw. Cooke* Eſq; Mr *Fowler.*	
Laverton, *or* Laberton	Kiſtgate					
Lateridge	Thornbury					
Lay Nether	Weſtbury					
Lay Upper	Weſtbury					
Lea	St. Briavels	Chap. to Linton Com. Hereford.				
Leaden Court	Gloceſter					
Leaden High	Dudſton					
Leaderton	Botlow					
Leckhampton	Cheltenham	R Winchcomb	18 13 4	Mr *Tho. Norwood.*	Mr *Tho. Norwood.*	Mr *Tho. Norwood*
Lecomb	Slaughter					
Leighterton	Grombaldash	Cha. to Boxwell				
Lemington the Leſs	Tewksbury	Cur. Campden	——	Mr *Baptiſt Hicks.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	Sir *W. Juxon* M
LETCHLADE	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	12 13 3½	Mr *Ri. Caſtle.*	*Tho. Coxiter* Eſq;	*Th Coxiter* Eſq; *N. Harding* Eſq; *Ro. Simons* Eſq;
Linton	Dudſton					
Littleton Weſt	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	11 4 8			
Littleton upon Severn	Langley	R Briſtol	——	Mr *Pearce.*	Mr *Howſworth.*	

Digitized by Google

LON.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Monors. & Seats.
Longbridge	Wotton	R Dursley	17 18 3½	Not now to be found any such Place.		
Longborow	Kistgate	V Stow	5 14 10	Mr Ro. Hill.	Theoph. Leigh Esq;	
Longford	Dudston					
Longlope	Botlow	V Forrest	9 7 11½	Mr Geo. Venn.	Mr Yate.	D. of Kent M Mr Yate. S
Longney	Whitston	V Glocester	12 13 4	Mr Hen. Abbot.	The Crown.	
Loyterton	Grombaldash	Cha. to Boxwell				
LuppiatNether	Bisleigh	———	———	———	———	Charles Coxe Esq; S
Luppiat Over	Bisleigh	———	———	———	———	T. Stephens Esq; MS
Lydney	Blideslow	V Forrest	24 6 8	Mr Tho. Gwillim.	D.&C. of Hereford	Lad. Wintour. M S
Lye	Westminster	V Winchcomb	7 16 3			
Lye Inn	Dirhurst					
Maismore	Dudston	C Glocester	———	———	Bishop of Glocester	H Wagstaff Esq; S W. Pembrugge G'S
Mangersbury	Slaughter	———	———	———	———	E Chamberlayne MS
Mangersfield	Barton Regis	C Bristol	———	Mr Cater.	Jo. Dowle Esq;	W Player Esq; MS
Marshfield	Thornbury	V Hawksbury	29 4 8	Mr John Burton.	New Coll. Oxon.	
Marston Long	Kistgate	R Campden	17 10 0	Mr Jo. Loggins.	Mr Sheldon.	
Matson	Dudston	V Glocester	3 16 5½	Mr Matt. Yate.	The Crown.	Jo. Selwyn Esq; MS
Mawsick	Botlow					
Mosy-hampton	Crothern	R Fairford	20 17 3½	Dr Jo. Kirchivale.	Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon.	
Mickleton	Kistgate	V Campden	9 14 3	Mr Geo. Yardly.	The Crown.	
MINCHING-HAMPTON	Longtree	R Stonehouse	41 13 4	Mr Jo. Ferrers.	Sam. Sheppard Esq;	S. Sheppard Esq; MS
Misterworth	Botlow	V Forrest	10 13 4	Mr Jackman Morse	Bishop of Glocester	
Miserden	Bisleigh	R Stonehouse	8 13 4	Mr Jo. Durston.	Windsor Sandys Esq;	W. Sandys Esq; MS
Morton in Thornbury Parish						
MORTON in MARSH	Kistgate	Cha. to Borton super Mont.		———	———	H. Creswick Esq; S
Morton Valence	Whitston	P Glocester	14 5 9½	Mr Dan. Bond.	Preb. of Hereford.	
Myth in Tewksbury Parish						
Naunton	Kistgate					
Naunton	Slaughter	R Stow	16 13 4	Mr Benj. Marshal.	Bp. of Worcester.	
Naylsworth	Longtree in three Parishes.					
Newark	Dudston					
NEWENT	Botlow	V Forrest	23 0 0	Mr Tho. Avenant.	Tho. Foley Esq;	
Newland	St. Briavels	R Forrest	18 7 0	Mr Morgan Evans.	Bishop of Landaff.	H. Hall Esq; M S
NEWNHAM	Botlow	C Forrest	———	Mr John White.	Glocester City.	
Newport in Berkeley Parish						
Newton	Tewksbury					
Newnton-Bagpath	Berkeley	R Dursley	14 0 0	Mr Tho. Lodge.	Mr Will. Webb.	Mr W. Webb. M S
Nimpfield	Berkeley	R Stonehouse	11 5 ½	Mr Jam. Berryman	The Crown.	J Bridgman Esq; MS
Northey	Tewksbury					
North Cherney	See Cerney.					
NORTH-LEECH	Bradley	V Cirencester	10 19 ¾	Mr Lionel Kirkam	Bishop of Glocester	
Norton	Dudston	C Glocester				
Norton Lower	Kistgate					
Notgrove	Bradley	R Stow	6 6 8	Mr Geo. Yardly.	The Crown.	T. Pyrke Esq; M S
Nibly, al. North Nibly	Wotton	C Dursley	———	Mr Tho. Sansom.	Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	Mrs Smith W. MS

Oak.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Oakley Lodge	Crothorn					
Odington	Slaughter	R Stow	21 6 8	Mr *Char. Naylor.*	Present. of *York.*	Mr *Martin* S Mr *Cha. Coxe*
Oldbury su-per-Mont:	Grombaldsh	R Hawksbury	16 0 0	Mr *Wicks Huntley.*	The Crown.	
Oldbury su-per Sabrinam	Thornbury	Chap. to Thornbury.				
Oldland	Langley	Chap to Bitton				
Olveston	Langley	V Briſtol annex'd to Alveston		Mr *Bayly.*	D. & C. of *Briſtol.*	
Orchard Stoke	Cleeve	Cha. to Cleeve.				
Over	Dudſton					
Over	Longley					
Overſwell	Kiſtgate	R Stow	7 8 8	Mr *Geo Jones.*	Sir *Jo. Ruſhout.*	
Oulpen	Berkeley	Cha. to Bagpath				
Oxendon	Tewksbury	Curacy.				
Oxenhall	Botlow	V Forreſt	9 12 4	Mr *J. Pauncefoot.*		
Pachway	Langley					
Painſwick Lodge	Biſleigh					
Painſwick Shepſcomb	Biſleigh					
PAINSWICK	Biſleigh	V Stonehouſe	14 15 1½	Mr *Ja. Dennet.*	Truſtees for the Town.	
Pauntley	Botlow	C Forreſt		Mr *Jo Pauncefoot.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	*Jo. Paſton* Eſq; M
Pebworth	Kiſtgate	V Campden	10 12 2	Mr *Tho. Andrews.*	The Crown.	
Pinnock	Kiſtgate	R Stow	3 13 4	Mr *W. Winde* Cur.	Lord *Tracy.*	
Pirton Paſſage	Blideſlow					*W. Dowing* Eſq; S
Pitchcomb	Dudſton	R Gloceſter		Mr *Jonat. Blagg.*	R. and Patron.	
Poſtlip	Kiſtgate					
Preſtbury	Cheltenham	V Winchcomb	11 0 0	Mr *Francis Wells.*	*Will. Baghott* Eſq;	*W. Baghot's* Eſq; *Chr. Capell* Eſq;
Preſton	Dudſton	V Forreſt	9 1 4½	Mr *Char. Pool.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	
Preſton	Crothorn	V Cirenceſter	7 6 8	Mr *Hen. Stephens.*	*Tho. Maſter* Eſq;	
Preſtcott	Kiſtgate					
Preſton upon Stour	Deethurſt	V Campden	8 13 4		*Ri. Martyn* Eſq;	*R. Mariet* Eſq; M
Prinknedge	Rapſgate					*J. Bridgman* Eſq;
Pucklechurch	Pucklechurch	V Hawksbury	14 13 4	Mr *Hen. Berrow.*	D. & C. of *Wells.*	
Pulton	Crothorn, part of it in Com. Wilts.					
Pummington	Tewksbury					
Quedgley	Whitſton	C Gloceſter	a Donat.	Mr *P. Lewis de Bons*	Lord *Manchester.*	*W. Hayward* Eſq;
Quenton Lower	Kiſtgate					
Quenton Upper	Kiſtgate	V Campden	[illegible] 13 4	Mr *Will. Cox.*	D. & C. of *Worceſter*	
Quinington	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	7 8 2	Mr *Geo. Hunt.*	*Jo. Powle* Eſq;	*J. Powle* Eſq; M
Rangworthy	Thornbury	C Hawksbury		Mr *Giles Ridley.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	*M. Hale* Eſq; M
Redland	Henbury					
Redwick	Henbury					
Rendcomb	Rapſgate	R Cirenceſter	13 6 8	Mr *Geo. White.*	Mr *Coxe.*	*Coxe* Bar. M
Rissington Magna	Slaughter	R Stow	23 0 2½	Dr *Knight Chetwood.*	The Crown.	
Rissington Parva	Slaughter	R Stow	10 3 1¼	Dr *Knight Chetwood*	*Edm. Bray* Eſq;	

Digitized by Google

ROC.	Hundred.	Deanry.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Mannors & Seats
Pockhampton	Langley	R Durſley	15 0 0	Mr *S. Whitfield*, Rector and Patron.		
Rodburgh or Rodborow	Longtree	Chap. to Min-hampton and Lecture.		Mr *Jo. Stanſfield* Lectur.	*Treaſ. Nat. Coll. Oxon.*	as to the Lecto
Rodeley	Weſtbury					
Rodmarton	Longtree	R Stonehouſe	18 3 3	Mr *Stephen Collier*	*Charles Coxe* Eſq;	*Char. Coxe* Eſq; M
Rowell	Kiſtgate					
Ruardine	St. Briavells	V Forreſt, Chapel to Walford.		Mr *Ri. Greenway.*		
Rudford	Botlow	R Forreſt	10 0 0	Mr *Hen. Jennings.*	D. & C. of *Gloceſter*	
Rudle	Weſtminſter					
Runwick	Whitſton	Chapel to Standiſh.				
Ryland	Botlow					
Salisbury	Kiſtgate	R Campden	19 9 2	Mr *Jo Brown.*	Mr *Brown's* Co-heireſſes.	
Salperton-Cold	Bradley	Curacy	——	Mr *Edw. Iles.*		
Sandhurſt	Dudſton	V Gloceſter	——	Mr *Jo. Gregory.*	Biſhop of *Briſtol.*	
Saperton	Biſleigh	R Stonehouſe	17 0 0	Mr *Ro. Parſons.*	*Ro. Atkyns* Eſq;	*Ro. Atkyns* Eſq;
Sarney North	Rapſgate.	R. Cirenceſter	21 19 5½	Mr *Jo Coxe.*		
Sarney South	Crothorn	V. Cirenceſter	6 16 8	Mr. *Alen. Saunders.*	Biſhop of *Gloceſter*	*Edw. Dunch* Eſq;
Saul	Whitſton	Chapel to Standiſh.				
Seabampton	Bradley	C Winchcomb	——	Mr *Gerar. Clement.*	Dr *Lawrence* Lihp.	Sir *W. Dodwell.* S Dr *Lawrence.* S
Seacote	Kiſtgate	R Blockley	19 12 9½	Mr *Tho. Beaker.*	Lord *Guilford.*	
Sedley	Kiſtgate.	R Winchcomb	6 11 4	Mr *Peter Barker.*	*Geo. Pitt* Eſq;	
Sedley Caſtle	Kiſtgate	——	——	——	——	*Geo. Pitt* Eſq; M S
Sherington Magna	Dudſton	Chapel to Badgworth		——	——	Mad. *Lawrence* S
Sherington Parva	Dudſton	——	——	——	——	
Shipton Oliffe in Henbury Pariſh.						
Shipton	Tewksbury	R Campden	19 3 4	Mr *Simon Archer.*	Mr *Selden.*	
Shipperdine	Berkeley					
Shireborn	Slaughter	V Fairford	14 16 11½	Mr *Tho. Barſons.*	*Jo. Dutton* Eſq;	*Jo. Dutton* Eſq; M S
Shireborn Houſe	Slaughter	——	——	——	——	Sir *Rob. Clayton.* S
Shorrenton	Kingsbarton					
Shipton	Longtree	R Stonehouſe	18 1 9	Mr *Will. Hodges.*	Mr *Eſtcourt Hodges.*	*E. Hodges* Eſq; M *W. Eſtcourt* Eſq; S
Shipton Oliffe	Bradley	R Winchcomb	9 0 0	Mr *Jo. Prinn.*	*Will. Peachy* Eſq;	*Wm. Peachy* Eſq, MS
Shipton Solaris	Bradley	R Stow	7 3 4	Mr *Jo. Prinn.*	*Will. Peachy* Eſq;	
Shipton Sollers	Crothorn	R Cirenceſter	8 11 8½	Mr *Joſeph Stephens.*	The Crown.	
Shipton Sollers	Crothorn	V Cirenceſter	5 12 2½	Mr *Joſeph Stephens.*	The Crown.	
Shorthall	Berkeley	——	——	——	——	*Tho. Veale* Eſq; S
Shipton	Puckle Church	R Hawkſbury	5 6 4	Mr *J. Langhorn.*	*Sam. Trotman* Eſq;	*S. Trotman* Eſq; MS
Slaughter	Slaughter	Chap. to Bourton ſuper aquam.				
Slaughter	Slaughter	R Stow	14 14 1	Mr. *Rd. Vernon.*	The Slaughter Eſqs	*W. Wiltſhire* MS
Sleepbridge	Berkeley	R Durſley	18 2 4	Dr *Will. Cradock.*	*Magdal. Coll. Oxon.*	*W. Samballs* Eſq; S
Slowhill	Kiſtgate	Chap. to Sevington	——	——	——	

TOD.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seat
ODBURY VETUS &SODBURY CHIPPING	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	14 8 0	Mr Jo. Meech.	D.&C.of Worcester	E. Stephens Esq;
Sodbury Parva	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	6 10 8	Mr Hen. Bedford.	Edw. Stephens Esq;	E Stephens Esq;
Southam in Cleeve Parish.						Kinard De Bere Esq;
Southorp	Brittlesborrow	V Fairford	4 4 0	Mr Geo. Gerard.	Wadha. Coll Oxon.	
Southweek in Tewksbury Par.						Edw. Popham Esq
Spoonbed	Bisleigh					
Steanbridge	Bisleigh					
Standish	Whitston	R Glocester	44 2 8	Mr Sam. Fowler.	Bishop of Glocester	Jo. Dutton Esq;
Stanley Kings	Whitston	R Stonehouse	18 15 1½	Mr Tho. Morgan.	Ld. Scarborough.	Jo. Jefferies Esq;
STANLEY LEONARD	Whitston	Curacy		Mr Jo. Taylor.	Ro. Sandford Gent.	R. Sandford Gent
Stanton	Brianells	R Forrest	6 11 0	Mr Will. Harrison.	Hon. B. Hall Esq;	Hon. Benjamin Hall Esq;
Stanway Church	Tewksbury	V Campden	9 0 0	Mr Jos. Callow.	Jo. Tracy Esq;	Jo. Tracy Esq;
Stanway Hall	Tewksbury					Jo. Tracy Esq;
Stanway Wood	Tewksbury					
Stapleton	Barton Regis	Bristol				
Starton	Dirhurst	V Winchcomb	12 0 0	Mr Jo. Herbert.	Mrs Lock.	
Staunton	Kiftsgate	R Campden	17 11 4	Mr Lionel Kirkham	Vicar and Patron.	Mr. Izard. Mr Jegles.
Stinchcomb	Berkeley	C Dursley		Mr Jo. King.	Bishop of Glocester.	
Stockwell	Repsgate					
Stoke Lark	Kiftsgate					
Stoke Bishops	Henbury					Sir T. Conne K. J. Jackson Esq;
Stoke Gifford	Henbury	V Bristol		Mr Cater.	Jo. Berkeley Esq;	J Berkeley Esq;
Stoke Lodge	Henbury					
Stoke Orchard	Cleeve	Chap. to Cleeve				
Stone	Berkeley	C Dursley		Mr Ephraim Rice.		
Stanley Pontlarge	Kiftsgate, a Chapel annex'd to Teddington.					
Stapleton	Barton Regis	C Bristol		Mr Dreu.	Tho. Walter Esq;	T. Walter E. W. Whiting Lewf Cole E. T. Winston E.
Stonehouse	Whitston	V Stonehouse	22 0 0	Mr Jo. Hilton.	The Crown.	Mrs Smith Mr Bell S.
STOW	Slaughter	R Stow	18 0 0	Mr Jo. Brathwayte	Rector & Patron.	E Chamberlayne
Stowell	Bradley	R Cirencester	5 16 11	Mr Tho. Hughes.	Jo. Howe Esq;	Jo. Howe Esq;
Stowick	Henbury					
Stretton	Crotherne	R Cirencester	17 7 6	Mr Ralph Willet	Rector and Patron.	Mrs Chapman
STROUD	Bisleigh	Curacy		Mr Wil. Johns.	Bishop of Glocester	
Sutton under Brayles	Westminster	R Stow	13 13 4	Mr Edw. Astley.	Bishop of London.	
Swell Higher	Kiftsgate	R Stow	7 0 0	Mr Geo. Vones.	Sir Jo. Rushout.	
Swell Lower	Slaughter	V Stow	6 12 3	Mr Ri. Bliss.	Corp. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	R. Aylut Esq
Swindon	Cheltenham	R Winchcomb	13 8	Mr Tho. Morgan	Rector and Patron.	

STD.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Syde	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	3 18 3	Mr Jo. Lawrence.	Tho. Ridler Esq;	
Tarleton	Longtree	Pre. Stonehouse	——	——	——	Char. Cove Esq; S
Tayntn	Botlow	R Forrest	9 6 8	Mr Benj. N[illegible]	D. & C. of Glocester	John Holder Esq; S
Turk Dean	Bradley	V Stow	10 0 0	Mr Geo. Iles.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	Hen. Conwell Esq; S
TETBURY	Longtree	V Stonehouse	36 13 2	Mr Will. Scammell.	Trustees for the Town.	Mr Savage. S
T[illegible]ington	Thornbury	V Hawksbury	10 0 0	Mr Sam. Hall.	Mr Bridges.	Mr Bridges. M
TEWKSBURY	Tewksbury	C Winchcomb	——	Mr Jo. Matthews.	The Crown.	Mr Ball. M. Mr Burg. M.
[illegible]ormarton	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	27 0 0	Mr Jam. Barnard.	Sir Jo. Topp.	Sir Jo. Topp. M S
[illegible]ormerton & Farmington	Crothorn	R Cirencester	16 5 4	Mr Christ. Baynes.	Ld. Scarborough.	Ld. Scarborough. M
[illegible]rnbury	Thornbury	V Dursley	25 15 8	Mr Ralph Grove.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	
[illegible]rongham	Bisleigh					
[illegible]bberton	Botlow	R Forrest	7 16 0	Mr Ri. Bell.	Mr Rodd. Mrs Twitty.	
[illegible]denham	Westbury	V Forrest	9 0 0	Mr Tho. Hodgson.	Mr James.	J. Madocks Esq; S Ch. James Esq; S
[illegible]ley	Westminster	V Winchcomb	——	Mr Benj. Bateman.	The Crown.	
[illegible]ckington Lower	Langley					
[illegible]ckington Upper	Langley					
[illegible]denham	Westminster					
[illegible]ldington	Kistgate	V Campden	8 13 4	Mr Jam. Jefferies.	Lord Tracy.	Lord Tracy. M S
[illegible]denham	Kistgate	R Campden	18 19 9½	Mr John Taylor.	Bishop of London.	
[illegible]marton	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	19 19 8	Mr Jam. Barnard.	Sir Jo. Topp.	Sir Jo. Topp. M S
[illegible]worth	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	16 3 4	Mr Ro. Bull.	Matth. Ducie Moreton Esq;	Matthew Ducie Morton Esq; M S
[illegible]ttle	Westbury					
[illegible]dington	Tewksbury	Curacy	——	Mr. Jo. Badger.	——	W. Surman Esq; S
[illegible]ham	Grombaldash	Chapel to Hawksbury.				
[illegible]ley al. [illegible]ley	Kistgate	V Winchcomb	9 6 8	Mr Benj. Bateman.	The Crown.	
[illegible]ldington	Kistgate					
[illegible]ley Court	Dudston	——	——	——	——	Dr Tho. Hanbury. S
[illegible]ley in Bisleigh Parish						
[illegible]field Acton	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	6 13 4	Mr St. Baning Cur.		
[illegible]kdean	Bradley	V Stow	6 13 4	Mr Geo. Iles.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	
[illegible]gworth	Dudston					
[illegible]ing	Tewksbury	V Winchcomb	7 9 7	Mr Basil Fletcher.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	C. Hancock Esq; S S. Baldwin Esq; S
[illegible]gton	Dirhurst					
[illegible]cent's [illegible]	Barton Regis					
[illegible]yard	Dudston					
[illegible]y	Berkeley	R Dursley	12 3 4	Mr Jo. Jackson.	The Crown.	Mr Small. S Mr Basset. S Mr Dorney. S. Mr Holborough. S
[illegible]don	Botlow	C Forrest	——	Mr Ma. King.	Bishop of Glocester	
[illegible]n Chey-[illegible]y	Langley					

Digitized by Google

VPT.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors &c.
Upton Tetbury	Longtree					
Upton St. Leonards	Dudston	C. Glocester	——	Mr Jo. Abbot.	Bishop of Glocester	
Ureore	Slaughter					
Walford	Kiftgate					
Walland	Lingley					
Walton Cardiffe	Tewksbury	C Winchcomb	——	Mr Jo. Mathews.		
Wanswell	Berkeley					
Wapleigh	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	7 18 0	Mr Jo. Pill.	D. & C. of Briſtol.	
Washborne Magna	Tewkbury	V or C. Campden.				
Watermore	Crothorn					
Welford	Durhurſt	R Campden	29 15 10	Mr Edw. Aſtley.	Lord Dorſet.	
Weſtal	Cheltenham					
Weſtbury	Weſtbury	V Forreſt	20 2 10	Mr Ri. Ruſſel.	Vicars Coral of Hereford.	H. Colcheſter E
Weſtbury upon Trin	Henbury					
Weſtcot	Slaughter	R Stow	9 7 3	Mr Tho. Owen	Rector and Patron.	
Weſterleigh	Pucklechurch	Chapel to Pucklechurch.				
Weſtington	Kiftgate					
Weſton upon Avon	Kiftgate	V Campden	7 14 5	Mr Tho. Wills.	Lord Dorſet.	
Weſton Birt	Longtree	R Hawksbury	6 2 0	Mr Jo. Jackſon.	Sir Ri. Holford.	Sir Ri. Holfor E. Southwell E
Weſton Kings in Henbury Pariſh		——	——	——	——	
Weſton Lawfence	Henbury					
Weſton Sub-Edge	Kiftgate	R Campden	31 0 0	Mr John Bell.	Ld. Say and Seal	
Whaddon	Dudſton	P Glocester	11 15 0	Mr Dan. Bond.	Preb. of Hereford.	Jo. Small Eſq
Whetchurſt, al. Whitmiſter	Whitſton	V Stonehouſe	7 12 3½	——	Mr Silwyn Impr.	Mr Jo. Key Mr Eckley
Whitfield	Weſtminſter					
Whittington	Bradley	R Winchcomb	13 6 8	Mr Tho. Hacket.	Lord Conway.	Ld. Conway.
Wick	Berkeley					
Wickriſſington	Slaughter	R Stow	16 2 6	Mr T. Chamberlayne	The Crown	
WICKWARE	Grombaldaſh	V Campden	8 6 8½	Mr Jo. Biddle.	Matth. Ducie Moreton Eſq;	Matt. Ducie ton Eſq;
Wickwick	Langley					
Widford	Slaughter	R Stow	8 3 18 10	Mr Edw. Cornwall.	Mr Johnſon.	
Wigall	Crothorn					
Wike	Pucklechurch					
Willerſey	Kiftgate	R Campden	13 2 6	Mr Ri. Gregory.	Lord Cornwallis.	
Windruſh	Slaughter	V Stow	——	Mr Jo. Fiſield.	Jo. Duston Eſq;	E. Hungerford
Winſon	Bradley, a Chapel to Bibury.					
Winſton	Biſley	R Stonehouſe	——	Mr Tho. Edgerton.	Windſ. Sandys Eſq;	
Winterborn	Langley	R Briſtol	27 7 4	Mr Thygood.	Mr Langton	
Witcomb Magna	Dudſton	R Glocester	4 6 8	Mr Jo. Abbot.	Howe Hicks Eſq;	How. Hicks Eſq
Witcomb Parva	Dudſton					
Withibridge	Weſtminſter					

Digitized by Google

Hundred.	Deanry.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & &c
Bradley	R Winchcomb	30 ● 0	Dr *Ri. Smalbroke.*	Bp. of *Worceſter.*	
Longtree	R Stonehouſe	10 0 0	Mr *Jo Stonsfield.*	*Matth. Ducie Morton* Eſq;	*Matthew D Morton. M R. Bridges E Jo. Small E*
in Berkeley Pariſh.					
Berkeley in Durſley Pariſh.					
in Cleeve Pariſh.					
Rapſgate in North Cerney Pariſh.					
Weſtbury	V Forreſt	13 11 5	Mr *Ro. Griffith.*	Duke of *Beaufort.*	
Dudſton					Mrs *Hayward*
Dirhurſt	R Winchcomb	13 5 11	Mr *Phill Bound.*	Lord *Coventry.*	
Kiſgate	R Campden	7 15 0	Mr *J. Partridge.*	Mr *Partridge.*	
Berkeley					*Matt. Hale Eſq R. Osborne Eſq*
Dudſton					*J. Blanch Eſq Tho. Horton Eſq*
Wotton	V Durſley	13 10 0	Mr *Edw. Gregory.*	*Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.*	
Berkeley	R Durſley	6 10 4	Mr *Tho. Gwinn.*	*Timothy Lowe* Eſq;	*Timo. Lowe Eſq*
Henbury	R Hawksbury	30 18 0	Mr *Will. Maſon.*	Mr *Baynham.*	
Bradley	Ch. to Hazleton				

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Hampshire.

HAMPSHIRE, or the County of *Southampton*, is a maritime County, bordering on the South upon the *British* Chanel, on the East upon *Surrey* and *Sussex*, upon the West on *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and on the North on *Berkshire*. It is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, and being about 50 Miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 170 Miles in Compass, contains in it one City, 20 Market-Towns, 253 Parishes, 39 Hundreds, 1312500 Acres of Land, 9 Forests, 29 Parks, and 162350 Inhabitants. It sends 20 Members to Parliament, for the County and 9 Corporations.

In the Time of the *Britains* this County was part of the Country inhabited by the *Belgæ*, a People of *Germany*, who having passed over the *Rhine*, and possessed themselves of part of *Gaul*, sailed over into *Britain* to plunder and ravage the Inhabitants there; but finding their Land pleasant and fruitful, expelled the *Britains*, and settled themselves there. It is not certain when these People came into this Iland, but 'tis most probable it was, when *Divitiacus*, King of the *Suessiones*, who flourished before *Cæsar* made any attempt upon it, reigned; for he had the Government not only of great part of *Gaul*, but *Britain*. These People possessed not only this County, but *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, or at least the greatest Part of them.

Under the *Romans* this County is thought to be the first that submitted to them, for our Histories relate, that it was conquered by *Vespasian*; for *Dio* tells us, that *Plautius* and *Vespasian* were sent by the Emperor *Claudius* against the *Britains*; and *Suetonius* adds, that *Vespasian* in that Expedition engaged the Enemy thirty Times, and was in one of them so closely besieged by the *Britains*, that had not his Son *Titus* rescued him from eminent Danger, he had been lost; but at length he brought under the *Roman* Yoke, the *Isle of Wight*, and two other valiant People, of which these *Belgæ* are most likely to be one, because their Country lies nearest and just opposite to it.

When the *Saxons* began to invade this Isle in the Declension of the *Roman* Empire, and had settled themselves in some Parts of it, the *Britains* kept this County subject to them for sixty Years after *Hengist*'s first Landing; but *Cerdick*, the Founder of the *West-Saxon* Monarchy landing in these Parts, and at a Place still bearing the Marks of his Name, *viz. Chardford*, which our Antiquaries will have contracted from *Cerdicksford*, in the beginning of the sixth Century, and having defeated *Natanleod*, the potent King of the *Britains*, who governed in this part of the Isle, reduced all the Southern Shore, as far as the *Damnonii*, to his Authority and Dominion.

The Posterity of *Cerdick* ruled this whole Country of the *Belgæ* for several Generations, but at length this County was taken from it for a while, and made a petty Kingdom it self on this Occasion. *Sigibert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, being a cruel and vicious Prince, was reproved for his Faults lovingly, by his faithful Councellor *Cumbra*; but he was so far from accepting his good Advice, that he caused him to be slain, whereupon his Peers rose up in Arms against him and

Digitized by Google

and depoſed him; but not being willing that he ſhould live ſo inglorioufly as to have no Authority at all, they aſſigned him the Government of this County; but he ſtill continuing in his former Crimes, they expelled him out of theſe Parts too, and he fled into a Wood, called *Andreads Would* in *Suſſex*, where he remained ſome Time; but at length one of *Cumbra*'s Shepherds finding him, and knowing who he was, ſlew him to revenge his Maſter's Blood.

In the Reign of King *Ethelbert*, *Anno* 860, the bloody *Danes* again entered the Land, ruinating all before them as far as the City of *Wincheſter*, which they ſacked, pillaged, and deſtroyed; but as they were returning, *Oſric*, Earl of *Hampton*, aſſiſted with the *Berkſhire* Men, encountred them, and having conquered them, recovered the Spoils of his Country, and ſlew a great Number of thoſe barbarous Infidels.

After the *Saxons* had been ſettled ſome Time in theſe Parts, they divided the Country of the *Belgæ* into three Shires, *viz.* That of *Somerſet*, *Wilts*, and *Hampton*, and ſo called this County hamptunrcyne, *i. e. Hamptonſhire*; and later Writers have melted it into *Hamteſchire*, *Hamteſhire*, and *Hampſhire*: Mr. *Camden* ſays, the *Saxons* called it hanrcychyn, but without Ground, and *Florence* of *Worceſter*, terms it *Hantunſtyre*, but by ſome Miſtake, for the *Saxon* Annals call it *Hamtunſhire*, and he tranſcribed from them.

Having thus given an Account of the County in general, under the ſeveral Changes of the Inhabitants, we ſhall now come to take a particular Survey of it, and beginning with the Weſt Side, ſhall keep to the Sea-Coaſts, taking Notice of the more inland Parts, which ſtand upon the Rivers that fall in there, *viz.*

Chardford; or *Cerdickford*: The *Saxon* Annals call it Cepdicerpopd, ſo called from the valiant *Saxon Cerdick*, the Founder of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom, who after many Battles with the *Britains*, under the Command of *Aurelius*, *Ambroſius* and *Natanleod*, which laſt he overcame at this Place, gained this Country, and ſettled his Kingdom in it: Some are of Opinion that *Natanleod* was not the Name of this Prince, but *Nata*. or *Natan* only, and that *Leod* ſignifies a traitor Country, and ſo *Cerdick*'s Victory over *Natan-leod*, ſignifies his Conqueſt of Prince *Natan*'s Country, which ſeems ſtill to be preſerved in the Town of *Netley* or *Nutley*, about which Town it ſeems to have been; and this Place perhaps was a principal Town in it. The River *Avon*, which riſes in *Wiltſhire*, and waſhes this Town at its Entrance into this County, paſſing towards the Sea, brings us to

Fording-bridge, a Market-Town, giving Name to the adjoining Hundred. The Market is on and the Fair upon the laſt Day of the *Dog-Days*, *Aug.* 28.

Near this Town is a Camp upon an Hill, called *Gods hill*, now over-grown with Oaks. One ſide of it is ſteep, and the other Side double-trenched.

The Town was much larger than now it is, becauſe it hath ſuffered much by Fire at ſeveral Times, particularly about ten or twelve Years ago, and the Houſes have not been re-built. From this Place our Guide the *Avon* leads us to

Ringwood or *Reguewood*, in *Domeſday-Book* called *Rinceived*, anciently named *Regnum*, and inhabited by a People, called by the *Romans*, *Regni*, as we may gather, not only by the Remainder of their Name in that of this Town, implying, *The Wood of the Regni*, but from the Courſe of *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, the Places to and from it exactly anſwering the Diſtances therein mentioned.

That this Town was anciently a Place of ſome Eminency, ſeems probable from the adjacent Hundred, which derives its Name from it, but now it is of little Note but for its weekly Market, which is very much frequented, and is kept on Wedneſday; but the chief Commodities ſold there, are Corn and Cattle. The Fair is on

Near this Town the Duke of *Monmouth*, after his Army was routed at *Sedgmore*, in *July* 1685, was taken in a Peaſe-Field, and with him the Lord *Grey*, and a *German* Count, who accompanied him, by the Lord *Lumley*, who carried them all Priſoners to this Town, and kept them there, till Orders came from the Council and King *James* II. to bring them up to *London*, where the Duke was ſoon after beheaded. The *Avon* runs from hence to

Chriſt-

Digitized by Google

Chriſt-Church, where it meets the *Stour*, which comes out of *Dorſetſhire*: This is a large and populous Town and Borough, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, Aldermen and Common-Council. 'Twas anciently called *Twinamburn*, becauſe it was ſituated between the two forementioned Rivers, and is now called commonly *Chriſt-Church*, from the Dedication of the Church to Chriſt.

Here was a ſtrong Caſtle formerly, built by *Richard de Ridvers*, and a College of Prebendaries, founded in the Times of the *Saxons*; but being faln to decay thro' Age, *Ralph Flambard*, Biſhop of *Durham*, repaired it, and reſtored the Prebendaries, whom *Richard de Ridvers*, Earl of *Devonſhire* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. richly endowed, as they continued to the Diſſolution.

The Market is here on weekly, and the Fairs on It ſends its Repreſentatives to Parliament, which are at preſent Sir *Peter Mews* Knt. and *William Eſterick* Eſq; Here are alſo ſeveral Officers employed to look after the Cuſtoms, but it is rather to prevent Merchants ſmuggling their Goods in theſe remote Parts, than in expectation of raiſing Moneys by that Impoſt on Merchandize, there being no foreign Trade maintained here worth mentioning. The *Stour* and *Avon* being united at this Town, paſs on in one Stream for ſome Space, and empty themſelves into the Sea at one Mouth.

Ptolemy calls the *Avon* the *Alaun*: Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion, that that is the true Name, becauſe there are ſeveral Villages lying upon it, that bear ſome ſimilitude to it, as *Allinton* and *Allingham*, or *Ellingham*; for he thinks it not probable that ſo many Rivers in *England* ſhould be called by the general Name *Avon*, which in the *Britiſh* Language ſignifies a River, and have no particular Name of Diſtinction. Having ſurveyed the Towns on this River, we ſhall ſteer our courſe Eaſtward, and there we meet with

New-Foreſt, the Name at firſt given it, tho' now it is above 600 Years old. This Place is a plain Monument of *William* the Conqueror's arbitrary Power and Tyranny. It was, before he turned it into a Foreſt, a Country well inhabited, having many Villages and Towns, to which belonged thirty-ſix Mother-Churches, all which he deſtroyed, turning the poor Inhabitants to ſeek themſelves Habitations where they could find them, and placing in their room wild Beaſts for his own Pleaſure. This was done *Reg.* 14. *A. D.* 1080.

Walter Mapes, who lived in the next Age, makes this hiſtorical Reflection upon this Deed of the Conqueror's. He took away much Land from God and Men, and converted it to the uſe of wild Beaſts, and the Sport of Dogs, demoliſhing thirty-ſix Mother Churches, and driving away the Inhabitants of as many Towns and Villages.

The *Engliſh* at that Time took much Delight in Hunting, and nothing could more diſpleaſe them, than to be abridged of that Liberty, which with their Eſtates the Conqueror took away; for he ſeized upon all the Foreſts in *England* into his own Hand, which were ſo many, as that this Devaſtation to make a new one, might, ſome thought, have been ſpared: But he had a greater Deſign than to enlarge his Sports, for 'twas rather believed that he did it to make a more eaſy Acceſs of his *Normans* into *England*, (becauſe it lies oppoſite to *Normandy*) in caſe there ſhould be any new Inſurrections in this Iſland after his ſuppoſed Conqueſt, or to raiſe Money by Methods very unjuſt; for he being more merciful to Beaſts than Mankind, he commanded that none ſhould preſume to hunt, or otherwiſe catch and deſtroy any of his Deer (as he called them) under the Penalty of grievous pecuniary Mulcts, and other ſevere Puniſhments, as being blinded, *&c.* and (as Mr. *Holinſhead* ſpeaks) to bring the greater Number of Men in danger of theſe his Penal Laws, he contrived to increaſe his Deer, and enlarge the Precincts of his Foreſts, that Men might be provoked to kill them in defence of their Corn and Paſtures, and ſo be liable to the aforeſaid Mulcts.

Mr. *Camden* indeed ſays, that this Foreſt was above thirty Miles in Compaſs, thinking it ſufficient Cruelty to deſtroy the Churches, and Dwellings of ſo great an Extent; but he comes far ſhort of the Truth, for the Ground they afforeſted was not much leſs in Compaſs (as other Authors have affirmed) than fifty Miles: For this Care and Proviſion for Beaſts the Conqueror

Digitized by Google

was by ſome called the Father of wild Beaſts; and by others it was ſaid of him, it is better to have been his Stag than his Subject.

The ſeveral fatal Accidents that befel divers of the Conqueror's Poſterity in this Foreſt, have made moſt of our Hiſtorians affirm, That Divine Vengeance purſued that his cruel and unreaſonable Act, and puniſhed his Sin in the Place it was committed; and if nothing falls out by mere Chance, but Providence orders or permits all Things, who can condemn the Cenſure? For two of the Conqueror's own Children were killed in this Foreſt, *viz. Richard*, his ſecond Son, who was gored to Death by a Deer, but ſome ſay poiſoned with a peſtilential Blaſt; and *William Rufus*, then King, ſhot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, as he was purſuing his Game here: And *Henry* his Grandchild, by *Robert Curtoiſe*, his eldeſt Son, who being eagerly following his Sport, was ſtricken by a Bough into the Jaws, and ſo entangled in it, that he, like *Abſolom*, was hanged there till he died.

Leland writes, That the Place where King *William Rufus* was killed, was in his Time called *Thorough-ham*, and that a Chapel was then ſtanding in it. In this Foreſt are nine Walks, and to every one there is a Keeper appointed: It has beſides a Lord Warden, two Rangers and a Bow-bearer, belonging to it. The Office of Lord Warden (as *Leland* ſays) anciently belonged to the Ears of *Arundel* by Inheritance, but is at preſent in the Hands of the Duke of *Bolton*. The Rangers are

and the Bow-bearer is

Near this Foreſt is

Malwood-Caſtle, on the North Side of which is the Oak that buds on *Chriſtmas-Day*, and withers again before night. There is a common Tradition here, that King *William Rufus* was killed near this Caſtle, and that this Oak was the Tree on which Sir *Walter Tyrrel*'s Arrow glanced, which is an abſurd and wicked Reflection upon God's Juſtice, as if he would ſanctify the Place where he exerciſed his Vengeance upon a wicked King.

The *Area* or Platform of this Caſtle contains a great many Acres; the Form is almoſt ſquare, and on its Banks or Works, which are ſingle and not very great, there grow Oaks, and among them the miraculous one before mentioned. King *Charles* II. ordered this Tree to be paled in, but whether out of reſpect to the Tree or King *Rufus*, is not known. By this Caſtle King *John* founded a ſmall Monaſtery, called *Beaulieu* from its pleaſant Situation. It was famous before the Diſſolution, for its being an inviolable Sanctuary, and ſafe Refuge for all Criminals; for in thoſe ſuperſtitious Ages it was thought a moſt unpardonable Sin to take from thence the moſt bloody Murderers or Traitors, that fled thither for Protection: But in this our Anceſtors outdid the true Platform of ſuch Temples of Mercy, as they called them, the *Jewiſh* Cities of Refuge, and imitated the *Roman Aſyla*; for *Moſes* commanded, that ſuch as were guilty of willful Murder ſhould be taken from the Altars and put to Death, and only thoſe have the Benefit of them, who had ſlain a Perſon unwillingly. *Exod.* XXI. 13.

This large Tract of Ground wherein the Foreſt is, lay many Ages open and unguarded, much expoſed to the Invaſion of foreign Enemies, which King *Henry* VIII. conſidering, reſolved to build ſome Caſtles for its Defence, leſt the Nation ſhould loſe more by the keeping than it had done by making it; and thereupon he built firſt,

Hurſt-Caſtle, in that Neck of Land, which running fartheſt into the Sea, makes the ſhorteſt Paſſage into the *Iſle of Wight*. This Caſtle commands the Sea on every Side, and *Heath* tells us in his Chronicle, that it ſtands a Mile and half into the Sea, upon a Beach full of Mud, and ſtinking Oare at low Tides, having no freſh Water within two or three Miles of it, ſo cold, foggy and noiſome, that the Guards cannot endure it without often ſhifting their Quarters.

To this place Colonel *Corbett* brought King *Charles* I. when he took him from Colonel *Hammond*, Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*; and he was kept here till Major General *Harriſon* came to fetch him up to *London*, where the barbarous Tragedy of his Murther was ſoon finiſhed, the Articles of Impeachment being before drawn up, and the High Court of Juſtice (as they called it) appointed before his Removal.

In

Digitized by Google

In this Caſtle there is always a Garriſon, commanded in chief by a Governour, who is at preſent

More Weſtward upon the Mouth of the *Stur* and *Avon*, and on the utmoſt Edge of the Foreſt, the ſame King built

Calſhot-Caſtle, ſo called by Corruption, for *Caldſhore*, which ſeems to be taken from the *Saxon* Name Lepbiceſopa, which was in theſe weſtern Parts of *England*, as is plain from *Matthew Weſtminſter*, who ſays, that thoſe Perſons landed *in occidentali parte Britanniæ*, which the *Saxon* Annals relate to have come a-ſhore at Lepbiceſopa; which Conjecture, if it be true, we muſt remove their landing Place from *Yarmouth* to this Place.

Here is alſo a Garriſon conſtantly kept, under the Command of the preſent Governour, who is

By the great Diſtance, and the oppoſite Situation of the *Iſle of Wight*, it is made a very commodious Harbour. Theſe two Caſtles upon the Shore, and more inwardly the other two Caſtles of St. *Andrew* and *Netley*, are a perfect Security at the Entrance of the Bay of *Southampton*. Having thus ſpoken of the Caſtles together (which we thought moſt proper) we ſhall look back, and take a View of a Town ſtanding between them, of conſiderable Note, which is

Lemington, a Borough and Market-Town: The Borough is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeſſes, and ſends Members to Parliament, who are in this preſent Seſſion, the Right Honourable the Lord *William Pawlet*, and *Paul Burrard* Eſq; The Market is on Saturdays weekly, and Fair on They have lately built a new Market-Houſe, and conſidering how much all this Coaſt hath ſuffered by the Interruption of a Trade with *France* in the late War, it may be called a thriving Town.

The Town ſtands upon an Hill, and about a Quarter of a Mile from it are the Salt-Works, which uſed to ſupply the greateſt Part of the Weſt of *England* with Salt, till that Trade was ſpoiled by the Merchants of *Leverpool*, who ſend the *Cheſhire* Salt up the *Severn* Chanel, and afford it cheaper, which makes moſt Cuſtomers.

The Sea comes up within a Mile of the Town, and tho' the River on which it ſtands is not navigable very far up, yet here it makes a very good Port, commodious for ſhipping, and there is a Key, and Officers appointed for the Management of the Cuſtoms. Here are alſo ſeveral Ship-builders, who, tho' they are chiefly employed in building Ships of a ſmaller Bulk for Merchants, yet ſince the War there has been one great Ship built for the Navy Royal.

This Town, in the Rebellion againſt King *James* II. by the Duke of *Monmouth*, was infamous for its Mayor, Colonel *Thomas Dore*'s declaring for him immediately upon his landing at *Lime*, and raiſing an hundred Men to join and aſſiſt him; but before he compaſſed his Deſign, the King's Army was victorious and prevented him, and becauſe he was not actually in the Rebellion, but only intentionally, King *James* thought him an object of Mercy, and pardoned him; which Favour, tho' great, yet he was ſo averſe to Popery, that he joined heartily in the Revolution, but never obtained any other Reward for his Services, than to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the Lord *Lucas*'s Regiment of Foot.

The late Duke of *Monmouth*, after his Forces had been routed at *Sedgmore*, was making to this Town, hoping, that by the Aſſiſtance of Colonel *Dore*, he might have got on board a Ship and ſo made his Eſcape; but Providence diſappointed him in all his Undertakings, and he was apprehended before he could reach this Town. Returning again to *Calſhot-Caſtle*, in order to go on towards *Southampton*, we meet with the Mouth of the River *Triſanton*, as *Ptolemy* calls it, which Mr. *Camden* ſuppoſes ſhould be read, *Traith Anton*, *i. e.* The Bay of *Anton*, becauſe *Ninnius*, an ancient Author, calls it by the ſame Name almoſt; the Mouth of the *Trahannon*, the River *Teſe* or *Teſt*, being anciently called *Ant* or *Anton*, as theſe Towns, *Antport*, *Andover* and *Hanton*, which border upon this River, would perſwade us. On this Bay is ſituate

Southampton, the chief Town of this County, from which it takes its Name. It is ſituated between two Rivers, which run, the one on the Weſt Side, which is the *Teſe* or *Anton*, and the other on the Eaſt, which is

Digitized by Google

is the *Alre* or *Itching*. Near it, if it be not the ſame, ſtood once another Town, called *Clauſentum*, by *Antoninus*, as ſeems probable from the Diſtance of it, from *Regnum* on the one Side, and *Venta* on the other. And as *Triſanton* ſignifies the Bay of *Anton*, ſo *Clauſentum* ſignifies in the *Britiſh* Language, the Port *Entum*, for *Claudh* among the *Britons* immediately implied the ſame, as κυτὸς λιμὴν, did among the *Greeks*, *viz.* An Haven made by caſting up Banks of Earth. From this ancient Name it came to be called for ſhortneſs *Hant n* or *Henton*, and the whole County *Hantſhire* or *Hentſhire*, as will be beyond queſtion, when we come to ſet down the Words of the Conqueror's Survey.

It is not improbable that this Town was an ancient Colony of the *Romans*, and tho' the old *Clauſentum* be demoliſhed, as may appear from the Rubbiſh and pieces of old Walls, and the Trenches of an ancient Caſtle, half a Mile in Compaſs, which are diſcovered in the Field of St. *Maries*, and reached as far as the Haven on the one Side, and beyond the River on the other; yet what remains, if it were not the Caſtle of the old *Clauſentum*, was one of thoſe Forts, which the *Romans* erected on the South Coaſts (as *Gildas* tells us) to hinder the ravenous Depredations of the *Saxons*. This may be ſufficiently atteſted by the divers *Roman* Coins that are digged up here.

After the *Saxons* became Maſters of this Town by the Ceſſion of the *Romans*, and Impotency of the *Britains*, the *Daniſh* Pirates miſerably infeſted and harraſſed this Kingdom, and at length *A. D.* 980. got this Place into their Poſſeſſion, which they may ſeem to have kept up in a good Condition; becauſe, if their Kings did not make it their Reſidence, 'tis likely they often reſorted thither, as may appear from this Story of *Canutus*.

When *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, had been ſo proſperous after many Battles, as to become ſole Monarch of *England*, ſome of his fawning and flattering Courtiers endeavouring to perſwade him, that his Power was more than humane, telling him, That all Things would obey his Royal Will and Pleaſure. The King being diſpleaſed with ſuch fulſome, if not blaſphemous Flattery, while he was at this Place, and reſolving to convince his Courtiers of the Falſeneſs of their Words, commanded his Chair of State to be ſet upon the Shore, juſt as the Tide was riſing, and ſitting down before all his Courtiers, ſpake to that Element after this Manner:

'Thou art under my Command, and the 'Ground which I ſit on is mine, nor has 'any yet diſobeyed my Orders without 'my ſevere Puniſhment; therefore I com-'mand thee not to come upon my Ground, 'nor to wet the Cloaths, or Feet of me 'thy Lord and Maſter.' But the diſreſpectful Waves giving no heed to his Command, but keeping on its uſual Courſe of Tide, came up and wet his Royal Feet and Robes, whereupon he ſuddenly riſing up broke forth into theſe expreſſions. 'Let all 'the Inhabitants of the World know, that 'vain and weak is the Power of Kings, and 'that none is worthy of that Name or 'Title, but he, whoſe Will being an eter-'nal Law, the Heaven and Earth, and Sea 'obey.' After this he would never ſuffer the Crown to be put upon his Head, but preſently crowned Chriſt's Statue at *Winchester* with it.

In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, his own Book, commonly called *Domeſday-Book*, ſays, that in this Town of *South-Anton*, the King had eighty Men or Tenants in Demeſne, and the whole County is expreſly called *Hantſcyre* or *Hentſcyre*.

In the Reign of King *Edward* III. when that Prince and *Philip* of *Valois* contended for the Kingdom of *France*, it was burnt quite down by the *French*; but out of the Aſhes thereof preſently ſprung up a more conveniently ſituated Town, which remains ſtill, and is waſhed by the two foremention'd Rivers, fortified with double Ditches and ſtrong Walls with Battlements and Watch-Towers, People flocking to it upon the Account of Trade and Navigation; which to encourage and maintain, King *Richard* II. built a ſtrong Caſtle of ſquare Stone upon an high raiſed Mount, that it might be a Defence for the Harbour.

When King *Henry* V. made his firſt Expedition into *France*, he muſtered his Army in this Town, and here diſcovered the deteſtable Conſpiracy of *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, Grandfather of King *Edward* IV. who,

Digitized by Google

who, with the Lord *Scroop* and Sir *Thomas Grey*, had agreed to deſtroy him, and ruin his intended Enterprize; but being diſcovered, they were immediately condemned and beheaded, and buried in the Chapel of *God's Houſe* at *Southampton*; and then the King went his intended Voyage againſt the *French* King, who, 'tis ſaid, had ſent theſe three Noblemen a Million of Gold to perform that fact.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Lord Mayor of *London*, and Keeper of Queen *Margaret*'s Wardrobe, was Cuſtomer of *Southampton*, which ſhews that this was a flouriſhing Port at that Time, elſe ſo great a Man would not have born that Office.

In 1512, the Lord *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, when he was ſent on an Expedition to *Spain*, to aſſiſt King *Ferdinand* againſt the *French*, rendezvouſed his Forces in this Town, and embarked for it. Here alſo the Emperor *Charles* V. went on board the *Engliſh* Fleet ten Years after, which conveyed him to *Spain*.

In the Year 1554, *Philip*, then Prince of *Spain*, who afterwards reigned by the Name of *Philip* II. landed here, when he came to marry *Mary* I. Queen of *England*.

This Town, as Mr. *Camden* ſays, was in his Time famous for the Number and Neatneſs of the Buildings, for the Riches of the Inhabitants, and the great Reſort of Merchants; but it is not now in the ſame flouriſhing Condition as formerly: For having loſt much of its Trade by the Wars with *France*, and other Accidents, it has alſo loſt many of its Inhabitants. The Merchants great Houſes are empty and now falling to the Ground; melancholy Signs of former Magnificence: Yet here is ſtill a ſmall foreign Trade driven, and Officers employed to take Care of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, *viz.* a Collector, a Cuſtomer inward and another outward, a Comptroller, Searcher, and other inferior Officers. The Dock is ſuppoſed to be in the Place, where the *Roman* Fort anciently ſtood, and a golden Coin was lately dug up thereabouts.

The Streets are ſpacious, and one of them, which is ſix furlongs in length, leads directly down to the Dock, in which Ships of conſiderable Burden may ride. It is a Town and County governed by a Mayor, nine Juſtices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, twenty-four Common Council-Men, and as many Burgeſſes, having a Right to chooſe Members for Parliament, who in this Seſſion are, *Richard Fleming* and *Thomas Lewis* Eſq; It being a County of it ſelf, it is independent upon the Lord Lieutenant of this Shire, which Privilege was given it by King *Henry* VIII.

Here are three Markets weekly, on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday* and *Friday*, which much enrich the Town; and two good Fairs on the Feaſt of St. *Mark*, and *Trinity*-Monday. Proviſions are very plentiful and cheap at them, the Land producing Corn and Paſtures, and the Sea many ſorts of Fiſh, as Soles, Lobſters, *&c.* which are as good here as any where in *England*. The Aſſizes are uſually kept here, and tho' it be ſeventy two Miles from *London*, there has been a Stage Coach for ſome Years, that has run thro' in a Day all the Summer.

There are five Churches for the Inhabitants, who are not ſo many at preſent, but fewer would be ſufficient, *viz.* *Holy-Croſs*, St. *Michael*'s, St. *John*'s, St. *Laurence*, and *All hallows*, and one for the *French*, which, with a good Hoſpital, called *God's-Houſe*, do much adorn the Town.

Several Noblemen have taken their Title of Honour from this Town; as,

Oſric, who was Earl of *Southampton* in the Reign of King *Ethelbert*, *Anno* 860, and is famous for his brave Encounters againſt the *Danes*, who for ſo many Years were very troubleſome to this Nation; firſt at *Pedredeſmouth*, where being joined with *Earnulf*, Earl of *Somerſetſhire*, and *Alſtane*, Biſhop of *Shirburn*, he encountred them, and having ſlain a Multitude of them, obtained a ſignal Victory: Then in this County, after they had deſtroyed the City of *Wincheſter*, he, with the help of *Ethelwolf*, Earl of *Berkſhire*, gave them Battle, and after a great Slaughter diſſipated their Army. After him

Ælfegus was Earl of *Southampton*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*, (as *Dugdale* tells us) but we have no other mention of him in other Hiſtories, but that he died, *An.* 981. To him ſucceeded in the Reign of King *Canutus* the *Dane*,

Alfelme, whoſe Daughter *Ailiva* was married to that King, and was the Mother of

Harold,

Digitized by Google

Harold, his Son, who was his Succeſſor in this Realm. After him we read of

Bogo or *Beauvois*, Earl of *Southampton*, who at the Time of the Conqueſt was a powerful *Saxon* Lord, of that Spirit, that he could not bear the *Norman* Yoke, and therefore gathering an Army of *Engliſh*, *Danes* and *Welſh*, reſolved to maintain his Liberty. The *Normans* gave him Battle at *Cardiffe* in *Glamorganſhire*, *Anno* 1070, and defeated him, whereupon he fled to *Carliſle*, and we hear of him no more. He was a Perſon of great military Courage and Conduct, as well as perſonal Strength, as the Monkiſh Hiſtorians repreſent him, and our modern Writers have mightily improved in a Romance, bearing his Title. His Sword is ſaid to be preſerved in *Arundel* Caſtle. After this *Beauvois*, we find no Perſon bearing this Honour, till K. *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29. conferred it on

William Fitz-Williams, whoſe Mother was *Lucy*, Daughter and Co-Heir of *John Nevil*, Marqueſs *Montacute*. He was a Perſon of great Worth and Merit, being made Admiral againſt the *French*, Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, Captain of *Guiſnes*, Knight of the Garter, and laſtly, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Privy-Seal. He died in an Expedition againſt *Scotland*, without Iſſue Male, and ſo this Honour was dormant till

Thomas Wriotheſley, or *Wrythe*, who had been before created Baron of *Tichfield* in this County by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg* 35. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and one of the Knights of the Garter; and being made one of that King's Executors, and Council to the Prince *Edward*, his Son, was three Days before the Coronation of King *Edward* VI. made Earl of *Southampton*. He died at *Southampton Houſe* (then called *Lincoln-place*) in *Holborn*, *July* 30, 1550. And

Henry his only Son and Heir ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He went with *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, to *Cadiz*, 40 *Eliz.* was general of the Horſe in *Ireland*, when that Earl was Deputy there, and after appeared with him in the Inſurrection in *London*, which coſt *Eſſex* his Head; but this Earl eſcaped, and being kept in Priſon till King *James* came to the Crown, obtained his Liberty, and was reſtored to his Honour by Act of Parliament: He afterward got into that Prince's Favour, and was made a Knight of the Garter, Governor of the *Iſle of Wight* and Caſtle of *Carisbrooke*, and then renewed his Patent for the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Southampton*, with the like Privileges that he formerly enjoyed. He died *Nov.* 10. 1624. and left

Thomas his Heir and Succeſſor. He was a Perſon of great Prudence and ſincere Affection to King *Charles* I. whom he faithfully ſerved in all his Troubles, and after his Death firmly adhered to his Son King *Charles* II. at whoſe Reſtoration he was made a Knight of the Garter, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. He died at *Southampton Houſe* near *Holborn*, *May* 16, 1667. and was buried at *Tichfield* among his Anceſtors. He left no Heirs male, but had ſeveral Daughters, one of which named *Rachel*, was married to the late unhappy Nobleman, the Lord *Ruſſel*, beheaded in 1683, by whom ſhe had one Son, whoſe Name keeps up the Memory of her Family, being *Wriotheſley*, as is that of her Grandſon's, now Duke of *Bedford*. After his Death this Honour was vacant ſome Years, till King *Charles* II. raiſed this honorary Title to a Dukedom, and created his Natural Son

Charles Fitz-Roy, by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Duke of *Southampton*, to him and his Heirs male for ever, and for want of ſuch to his Brother *George*. He enjoys this Dignity with the Title of Earl of *Cleveland*, which deſcended to him by the Death of his Mother the late Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, which being the oldeſt Honour, he is generally called the Duke of *Cleveland*. He hath two Sons, *William*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and *Charles Fitz-Roy*.

Having thus ſurveyed the Towns and Places about the Bay, we will go up the River *Teſe* or *Anton*, which empties it ſelf into it, and take a View of ſome of the chief Towns that lie on it, *viz.*

Andover, called by the *Saxons* Anbeapan, *i. e.* the Ferry or Paſſage over the River *Ande*. It is a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, a great Thorough-fare, lying in the Weſtern Road from *London*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Side of the Downs, which makes it both healthy and delightful, a populous and thriving Place.

The

Digitized by Google

The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Common-Council-Men, and has the Privilege of electing Members to Parliament, who now are Sir *Thomas Lee* and Sir *John Wharton*. It has a great Market every Saturday, and two Fairs yearly, on *May* 1, and *November* 6. *Weyhill* Fair, which is so famous, and kept on *September* 30, is near this Town, but takes its Name from the adjoining Village, which is of Note for nothing else.

This Fair is reckoned to be as great an one as any in *England* for many Commodities, and for Sheep indisputably the biggest, the Farmers coming out of the South, North and East, to buy the *Dorsetshire* Ewes here. 'Tis also a great Hop and Cheese Fair, the former being brought out of *Sussex* and *Kent*, and the latter out of *Wiltshire*, *Glocestershire* and *Somersetshire*. Here is a Free-School founded by *John Handson*, *A. D.* 1569, and an Hospital for the Maintenance of six Men, built and endowed by *John Pollen* Esq; who was the Representative for this Borough in several Parliaments in King *William* III.'s Reign.

In this Town, in the Year 893, *Æthelred*, King of *England*, when the *Danes* ravaged all the Kingdom, that he might make the Nation happy by a safe and sure Peace, adopted *Anlaf* the *Dane*; but this great Honour and Respect could prevail but little or nothing upon his barbarous Disposition; for this League of Friendship was soon broke by him.

K. *James* I honoured this Town, *Reg.* 19. with the Title of a Viscounty, creating *Thomas*, the second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord *Howard* of *Charlton*, and Viscount *Andover*, whom King *Charles* I. advanced, *Reg.* 5. to the Degree and Title of Earl of *Berkshire*: His Son *Charles* went by the Name and Title of Lord *Andover*, till being summoned to Parliament, as a Baron of this Realm, he was made Lord *Charlton*, but else the eldest Son of the Earl of *Berkshire* bears the Title of Lord *Andover*. At a little Distance South-West lie

Quarley-Hills, upon which there is a great Fortification with four sorts of Works on the West Side of it. The two outward Trenches are distant farther than ordinary, the one from the other, *viz.* from the outward to the second, is sixty Paces, but from the second to the third is but thirty six. Northward of these Hills lies

Saveton, or *Sadegeton*, where are certain Lands and Tenements worth 4*l.* 5*s.* *per Annum*, which Sir *Thomas Heneage* Knight exchanged with King *Edward* VI. for the Abbey-Lands seized by his Father, and then to the Crown.

Bullington, but on the other Side of the River, a little Southward, in which Parish at a Place called *Titbury Hill*, is a square Field, containing by Estimation ten Acres ditched about, in some Parts deeper than others, wherein have been found some Signs of Wells, and about it the Husbandmen have ploughed up and dug square Stones and *Roman* Coins, as is reported. North-East of this Village lies

Popham, a Place which gave Name to the knightly Family of the *Pophams*, who spreading from this Root into *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*, have propagated good Families of that Name into those Counties; but their chief Seat was for a long Time here, and many famous Men were of it; for *Robert de Popham* was Sheriff of this County the 14th of King *Edward* III. *Philip de Popham* 12 *Rich.* II. and *Stephen de Popham*, 6. *Henry* VI. after which they removed into *Somersetshire*; and this Place is become the Manor and Residence of Mr. *Hunt*.

Yet here is a small Memorial of their Name in a Lane, called *Popham-Lane*, famous at this Time for the badness of the Roads, and anciently frequent Robberies committed there. Tradition says, That Sir *John Popham*, afterward Lord Chief Justice of *England*, used to act the Bandite there in his youthful Days, and therefore it was called after his Name, but that's a notorious Slander upon that good Man; for the Family was removed into *Somersetshire* before he was born, and there was his Nativity.

The *Pophams* had Possessions also in *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*, in which two Counties, we find that *John de Popham* was Sheriff, 18 *Edward* I. 1290.

Wherwell, where Queen *Ælfrith* built a Monastery to expiate for her heinous Crime in vowing to kill King *Edward*, her Son-in-Law, and to attone for the Murder of her former Husband, the noble Earl *Athelwold*, whom King *Edgar*, upon an Invita-

Digitized by Google

tion to go a Hunting, did here murder, becauſe he had put a Trick upon him in his Love Intrigues, and had by ill Arts gained from him this Lady *Ælfrith*, who was the greateſt Beauty of her Age.

Stockbridge, a noted Thorough-fare in the South-weſtern Road. It is a poor ragged Borough, and depends chiefly upon its Inns, which are fine, and afford as good Conveniencies for Horſe and Man, as any in the Road. It had formerly a Market and was more conſiderable than it is now, eſpecially if we take it to be the *Brige* or *Brage*, which Mr. *Camden* ſays, ſtood hereabouts, becauſe *Antoninus* places it nine Miles from the old *Sorbiodunum*, for it lies exactly at that diſtance.

Here is a Mayor, but the Poverty of the Place is ſuch, that 'tis ſaid they have been forced to make an Hoſtler their Mayor, when at the ſame Time the Inn-keeper carried the Mace. But however this be, 'tis evident that this Borough has been guilty of taking Bribes in electing of Parliament-Men ſo notoriouſly, that they had like to have loſt their Charter; but that Danger, 'tis hoped, hath ſo affrighted them, that they will avoid ſuch Practices for the future; or if not, ſuch Gentlemen as would be choſen, will not do a Thing ſo much below them, and ſo much againſt Law: The preſent Members of Parliament are, *Martin Bladen* and *Thomas Broderick* Eſqrs.

Here is a ſort of a Fair on

A little further the *Teſe* receives the River *Wellop* or *Wallop*, upon which ſtand three Towns of that Name, Upper, Middle, and Nether.

Wallop, which give Name to a very ancient and honourable Family, out of which have come ſeveral famous Men, and among others, Sir *John Wallop*, who with 800 Men only, landed in *Normandy* in 1513, burnt twenty-one Towns, and all the *French* Ships in the Ports of *Staples*, *Fraport*, *&c.* And Mr. *Wallop* the Counſellor, whom K. *William* III. made Curſitor-Baron of the Exchequer, tho' he had by his Pleadings rendered himſelf obnoxious to the Diſpleaſure of the Court in the two foregoing Reigns.

One of this Family, *Robert Wallop* Eſq; ſiding with the Parliament in their Wars againſt King *Charles* I. and being ſomething concerned in that King's Death, was with the Lord *Monſon* and Sir *Henry Mildmay*, condemned to have his Eſtate confiſcated, to be degraded from all Titles and Arms of Gentility, to be drawn from the Tower thro' the City to *Tyburn* on a Sledge, on *Jan.* 10, 1661. with an Halter about his Neck, and ſuffer Impriſonment for Life. Nearer the Sea is

Rumſey, called by the *Saxons* Rumrey, a large and ancient Town in the Road from *Southampton* to *Saliſbury*. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſix Aldermen, and twelve Burgeſſes, *&c.* 'Tis much inhabited by Clothiers, and has a good Market on Saturday weekly, and three Fairs yearly, on *Eaſter*-Monday, *Auguſt* the 15th, and St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*.

King *Edgar* built a Nunnery here, the Church of which is yet ſtanding. *Matthew* of *Alſace*, Son to the Earl of *Flanders*, found a Way to convey privately out of it, the Princeſs *Mary*, King *Stephen*'s only Daughter and Heir, then Abbeſs of it, and married her: But the Church purſued him with her thundering Sentences, and tho' he kept her till he had two Daughters by her, yet he was at length forced to reſign her, that ſhe might return to it again according to her Vow. The *Teſe* parting hence preſently falls into the *Southampton Bay* at

Redbridge, called anciently *Vadum Arundinis* by *Beda*, which he interprets *Reed-ford*, and in ſhort *Redford*. It changed its Name when the Bridge was ſet up.

In the Infancy of the *Saxon* Church here ſtood a Monaſtery, whereof one *Cymberth* was Abbot, and baptized, as *Bede* tells us, two Brothers of *Arvandus*, petty King of the *Iſle of Wight*, juſt before they were murdered; for *Cedwalla* the *Saxon* invaded that Iſland, and theſe two Boys made their Eſcape, and hid themſelves at a little Town, called *Ad Lapidem*, but being betrayed to *Cedwalla*, they were killed at his Command. Mr. *Camden* ſeems rightly to conjecture, that *Stoneham*, at little Town, not far from *Redbridge*, was the Place where theſe young Princes lay hid.

Redbridge is no Market-Town, but is of more Note than many in this County that are; for by having Ships built here for his Majeſty and Merchants, this Place hath lately arrived at a proſperous Condition.

Eaſt

Digitized by Google

East of this Town there is another River that empties it self into the *Southampton-Bay*, which Mr. *Camden* will have called the *Alre*, for this reason chiefly, because a pretty big Town, called *Alresford*, stands upon it; for he says it implies the Ford of *Alre*, but all our Maps and common Report call it *Itching*; and if one Town may give ground to call it *Alre*, how much more several *Itching*? For we find upon the Banks of it *Itching-Stake*, *Ab-Itching*, *Itching*; and if the Syllable *Ford* seems material, we may as well say, the Name is *Twy*, because there is a Town called *Twyford* standing upon it. This River rises at *Chilton-Candover*, and a little Way down the Stream we meet with

Alresford, a Market and Borough Town, lying in the Road between *Winchester* and *London*: It is governed by a Bailiff and eight Burgesses, but sends no Members to Parliament. It has a great Market on Thursday weekly, especially for Sheep, and all sorts of Provision, and two Fairs yearly, on *Holy-Thursday* and *Midsummer-Day*.

This Town (according to the Register of the Church of *Winchester*) was given by the religious King *Kinewalc* with great Devotion to the Church of *Winchester*, after he had received the Christian Sacraments from Bishop *Birinus*, at the Beginning of Christianity in these Parts; and *Godfrey Lucy*, who was Bishop there in 1220, renewed the Market here, and called the Place *New-Market*, perhaps to distinguish it from old *Alresford*; but the People would not comply with the Alteration, and so it kept its Name.

This Place on *May-day*, 1610, was burnt down by a Fire that broke out in several Places almost at the same Time, and spared not the Church or Market-House. Before this Fire there was not one poor Person who received Collection in the Parish. The Town is restored again since, and appears much fairer than it did before, the Market-House and many private Houses being built with Brick.

From this Place to *Alton* there goes a *Roman* Highway, of which part serves for an Head or Stank to a great Pond, or little Lake, at this Town.

Between this Town and the Head of the *Itching* are three noble Seats, one at *Chilton-Candover*, the Residence of Sir *Robert Worsley*. Another at *Grange*, built by Sir *Robert Henley*, and now the Seat of *Anthony Henley* Esq; a Patron of Learning, an Encourager of the polite Arts of Poetry, Eloquence, and Musick, an ingenious Writer, and wise Statesman; and another at *Abbotston*, the Seat of the present Duke of *Bolton*, erected by his Father, the first Duke of *Bolton*. Not far from hence lies

Tichborn, a small Village, which has given Name to a Family of Reputation, of which *John de Tichborn*, and some others of that Name, have been Sheriffs of this County; but since the Reformation they have been obscure, because they have retained their Popish Principles ever since. From this Place the River leads us to the chief City of this Province,

Winchester, the Metropolis of the *British Belgæ*, called by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Venta Belgarum*, by the *Welsh* or Modern *Britains*, *Caer Gwent*, and by the old *Saxons* Wintancestep, by the *Latin* Writers, *Wintonia*, and by us *Winchester*. Some Writers affirm, that this Place was not the *Venta Belgarum*, but *Bristol*; and that this was the *Venta Simenorum*, but this is a great Mistake, not only because there was indeed no such People in this Island, as the *Simeni*, but because the Towns, which *Antoninus* places near this *Venta*, are no where else to be found in the Nation.

The Original of the Name *Venta*, is by some derived from *Ventus*, Wind; *Vinum*, Wine; and *Wina*, a Bishop; but such Men do but trifle: *Leland* has given us the true Derivation, from *Guin* or *Guen*, White, as if it signified the white City; and so it may seem to imitate the *Latins*, who have their *Alba Longa* and *Alba Regia*, and the *Greeks* their *Leuca* and *Leucas* taken from the Situation, upon a Soil of Chalk or whitish Clay. It was built 900 Years before Christ's Nativity.

There is no doubt but this City was famous in the *Roman* Times, for 'tis probable that the *Roman* Emperors had their Imperial Weaving-Shops here, this City being the Chief of all the *British Venta*, and lying nearest *Italy*. In the *Notitia* there is mention made of a Procurator or Governour of the *Gynecium Ventense* or *Bentense* in *Britain*, which *Jacobus Cujacius*, a most eminent Civilian

Digitized by Google

vilian reads *Gynacium*, and interprets it the Royal Weavery in his *Paratitles to the Codex*. *Pancirollus* is of the ſame Opinion, and ſays, That the *Gynacia* were appointed for Weaving the Cloaths of the Emperor and Army, and for making Sails, Linen Shrouds, and other Neceſſaries for the Furniture of their Manſions or Quarters.

But *Wolfgangus Lazius* thinks, That the Procurator here took Care of the Emperor's Dogs, for indeed the Dogs of this Iſland were of great uſe among the Ancients. The *Gauls* uſed them as Soldiers, and the *Romans* bought them up for their Sports in the Amphitheatre and Pleaſure in hunting; for *Strabo* ſays, They were Ἀγαθοὶ πρὸς τὰς κυνηγέσιας, which *Nemeſian* renders, *venatibus aptos*, good hunters; and *Claudian*, *Taurorum ſpectatus colla*, Bull-Dogs; and *Oppian*, *Agaſæos*, Gaze-hounds, Lurchers, Dogs for all Sports. This Conjecture ſeems more probable than the former, becauſe the Downs hereabours are very convenient for Hunting; inſomuch that King *Charles* II. began an Hunting-Seat, and divers Noblemen have Houſes here for the Benefit of that Recreation.

There are ſome Hiſtorians who ſpeak of King *Arthur*'s Deeds in theſe Parts, in the Wars againſt the *Weſt-Saxons*; but we have no certain Proof that he was ever Maſter of this Town; However, his round Table is ſhewn, hanging up in the Town-Hall, and the People commonly believe it to be ſo, but it plainly appears to be of a later Date; for in former Ages, when Tournaments were uſed to train up Soldiers, theſe kind of round Tables were invented, that there might be no diſpute among the brave Combatants for Precedency; and this was one of them.

The old Ruins near the Cathedral, are of *Roman* Building, and conſiſt of ſmall Flints with Mortar, as hard as Stone. On St. *Katherine*'s Hill, near it, is a Camp with ſingle Work, and ſingle Graffe, neither exactly round nor ſquare, but according to the Ground of the Hill.

In this City, in the Times of the *Romans*, lived *Conſtans* the Monk, who was firſt made *Ceſar*, and afterwards Emperor, by his Father *Conſtantine*, who uſurped the Empire in oppoſition to *Honorius*; out of a Conceit, that his Name would prove ſucceſsful. There is an old piece of a Wall near the Weſt Gate of the Cathedral-Church, of great Strength and Thickneſs, with ſeveral Windows in it, which ſeems to be the Reliques of the old College of Monks: *Conſtans* ſuffered Death for his Ambition.

During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, tho' this Place was once or twice very much haraſſed, yet ſtill it recovered, and became the Reſidence of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, adorned with magnificent Churches, and honoured with an Epiſcopal See, as alſo endowed by King *Ethelſtan*, with the Privilege of ſix Mints.

In the *Norman* Times it much flouriſhed, and the Archives (or publick Records) were kept in this City. It continued long in a proſperous Condition, and tho' it ſuffered ſomething by one or two accidental Fires, and was plundered by the inſolent Soldiers in the Civil Wars between K. *Stephen* and the Empreſs *Maud* (which the Poet *Necham* laments) yet all theſe Loſſes were ſufficiently repaired by King *Edward* III. who ſettled a publick Mart here for Cloth and Wool, which was commonly called the Staple.

Many remarkable Tranſactions have been done in this City: *Waltheof*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, was beheaded here two Years after the Conqueror's Acceſſion to the Throne. King *Henry* I. took his Wife *Maud*, the Daughter of *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, and Great Grand-Daughter to *Edmund Ironſide*, by his Son *Edward*, the Baniſhed, out of a Nunnery here. By this Marriage the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united, and poſſeſſed the Kingdom in King *Henry* II. Grandchild of King *Henry* I. by his Daughter *Maud*.

'Twas here that King *Henry* II. before-mentioned, held a Parliament in the Year 1172, and was crowned with his Queen *Margaret*, the *French* King's Daughter, by *Retred*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*. Here the Dutcheſs of *Saxony*, his Daughter, was delivered of a Son, named *William*, from whom the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* is deſcended. *A. D.* 1184. King *Richard* I. when he went to the Holy War, commiting this Caſtle to the keeping of *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who had bought the Earldom of *Northumberland* of him, as one of the moſt

Digitized by Google

most important Places in his Dominions; but there being some Grounds of Suspicion, that Earl *John*, King *Richard*'s Brother, intended to usurp the Throne, *Gilbert Lacy* secured this Castle for the King; who, returning from the Holy Land, was crowned here again, tho' he had been before crowned at *Westminster* by *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 1189.

King *Henry* III. was born in this City, Octob. 1, 1207. his Father, King *John*, keeping his Court here, while the *Dauphin* of *France* made Wars upon him by the Assistance of the Barons, and was successful in the Eastern Parts, because this Place was firm to his Interest in all his Troubles. King *Henry* III. kept his *Christmas* here in 1239, and four Years after the Mayor and Citizens kept out *William de Raleigh*, made *Bishop of Winchester* by the Pope, because the King did not approve of his obtaining that See without his Licence; but *Raleigh* excommunicated them, and would not take off his Curse, till that King had pardoned and received him as Bishop.

When the Barons rose in the same King's Reign, *Simon de Mountfort*, the Earl of *Leicester*'s Son, took *Winchester*-Castle and sack'd the City, putting all the *Jews* he found in it to the Sword; but the Earl of *Leicester* being soon after slain himself, King *Henry* came hither and held a Parliament, in which the Court Party prevailed over the Barons. In this City also, *Edmund Plantagenet*, King *Edward* III.'s Uncle, was beheaded at the Castle-Gate, by the Procurement of the Queen-Mother, and *Mortimer* her Favourite.

King *Richard* II. held a Parliament here in 1393, and King *Henry* IV. his Successor, was married to Queen *Joan*, Widow of the Duke of *Bretagne*. In this City also K. *Henry* V. gave Audience to the *French* Embassadors who came to beg a Peace of him; but they did it in such insolent Terms, that he soon after invaded *France*. Queen *Mary* I. was likewise married to Prince *Philip*, afterward King of *Spain*, in 1554, here.

In the Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *William Waller* seized this City for the latter, *Anno* 1642, being assisted by General *Cromwell*. It was afterwards taken by the Royalists, and the Lord *Ogle* made Governor of it, but he not long after was forced to resign it to *Cromwell*. While it was in the Possession of the Parliament-Party, the Garrison at *Basing-house* was very troublesome to them.

After the Restoration, the two Kings, *Charles* II. and *James* II. made several Progresses to this City, especially while the Royal Palace before mentioned was in building. Queen *Anne* visited it also soon after her Marriage to *George*, Prince of *Denmark*.

As to the Town it self, the Buildings are not magnificent, but there appears such an Air of Antiquity in them, as makes them venerable. The Streets are broad and clean enough, and the Situation healthy and pleasant, being in a Valley between two very steep Hills, which defend it from cold Airs and boisterous Winds. The River *Itching* runs on the Borders of it. The City is walled round, and contains about a Mile and half in Compass, in which Circuit there are six Gates, and the Passage to every one of them for a considerable Way is Suburbs; so that from East to West it is a full Mile in length; but there is a good Deal of Ground within the Walls desolate, the Houses being so much destroyed by Fire or Wars, that there are hardly any Remains of them visible.

At the South-Side of the West-Gate stood a Castle, anciently, upon an high Hill, that it might command the City, but it is now almost quite ruined, there being hardly so much left of it as to make a convenient Court for the Judges at their Assizes, which are usually kept here. In the Place where the greatest Part of it stood, King *Charles* II. began to erect the Palace before mentioned, and laid the Foundation, *March* 23, 1683, but it never being finished, we having nothing worth our Observation but the Model, *viz.* There was intended a large Cupolo, thirty Foot above the Roof, which would have been seen a great Way to Sea, and a fair Street leading to the Cathedral in a direct Line from the Front of the House; for which, and for Parks, the Ground was procured. The South-Side is 216 Foot, and West-Side 326. 'Tis said, that there has been 25000 Pounds expended upon

Digitized by Google

upon it already. It was ſettled in the late Reign upon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, together with *Kenſington*-Houſe, and 100000 *l.* a Year for Life, if he had out-lived her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*.

Of the thirty-two Pariſh-Churches (which Biſhop *Andrews*'s Regiſter mentions to have been here) there are in this City but ſix Pariſh-Churches, *viz.* St. *Mary Magdalen*, St. *Maurice*, St. *Laurence*, St. *Mary*, St. *George* and St. *Peter*'s, beſides the Cathedral, which is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. This noble Building was thus gradually erected. *Kenelwalch*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, after the College of Monks in the *Roman* Age was deſtroyed, built here a Church, as *Malmesbury* writes, very ſplendid for thoſe Times, in the Track whereof was afterwards erected a Cathedral Church of the ſame Model, tho' more ſtately, which has ſince been beautified and enlarged by ſeveral of the Biſhops of this See, at a great Charge, particularly *Walkelin* and *Edendon*; but above all, by *William* of *Wickham*, who with incredible Coſt, built the Weſt Part of the Church, from the Choir, in the middle of which, between two Pillars, ſtands his own Monument. It has been dedicated to ſeveral Patrons, as *Amphibalus*, St. *Peter*, *Swithin*, and laſtly to the *Holy Trinity*, which Name it bears at this Day. It is 345 Foot long, and 87 broad.

To deſcribe the curious Works and Ornaments of this Church would require a greater Length than can be allowed in this Hiſtory, yet ſome Things very remarkable may not be paſſed over in ſilence, *viz.*

1. The Font of very ancient Erection, at leaſt as old as the *Saxon* Times: 'Tis of large ſquare black Marble, ſupported by a plain ſtone Pedeſtal, and the Sides ſet off with Baſs Reliefs, repreſenting the Miracles of ſome Saint belonging to this Church.

2. The Biſhop's Throne, of which the Pedement is adorned with a Mitre and the Arms of the See, and ſupported with fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order.

3. The Seats or Stalls of the Dean and Prebendaries, very neat, but ancient, adorned with Spire-work gilded, before which ſtands an Eagle with expanded Wings on a Pedeſtal all of Braſs, where the Leſſons are read.

4. The Aſcent to the Altar is by marble Steps, and the Pavement is very curious, being inlaid with different coloured Marble, in various Figures. The Altar-piece is a lofty Canopy of Wood-work, projecting over the Communion-Table, with vaſt Feſtons hanging down from it, and all over beautified with exquiſite Foliage.

5. The magnificent Tomb of *William Wainfleet*, Biſhop of this See, who is repreſented in his Pontificals.

6. The great Eaſt Window, which is very remarkable for the Antiquities and Fineneſs of its painted Glaſs, which contains the Portraitures of ſeveral Saints and Biſhops of this Church, and is ſtill whole and entire, as is alſo the Weſt Window, tho' much inferior to the former.

Among the *Saxons* it was of great Repute, becauſe ſeveral of their Kings were buried in it, whoſe Bones were gathered together by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of this See, and put into little gilded Coffins, which he placed in the Wall at the upper Part of the Quire, with the Inſcriptions of their ſeveral Names, *viz.* *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and firſt Monarch of *England*, King *Ethelwolfe* his Son, King *Alfred*, who founded a College here, and Queen *Alfwith*, his Wife, who built alſo a Nunnery for Virgins; King *Edmund* and his two Sons, King *Edred* and King *Edwy*, and King *Canute* the *Dane*, and Queen *Emma* his Wife.

The Tomb of *William Rufus*, who was ſlain in *New Foreſt*, and was interred here near the High Altar, is to be ſeen at this Day, with many other ſumptuous Monuments of Noblemen and others.

This Church was called Ealden-mynſtep, *i. e.* the old Monaſtery or Minſter, to diſtinguiſh it from the more Modern one, called Nepan-mynſtep, *i. e.* the new Minſter, built by King *Alfred*; and when the Monaſteries were diſſolved, it was made a Cathedral for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, but many Lands were ſold from it in the Civil Wars.

At the Eaſt End of the Church, ſtood at the beginning of the laſt Century, a ſpacious Palace of the Biſhop's, called *Wolveſey*, built by *Henry de Blois*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 1137, who was Brother to King

Digitized by Google

King *Stephen*, adorned and fortified with several Turrets, and almost surrounded by the River. It was seized upon in the Civil Wars, and pulled down, to make Money of the Lead and other Materials; but since the Restoration, Bishop *Morley* laid out 2300 Pounds to raise an handsome Structure for the same Use, and dying before it was finished, left 500 Pounds to compleat it. Over the Door is this Inscription

GEORGIVS MORLEY EPISCOPVS HAS ÆDES PROPRIIS IMPENSIS DE NOVO STRUXIT. A. D. M DC LXXXIV.

He also erected a College in the Cathedral Church-yard, *A. D.* 1672. for ten Ministers Widows, and endowed it with a good yearly Revenue.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, the present Bishop, hath made some considerable Additions and Improvements to the Palace.

In the South Suburbs of this City is a neat College, which *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of this See, (a great Patron and Encourager of Learning) built for a publick School and Seminary to *New College* in *Oxford*, settling on it such Revenues as genteely maintain one Warden, ten Fellows, two Masters, seventy Scholars, three Chaplains, three Clerks, one Organist, sixteen Choristers, and other Statutable Servants. Till this College was built, he maintained fifty poor Scholars at the University. And near it is a very fair Hospital, containing two square Buildings, called St. *Crosses*, founded by *Henry de Blois*, Brother to K. *Stephen*, and in his Time Bishop here; and farther endowed by *Henry de Beaufort*, Cardinal, for the Relief of thirteen Brothers, and all poor Travellers, daily, for ever.

This City is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Recorder, and Common-Council. The Citizens had formerly the Privilege of overseeing the King or Queen's Kitchin and Laundry at the Coronation, as the Citizens of *London* had the Care of the Wine-Cellar, *ex Holinshed*, and other Chronicles tell us. Here are weekly two plentiful Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a Fair on the first Monday in *Lent*. It sends two Citizens to Parliament, who are in this Session, *George Rodney Bridges* Esq; and Lord *William Powlet*. This City has given a Title to many ancient and noble Families, of which our Histories give this Account, *viz.*

Glito, a noble *Saxon*, at the Time of the Conquest, was Earl of *Winchester*, but at the coming of the *Normans* he was deprived of his Estate and Honour. After him we find none bearing that Title, till K *John* made

Saer de Quincy, Earl of *Winchester*, whose Arms were a *Fesse* with a Label of Seven, as appears from his Seal. He married *Margaret*, the youngest Sister and Coheir of *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, and by her had one Son and Heir.

Roger de Quincy, who bore for his Arms, in a Field Gules, seven Mascles voided, Or: He married the eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Alan*, Lord *Galloway*, in *Scotland*, in whose Right he was Constable of *Scotland*, but by her had three Daughters only, of whom the eldest was married to *William de Ferrariis*, Earl of *Derby*, the second to *Alan de Zouche*, and the youngest to *Comine*, Earl of *Buchan*, in *Scotland*, whereupon the Honour was extinct, and so continued for a considerable Time, till

Hugh le Despencer was honoured with this Title during Life, by King *Edward* II. whose Favourite he was; but it proved fatal both to him and his Son, for they were both put to Death by popular Fury; and the Honour lay dormant again till K. *Edward* IV. revived it, and created

Lewis de Bruges, a *Fleming*, Lord of *Gruthuse*, and Prince of *Steinhuse* (who had entertained him in *Flanders*, when he fled thither for Refuge) Earl of *Winchester*, giving him a Coat of Arms, not much differing from those of *Roger de Quincy*; but this Lord surrendered up his Title soon after King *Edward*'s Death, to King *Henry* VII. in whose Reign this Title lay vacant, but his Son King *Henry* VIII. having raised

William Powlet Knight, to be Controller of his Houshold, and afterwards Treasurer of the same, created him, at the Birth of *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, Baron of St. *John*, and afterwards being made Master of the Wards, Knight of the Garter, one of his Executors, and of the Council to the Prince,

Digitized by Google

Prince, by the ſame King he was preferred to be Chancellor, created Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and laſt of all Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, in his Son, King *Edward* VI.'s Reign. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Capel* Knt. by whom he had four Sons, of whom his Eldeſt,

John, commonly called Lord St. *John*, ſucceeded him. He was ſummoned to Parliament 15 *Eliz.* the Year after his Father's Death, and was one of the Peers at the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Trial. He married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*, by whom he had alſo Iſſue four Sons, and was ſucceeded by

William, the Eldeſt. He was ſummoned to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, by the Name and Title of Lord *St. John of Baſing*. He married *Anne*, the Daughter of *William* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, and by her had Iſſue one Son, named

William, who ſucceeded his Father in his Honour and Eſtate, and marrying *Lucy*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Earl of *Exeter*, had by her ſix Sons, of which the two eldeſt, *Thomas* and *William*, died in their Father's Life-time, and the third Son

John was his next Heir, and ſucceeded him in his Title; he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Viſcount *Savage* of *Rock-Savage* in *Cheſhire*, and by her had

Charles his Heir and Succeſſor, called in his Father's Life-time, Lord *St. John of Baſing*. He had for his ſecond Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of *Emanuel*, Earl of *Sunderland*, and by her had two Sons, *Charles* and *William*. He was made Duke of *Bolton* in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *William* III, and Queen *Mary* II. 1689. His Son

Charles is the preſent Duke of *Bolton*, and hath iſſue by *Frances*, the Daughter of *William Ramſden* of *Byrom* in *Yorkſhire* Eſq; two Sons, *Charles* Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, and the Lord *Henry Pawlet*; and by the Lady *Hewrietta Crofts*, Daughter of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Naſſau Pawlet*. Two Miles below this City the *Itching* glides by

Shawford, a little Village, where *Henry Mildmay* Eſq; Son of Sir *Henry Mildmay* abovementioned, hath laid out above 10000 Pounds in building himſelf a fine Seat: 'Tis now the Eſtate of *Carew Mildmay* of *Romford* in the County of *Eſſex* Eſq; by his Marriage with the Grandaughter of the ſaid *Henry*, by his Son *Holiday Mildmay* Eſq; by *Alice*, the Daughter of Sir *Maundiford Bramſtone* Knt. one of the Maſters in *Chancery*. More Eaſtward of the *Itching* is

The *Hamble*, a ſmall River, riſing a little above *Warnford*, and emptying it ſelf into the Sea at a large Mouth at *Titchfield-Bay*. *Bede* calls it *Homelea*, and ſays, it runs thro' the Country of the *Jutes*, and falls into the *Solente*, as he calls the Chanel between *Britain* and the *Iſle of Wight*, into which, at certain Hours two oppoſite Tides coming up with great Violence from the Ocean and meeting here, raiſed ſo great an Admiration in our Forefathers, that they reckoned it one of the Wonders of *Britain*, as *Bede*'s Words teſtify, ſaying, Two Tides out of the Northern Ocean do daily meet and encounter near the Mouth of the River *Homelea*, and when their conflict is ended, return again to the Sea whence they came. This River in its Courſe runs by

Buſhwaltham, which gives Name to the Foreſt adjoining, where the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* had formerly a ſtately Seat, but it was ruin'd in the late Civil Wars. A little lower it receives the Water of the little River *Beer*, on which ſtands

Wickham, a ſmall Village made famous, not only by being the Seat and Manor of the *Uvedals*, but chiefly for being the Birth-place of that great Prelate, called from this Place, *William* of *Wickham*. He was the Son of *John* and *Sibil Long*, who being poor People, *Nicholas Uvedal* Eſq; Lord of the Manor, ſeeing the Towardlineſs of their Son, ſent him to School at *Wincheſter*, and kept him at *Oxford* ſix Years, when he was ſent for by his Patron, who was made Conſtable of *Wincheſter*-Caſtle, to be his Secretary, which Office he managed ſo well, that he was not only much liked by his Patron, but Biſhop *Edendon* made uſe of him in the ſame Poſt, and obtained at length of his Patron, that he ſhould have him for his Service only. While he was with the Biſhop, King *Edward* III. came down to *Wincheſter*, and underſtanding how ingenious he was, made him by Patent, the Surveyor of his Build-

ings,

Digitized by Google

ings, which that King was then erecting at *Dover*, *Windsor*, *Queenborough*, *&c.* There is a Tower in *Windsor*-Castle, called *Winchester*-Tower, from him, who from this beginning was advanced to the See of *Winchester*; and in it is this Inscription, *HOC FECIT WICKHAM*. The Seat here anciently belonging to the *Uvedals*, descended from *William* of *Wickham*'s Patron, is now in the Possession of the *Howards*, Earl of *Carlisle*, who married the Heiress of that Family. From this Place the River leads us to

Titchfield, where in the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, *Peter de Rupibus*, or *De la Roche*, a *Poictevin*, Bishop of this Diocese, founded a Monastery of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*. Here, according to the Annotations on Mr. *Camden*, the Marriage between King *Henry* VI. and *Margaret* of *Anjou*, was solemnized, but our Histories place this Marriage elsewhere, as we shall hereafter shew.

Sir *Thomas Wriothesley*, Secretary of State to King *Henry* VIII. was made by that King, Lord *Wriothesley* of *Titchfield*, which Barony descended to his Successors the Earls of *Southampton*, who made it their chief Seat; but *Thomas* the last Earl dying without Issue male, the Lord *Russel* married one of his Daughters and Coheiresses, as is above related, and *Edmund* Earl of *Gainsborough* the other, by whom he had this Lordship; but this Earl dying also without Issue male, this Manor is fain to his two Daughters, who are married to the Lord *Woodstock* and the Duke of *Beaufort*. The Sea on this Shore is called *Titchfield-Bay*. Near this Place is

Fareham, a little Market-Town: The Market is on weekly, and a Fair on yearly. K. *Charles* II. dignified this Place with the honorary Title of an Earldom, in creating Madam *de Querouelle* his Mistress, Countess of *Fareham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth*. Just at the Mouth of the *Hamble* there is a Ferry, and at

Bustleton, a little Village, is a noted Yard for building of Ships, where several Men of War have been built in the two late Wars with *France* in the Reign of King *William* III. and Queen *Anne*. The Shore from hence turning and winding in the Island called *Portsey*, makes a Creek, at the upper End of which flourished formerly

Port-Peris, where, by Tradition, *Vespasian* first arrived. Our Ancestors called it *Port-Chester*, not from *Porta*, a *Saxon*, but from *Portus*, an Harbour; for *Ptolemy* calls it Μέγας λιμὴν, the spacious Harbour, from the Largeness of it; as *Pliny* tells us, that there is a Place in *Africa*, called *Portus Magnus*, *i. e.* the great Port. Here was a large Castle remaining in Mr. *Camden*'s Days, which commanded a free Prospect of all the Harbours below, but when the Sea retiring from this Shore, made the Harbour by Degrees less commodious, the Inhabitants removed from hence to *Portsey*, an adjoining Island, which is fourteen Miles round.

At high Tide this Isle is encompassed with Sea-Water, of which they make Salt, and is joined to the Continent by a Bridge, which had of old a small Castle to defend it. *Athelsted*, Wife of King *Edgar*, gave it to the Abbey of *Winchester*, and here, at the Entrance of the Creek, our Ancestors built a Town, from thence called

Portsmouth, a populous Town in the Time of War, and never more than in the late Wars with *France* in the last two Reigns; and it has been noted for a Recourse to it upon those Occasions, for many Ages. And being a Port, has had many remarkable Things happened in it besides; for

Maud the Empress, when she came into this Nation to contend with King *Stephen* for the Crown, *Anno* 1140, landed here. King *Henry* III. also in the Year 1229, intending to invade *France*, mustered the greatest Army that ever was raised in *England* near this Place; but his Ally, the Duke of *Bretagne*, deceiving him, he was forced to disband it.

In the Reign of King *Richard* II. the *French* burnt this Town, but it recovered it self again soon, for within six Years after, when the *French* appeared again insulting the Coasts, the People of this Port set out some Ships, fought the Enemy, slew all but nine, and took all their Ships. Being encouraged with this Success, they again, two Years after, entered the *Seine*, sunk four of their Ships, took many, and burnt one of the *French* Admiral's small Ships,

which

Digitized by Google

which he had built for Pleasure, the finest Vessel of that sort in *France* or *England*; returning with a great Booty of Wines and Merchandize.

The Town for a long Time was fortified with a Wall made of Timber, and well lined with Mud only, and an high Mount at the North East near the Gate; but King *Edward* IV. built two Forts of Free-Stone at the Entrance of the Harbour, and King *Henry* VII. made it a Garrison for the Defence of the Coasts, which was found to be of great Use in the Reign of his Son and Successor, King *Henry* VIII. when the *French* made several Attempts upon this Town, more particularly *Anno* 1545, when they came into the Haven with six Gallies, and engaged the *English* Ships lying in the Harbour, but were not able to make their Way into the Port, and therefore landed in the *Isle of Wight*; yet *Francis* I. the *French* King, notified by his Embassadors to his Confederates, that his Ships had taken *Portsmouth*. Sir *George Carew*'s Ship, the *Mary-Rose*, was sunk in this Engagement; but it was by the too great Weight of its own Ordnance, and not by any Damage from the Enemy.

Queen *Elizabeth*, at great Expence, added new Works to the old Fortifications, so that then there seem'd nothing wanting to make it a compleat Fortress: She also placed a Garrison here, of which some Part keep guard Night and Day at the Town-Gates, others are set upon the Top of the Church-Tower; where, by the Ringing of a Bell, they give Notice what Horse and Foot are advancing towards the Town, and by waving of Colours, shew from what Quarter they come.

In King *Charles* I.'s Reign, *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, coming hither to embark on his second Expedition against the *French*, was stabbed by *John Felton*, a Lieutenant in the Army, instigated to it by his private Resentments, for being neglected in the Preferments that had lately fain, of which he had some Promises made him by the Duke, who being no Favourite of the People, tho' he was of the King, he thought he should have the common Applause for so wicked a Piece of Revenge.

The Parliament, during the Civil Wars against King *Charles* I. having the Fleet on their Side, easily secured all the Sea-Port Towns of *England*, and this among the rest; but that they had a Principle of Loyalty, which Force had smothered only, and not extinguished, appeared by their so easily declaring for General *Monke* in 1659, when he was advancing the Restoration of King *Charles* II.

After the Settlement of that Prince on the Throne, Queen *Katherine* arrived here from *Portugal*, *May* 14, 1662, the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Persons of the Town waiting upon her at her Landing, in all their Formalities. She stayed here five Days before the King came to her, but the next Day after his Arrival they were joined together in Marriage in this Town, where it was also consummated.

In the Reign of King *James* II. the Officers of his Army began in this Place first of all to shew their Dislike of that Prince's Proceedings in favour of Popery; for Colonel *Beaumont*, who commanded the Duke of *Berwick*'s Regiment in his Absence, and five other Captains, refused to admit the *Irish* Papists, according to that Duke's Order, which bold Step gave King *James* a Taste of what Obedience he was to expect from Protestant Captains in a Popish Cause. These Officers were all imprisoned; and had not the Revolution freed them from the Danger they were in, it might have cost them their Lives; for the Authority then reigning would not have born such Opposition.

Since the late Wars, this Port, which has been the constant Rendezvous of the Grand Fleets, and the Squadrons for Convoys of Merchants Ships, homeward and outward-bound, and up and down the Chanel, is so encreased and enriched, that those that knew and saw it fifty Years ago, would not know it in its present Condition, every Thing being altered so much for the better, as to the Multitude of Inhabitants, the Extent, Strength, and Magnificence of the Land-Fortifications, as well as Things belonging to the Sea, which is in great Part owing to the Bounty and Encouragement of King *Charles* II. for

The Works here are numerous and regular, according to the modern Improvements in Fortifications; so that now it is reckoned among the principal Chambers of the

Digitized by Google

the Kingdom, for the laying up of the Royal Navy, as being furnished on the Shore with Docks wet and dry, Storehouses, Rope-yards, Materials, and Requisites of all kinds for Building, Repairing, Rigging, Arming, Victualling, and compleat fitting to Sea, Ships of the biggest Rates, as well as smaller. It has also Dwelling-houses and ample Accommodations for a Commissioner, and all the subordinate Officers, and Master Artisans, needful for the constant attending upon the Navy Royal, both in Peace and War.

The Civil Government of this Corporation is by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. It sends two Burgesses to Parliament, which are in this present Session Sir *Edward Ernley* Knt. and Sir *Charles Wager* Knt. It hath two Markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday; but Provisions, tho' the Country about it is very fruitful, are very dear, by reason of the great Concourse of Land and Sea-Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, which are always crowding hither, which makes the Place as unpleasant for Strangers and Travellers to take up their Abode in, as it is delightful to take a transient Survey of.

The Town lies low, and so the Air is neither wholesome, nor Streets cleanly, but Profit and Business dispenses with such small Inconveniences. 'Tis seventy-three Miles from *London*, and lies in 50 Degrees, 49 Minutes of Northern Latitude. One of its greatest Disadvantages is, that it wants fresh Water; otherwise 'tis a most important Place, being a Nursery for Seamen, a great Magazine of War, and a Town of great Trade.

We do not find that this Town, tho' always very considerable, did ever give any honorary Title to the Nobility, till King *Charles* II. created one of his female Favourites, Madam *Louise de Querovalle*, Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Fareham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth* (for Life) *August 6*, 1673: She is said to have been a Lady of great Beauty, and 'tis certain she had a great Influence upon that King, but being a zealous Papist, and always endeavouring to advance their Interest, she became obnoxious to the People's Hatred. She came into *England* with the Princess *Henrietta Maria*, Dutchess of *Orleans*; King *Charles* II.'s Sister, and retired into *France* at that Princess's Death, she had only one Son by him, *viz. Charles Lewis*, Duke of *Richmond*. Near this Place is

Southwick, where *Holinshed* tells us, King *Henry* VI. was married to *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Reyner*, Duke of *Anjou*. *Humphrey*, Lord *Stafford*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. was entitled Lord *Stafford* of *Southwick*, but we are not certain that he was Lord of the Manor here.

To this Place King *Charles* I. came, when he accompanied his Favourite, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was going to *Portsmouth* to embark in his second Expedition against the *French*, and staying some Time in this Village, received the unwelcome News of the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Murder, whereupon he returned immediately to *London*, full of Grief and Surprize, giving Order only to secure the Rogue.

This Village has long been the Seat of the *Norton*'s, a Family very ancient in this County, and of good Note; for *Thomas de Norton* was the Representative in Parliament for it, 14th of King *Edward* III. and in the Sheriffs Rolls there is scarce any Family in this Shire before them; for *John de Norton* held that Office in the 6th of King *Edward* II. almost 500 Years ago: *Robert de Norton*, in the twelfth Year of the same King, and *James de Norton* the Year after. Several others of the same Name are also found there.

In the Civil Wars of this Nation, Colonel *Norton* of this Family, signalized himself in the Parliament for these Parts, till the Rump usurped the Sovereignty, and impiously laid violent Hands upon the King's sacred Person. *Richard Norton* Esq; the Owner of this Manor and Seat at present, is a Gentleman of great Worth and Honour, a Patron of Wit, and Encourager of Learning, and has represented this County in divers Parliaments. More to the East is

Havant, a small Market-Town, the Market on ... weekly, and the Fair on ... yearly. On the North-Side of this Town lies

Bedhampton, a small Village, the Manor and Parsonage of which were the Possessions of the Duke of *Richmond*, but were

Digitized by Google

granted by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Richard Cotton* Knt. in consideration of the good and faithful Services done by the said Sir *Richard*, to his Majesty. And on the East

Worblington, a Village chiefly noted for its Lords of the same Names, who were famous in their Generation; for *Thomas de Worblington* was not only Sheriff of this County 26 *Edward* I. but was Member of Parliament for the same, 1 & 4 *Edward* II. and after him *John* and *William de Worblington* served in the same Station in the following Reign of King *Edward* III.

The Earls of *Salisbury* had afterwards a beautiful Seat in this Place, which in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, was in the Family of the *Cottons*, of which was Dr. *Henry Cotton*, the Son of Sir *Richard Cotton* Knt. to whom that great Queen had been Godmother, and made him Bishop of *Salisbury*, to which, when she had advanced him, she said, 'That formerly she had blessed many 'of her Godsons, but never before had a 'Godson that should bless her.' With this Bishop, Dr. *William Cotton*, of another Family, was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, whereupon the Queen (as Dr. *Fuller* tells us) made this Pun, 'That she had now well 'cotton'd the West,' alluding to the Plenty of Clothing in those Parts. Before this Place lie

Haling and *Thorney*, two Islands: *Haling* is the larger, and *Thorney* is so called from the Plenty of Thorns growing thereon. Each of them hath a Parish-Church: Salt is made of the Sea-Water in several Places along this Shore, which at first is of a pale and green Colour, but by boiling is made of a pure White 'Tis this Salt that St. *Ambrose* speaks of, when he says, Water is turned into firm and solid Salt, as is usual in the *British* Isles, which is crusted into a Substance as hard and white as Marble, and is very wholesome. *Hexam*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 11.

More up into the Body of the County, yet bordering partly on the East-Side of it, was the Country where the *Meanvari* lived; which, along with the *Isle of Wight*, *Edelwalch*, King of the *South-Saxons*, received of *Wulpher*, King of the *Mercians*, his Godfather, at his Baptism, in Token of his Adoption. It is now divided into three Hundreds, with a little Change of the Name, viz. *Manborough*, *Eastmean* and *Westmean*, within which there is a raised Hill, surrounded at the Top with a large Trench, called *Old Winchester*, of which the neighbouring People report, That it was in ancient Times a great City; but there not being at this Time the least Mark or Sign of it, we may with more reason believe, that it was only a *Roman* Summer-Camp. In the Hundred of *Eastmean* the chief Town is

Petersfield, a Borough and Market-Town. The Market is on Saturdays weekly, and a Fair on yearly. The Town lies very pleasantly in a fruitful Soil, and is a great Thorough-fare, lying in the direct Road between *London* and *Portsmouth*. It is pretty populous, and tho' it cannot be called rich, 'tis not poor, nor are the Houses ill built. It sends Members to Parliament, which at present are *Leonard Bilson* Esq; and *Norton Pawlet* Esq;

'King *Charles* II. made this Place a Barony, creating *Madamoiselle de Querovalle*, Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, Baroness of *Petersfield*, and Countess of *Fareham*. South-west of this Town lies

Warnford, where *Adam de Porta*, a Man of great Wealth in the *Norman* Times, rebuilt the Church, as we are informed by an Inscription on the North-Side, in Verses agreeable to the low Estate of Learning in those Times.

Ada hic de Portu solis benedicat ab ortu
Gens cruce signata, per quem sic sum renovata.

In English *thus:*

For *Adam Port*, let all God's People pray,
Who me repaired, as soon as it is Day.

And as these Verses discover the Person who repaired this Church, so there are others on the South-Side, which tell us, who was the Founder, in the Words:

Fratres Orate
Prece vestrâ sanctificate
Templi factores
Seniores & Juniores.
Wilfrid fundavit,
Bonus Adam sic renovavit.

In

Digitized by Google

In English thus:

All you that come here,
Bestow a kind Prayer,
On the Church's Builders;
Both young Men and Elders:
What pious *Wilfrid* rebr'd
Good *Adam* repair'd.

The Hills between this and *Southwick*, are called *Portsdown*, either from *Portsmouth*, or from the *Port*, which was anciently at the upper End of the Country. The Roads and Grounds below these are very miry in wet Weather; but as Travellers pass thro' them slowly, they have a lovely Prospect of the *Isle of Wight* and the Sea, to satisfy their Toil. Having thus viewed the Borders of the County on each Side, and next the Sea, we shall ascend to the North, where

The *Segontiaci* inhabited, who submitted themselves to *Cæsar* at his first Approach: They dwelt in the utmost Northern Borders, where now is the Hundred of *Holsbot*, and in these Parts we find these Places most remarkable:

Selborn, a little Market-Town. The Market is on weekly, and the Fair on yearly. Here *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustin* in King *Henry* III.'s Reign. Not far from this Town is

Alton, a little Market-Town between *Farnham* in *Surrey*, and *Alresford* in the *London* Road: King *Alfred* gave it by Will to the Keeper of *Leodre*. The Market is on Saturdays weekly, and the Fair on yearly. It is a good Market for Provisions.

The Manor of this Town, with divers Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, belonged before the Dissolution to the Monastery of *Hide*, but then falling into the King's Hands, were given by the said King *Henry* VIII. to *Richard Pecsal* Esq; who soon after exchanged them with the said King, for Lands in the County of *Wilts*.

This Place gave Name to *William de Alton*, a Dominican Friar, who wrote in King *Edward* II.'s Reign; and asserted that the Virgin *Mary* was polluted with original Sin, as all Mankind are. Friar *Pits*, famous in foreign Parts in King *James* I.'s Time, was born near this Town; he was the Jesuit *Sanders*'s Nephew, and died Dean of *Verdun* in *Lorrain*. North-West of this Town is

Basingstoke, a good Market-Town, and a great Thorough-fare, lying in the Western Road, forty-five Miles from *London*. Near it is a Brook, famous for plenty of Trouts. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, seven Burgesses, *&c.* and has a great Market on Wednesday weekly for Corn, especially Barley, because its Inhabitants are many of them Malsters, of whom 'tis said, that here is one of the richest of that Trade in *England*; and a Fair on *Michaelmas-Day*.

Our Histories relate, that a bloody Battle was fought near this Town between the *Saxons* and *Danes*, *Anno* 871. *William*, the first Lord *Sands*, built a curious Chapel on an Hill in this Town, which he dedicated to the Holy Ghost. Upon the Roof of it the History of the Apostles, Prophets, and Disciples of Christ, is very artificially described. He lies buried in it. Near it there is a Free-School.

Not far from this Town the Lord *Sands* had a very neat Seat, called the *Vine*, from the Vines planted by it, or near it probably; which, tho' they rarely bring any Fruit to Perfection in our cold Clime, yet have been cultivated in Gentlemen's Gardens ever since: *Probus* the Emperor gave Liberty to bring them into *Britain*. The first Baron of this Family was

William Lord *Sandes*, who being descended of an ancient Family of that Name in this County, of which Sir *John Sandes* Knt. was Sheriff and Governour of *Winchester*-Castle, was for his own eminent Services against the *French* and *Cornish* Men, who rebelled, advanced 15 *Henry* VIII. to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Sandes*. He much encreased his Estate by his Marriage with *Margery*, the only Child of *John Bray*, Brother and Heir to *Reginald Bray*, by whom he had one Son and four Daughters. The Son was his Heir, and named

Thomas, who after his Death, was Lord *Sandes*. He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *George Maners*, Lord *Roos*, by whom he had two Sons, *Henry* and *Walter*: His eldest Son *Henry* married *Elizabeth*, Sister of *Edward*;

Digitized by Google

ward, Lord *Windsor*, and had by her two Sons, *William* and *Thomas*. He died before his Father, and so his Son

William succeeded his Grandfather. He was one of the Peers at the Trials of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Queen of *Scots*. He had only one Son and Heir,

William Lord *Sandes*, who married *Alethea*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Paston* of *Brimetkid* in *Denbighshire* Esq; but had no Children by her; whereupon his Half-Sister's Son, by Sir *Edwyn Sandes* Knt. was his Heir, both of his Honour and Estate. His Name was

William, and was summoned to Parliament by the Name of Lord *Sandes* at the Restoration; he married *Mary*, the youngest Daughter of *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, but had no Issue; whereupon his Brother

Henry became Lord *Sandys*. He was alive in 1681, but leaving no Heirs, his Honour became extinct. Not far from this Town to the North East stands

Basing, a Place made famous by its Lords, who did take their Surnames from it, *viz.* *St. Johns*, *Poynings* and *Pawlets*; for *Adam de Portu*, Lord of *Basing*, having married the Daughter of the Heiress of the *St. Johns*, *William*, his Son by her, took on him the honorary Title of the *St. Johns of Basing*, and his Successors, in a right Line, retained it for several Generations; but Issue male failing, *John de Philibert*, marrying the Eldest of the Coheirs of *Edmund de St. John* in King *Edward* III.'s Reign, became Lord of *Basing*; but he having no Heirs, the Honour fell to the youngest Sister *Isabel*, who was married to Sir *Luke Poynings*, by whom she had *Thomas* Lord *Poynings* of *Basing*, Father of *Hugh*, who succeeded him in that Title; but after him it departed from the *Poynings* to the *Pawlets*; for *Hugh*, the last Lord of *Basing*, of that Family, having only one Daughter *Constantia*, who was Heir to this part of his Estate, and married into the Family of the *Pawlets*, was Grandmother of that *William Pawlet*, who was made Lord *St. John* of *Basing* by King *Henry* VIII. and afterward Earl of *Wiltshire* and Marquess of *Winchester*, by King *Edward* VI.

This Lord was descended of a younger Family of the *Pawlets* of *Hinton St. George* in *Somersetshire*: He having spent his Fortune, came to Court upon Trust, and got into such Favour, that he served *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, in the highest Offices of Controller and Treasurer of the Household, Lord Chancellor, *&c.* in which last he continued all his Time, and died in a very old Age, *viz.* ninety-seven Years old.

'Twas by his Counsels in a great Measure, that the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Design in settling the Lady *Jane Grey* on the Throne, was prevented, for which the Queens, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, continued him in the Treasurer's Office, which he enjoyed thirty Years, being (as he said of himself, when he was asked, how he preserved himself in that Place thro' so many changes of Government?) not an Oak, but an Osier.

He built a Seat here, both for Largeness and Beauty, wonderfully magnificent, which being left to his Successors, *John* and two *Williams*, was by the second *John*, Marquess of *Winchester*, made a Garrison for King *Charles* I. in the Beginning of his Wars with the Parliament, and much distressed the Rebel-Party by the Command it had of the Western Roads; insomuch that *Basing-House* was several Times besieged by their Forces under Colonel *Norton*, Colonel *Morley*, and Sir *William Waller*, who greatly distressed, but could not take it.

When the King's Cause declined every where, *Cromwell* came with his victorious Troops out of the West, and attacked *Basing-House*, and so vigorously pushed on the Siege, that the Defendants saw it impossible for them to hold out as they had formerly done, and thereupon desired a Parly; but that General was resolved to chastize them for their obstinate Loyalty, and would hearken to no Proposals, intending to take it by Storm; having therefore posted his Army about the House, the Attack was began, and Sir *Hardresse Waller*'s and Colonel *Mountague*'s Regiments having forced the Works of the Besieged, mounted the Walls, and got into the House before the Defendants perceived their Danger; many of them were put to the Sword, Major *Cuffle* was killed by Major-General *Harrison*, and four hundred Prisoners were taken; among whom was the brave Marquess himself, and

Sir

Digitized by Google

Sir Robert Peake, who commanded the Garrison under him. 'Twas taken Octob. 14, 1645.

Hugh Peters was at the taking of this House, and being come to London to make a Report of it to the Parliament, said, 'Twas an House fit for an Emperor to dwell in, it was so spacious and beautiful. The Marquess from this Action, called the House, *Love-Loyalty*, which Name he had caused to be written with a Diamond in every Window, as if he would have it a perpetual Monument of his Loyalty to his Prince; but this Name so provoked the Enemy, that they burnt it to the Ground. Here was a Bed, 'tis said, valued at 1400*l.* and the Plunder was so great, that a private Soldier got 300*l.* in Money.

This Marquess's Loyalty was the more extraordinary, because it came from a Catholick Subject to a Protestant Prince.

The late Duke of *Bolton* hath rebuilt some convenient Lodgings out of the Ruins of *Basing-House*, but his chief Seat is at *Hawkwood-Park*, about a Mile distant from it, where he has raised himself a stately Palace; so that now the present Duke of *Bolton* has three noble Seats, *viz. Abbotstone*, *Basing* and *Hawkwood*, all of them almost in sight of each other. At a little Distance from hence, to the South-East-ward stands

Odiam or *Odiham*, a small Market-Town, where was formerly a strong Castle and a Royal Palace. The Castle was straitly besieged, *Anno* 1216, the 18th of King *John*, by *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of *France*, and the Barons Army, for fifteen Days together, being maintained by thirteen Men only in it for all that Time. King *Henry* III. gave it with *Killingworth* Castle, to *Simon* Earl of *Leicester*, who repaired them both, and then resigned them into the King's Hands. *David* II. King of *Scots*, was kept Prisoner here in King *Edward* III.'s Days.

This Place is famous for giving Birth to Mr. *William Lily*, who wrote the Grammar; which, with some Alterations, is commanded by Act of Parliament in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, to be taught in all Schools. He died Master of St. *Paul's* School, *London*, *Anno* 1522.

The Market here is on Saturdays weekly, and the Fair on ... yearly. Adjoining to this Town is

Dogmersfield, a small Village, the Manor of which was purchased by the Crown, and by King *Edward* II. bestowed on the Earl of *Southampton*, with divers other Lands in other Counties, in Accomplishment of the Gift of his Father King *Henry* VIII. of most famous Memory; to have and to hold to him and his Heirs for ever, together with such Houses, Parks, Woods, Fairs, *&c.* as belong unto the same. Higher up the Country Northward, at the utmost Point stands,

Silchester, the ancient *Vindonum*, the chief City of the *Segontiaci*; the *Britains* called it *Caer Segont*, *i. e.* the City of the *Segontians*, as *Ninnius* tells us, and we at this Day, *Silchester*. That this Place was the *Vidonum* of the Ancients, seems evident by its Distances from *Gallena* or *Guallenford*, and *Venta* or *Winchester*, as *Antoninus* has set them down in his *Itinerary*; and so much the more, because there is a military Way still visible between this Place and *Winchester*.

Ninnius tells us, that this City was built by *Constantius*, the Son of *Constantine* the Great, and that it was once called *Murimintum*, perhaps for *Muri-viridum*, *i. e.* the Walls of *Vidonum*, and that he sowed it with three Grains of Wheat, that none of the Inhabitants might ever grow poor. The same Author says, that *Constantius* died here, and that his Sepulchre was to be seen at the Gate of it, with an Inscription bearing his Name; but we will not warrant the Truth of these Things, because he is full of Fables in other Things, and in this there is an apparent Falshood, for *Constantius* died in the East, as he was advancing against *Julian* the Apostate.

However, this is certain, That *Silchester* was a Town of some Repute in those Times; for some Coins of *Constantine* junr. who was *Constantius*'s Brother, have been found here, which on the Reverse have the Figure of a Building, with this Inscription,

PROVIDENTIÆ CÆSS.

Britain was in that Emperor's Division of the *Roman* Provinces, and 'tis probable an honorary Sepulchre or *Birrus* might be made here for *Constantius* after his Death, as was the Custom; and the Soldiers of the Garrison had their solemn Exercise yearly round

Digitized by Google

round it in honour of the Dead; but all writers agree, that *Constantius* died at *Mopsuestia* or *Mebscte* in *Cilicia*, and was from thence carried to the Burial-place of his Ancestors at *Constantinople*.

When the *Roman* Empire began to decay, and the barbarous Nations made frequent Incursions into their Provinces, the *British* Armies chose one *Constantine* their Emperor, for the sake of his Name only, and against his Will, in this City *Caer Segont*: About *A. D.* 107. he sailed into *Gaul*, and getting all the *Roman* Forces as far as the *Alps* to join him, defended *Valence* against the Emperor *Honorius*'s Forces, set a Garrison upon the *Rhine*, and built several Fortresses in the Passages of the *Alps*. His Son *Constans*, from a Monk, he made *Augustus*, and by his Help was very successful in *Spain*.

While *Constantine* was thus carrying on his Victories, *Alaric*, the King of the *Goths*, had reduced *Honorius*, the Western Emperor, to so great Straits, that he hearing of *Constantine*'s Success, thought it his Interest to flatter him for the present, and send him an Imperial Robe; *Constantine* pleading, that what he had done was by the Compulsion of the Soldiery: Animated with this Luck, he passed the *Alps* with a Design to march to *Rome*; but hearing of the Death of *Alaric*, he retreated, and fixed his Imperial Seat at *Arles*, commanding it to be called after his own Name, and summoning a Meeting of seven Provinces.

Constantine being thus settled, *Gerontius*, who had hitherto assisted him in his Usurpation, upon some Discontent revolted, and raised a Faction against his Master; and having traiterously slain *Constans* his Son at *Vienne*, besieged the Father in *Arles*. In the mean Time *Honorius*, having a little recovered himself from his Wars with *Alaric*, sent *Constantius* his General to reduce *Constantine*, who was then besieged in *Arles*; which so surprized *Gerontius*, that he withdrew his Forces, and laid violent Hands on himself; and *Constantius* carrying on the Siege, *Constantine* was brought to such Straits that he quitted his Honour, and taking upon him the Order of Priesthood, thought to secure his Life by entring into the Church; but the City being thereupon surrendered, he was taken and carried to *Rome*, where he was beheaded with *Julian* his Son, whom he had declared, *Nobilissimum*, (a Title next to that of *Cæsar*) and *Sebastian* his Brother, as we learn from *Nicephoras*, *Orosius*, *&c.*

Our *British* Historians report, that our famous King *Arthur* was crowned in this City, and that soon after it was demolished, either in the *Saxon* Wars, or when *Athelwolfe* being assisted by the *Danes*, rebelled against his Brother, King *Edward*, and ravaged all the Country as far as *Basingstoke*. Nothing now remains but the Walls, which are very high, (tho' the Coping and Battlements are down) and in a great Measure entire, except where the Gates have been. They are about two *Italian* Miles in Compass, and out of them in some Places grow Oaks of such vast Bigness, incorporated as it were with the Stones, that they are an Admiration to all that behold them. Hence some think *Silcester* implies a great City.

On the West Side of the Walls, where 'tis level, there runs a long Ridge, cast up for the Defence of the Place, containing about eighty Acres of Land, a good fat Soil, now divided into Fields, with a little Grove towards the West, and Eastward near the Gate a Farm-House with a small Church of modern Building, in which are the Arms of divers good Families in the Windows, as of the *Blewets*, which are, In a Shield Or, an Eagle displayed with two Heads, Gules; of the *Cusanz*, which are, In a Field Sable, seven Fusils Argent bendwise; and of the *Baynards*, which are, In a Field Sable, a Fesse, between two Chevrons Or; which three Families were Owners of this Manor, from near the Time of the Conqueror, for some Generations.

In the Conqueror's Time this Estate was in the Possession of *William de Ow*, a *Norman*, who being accused of Treason, and demanding to vindicate his Innocency by Combat, was overcome, and thereupon blinded and dismembred.

The Soil about this Town is rich and fertile, yet the Husbandmen have constantly observed, That their Corn will not grow so well in some Places as others, from whence they conclude, that the Streets of the old City ran formerly where there is least Thrift.

British Tiles and *Roman* Coins are commonly dug up here. These last the common

Digitized by Google

mon People call Onion Pennies, from one *Onion*, whom they talk of as a Giant, who was an Inhabitant of *Vindomum*. Several Inſcriptions have been found here, but not being underſtood, are loſt; one of them was preſerved and ſent up to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, *viz.*

MEMORIÆ
FL. VICTORI
NÆ T. TAM
VICTOR CONIVX
POSVIT.

Some think that this was a Monument erected in Memory of *Victorina*, who was called *Mater Caſtrorum*, *i. e.* the Mother of the Camp, who raiſed the *V. Victori*, Son and Grandſon, *Poſthumus*, *Lollianus*, *Marius* and *Tetricus Cæſars* in *Gaul* and *Britain*, againſt *Gallienus* the Emperor: But there having been two *Victors* flouriſhing in *Britain* at the ſame Time, the one the Son, and the other the *Præfect* of the Guards to the Emperor *Maximus*, it cannot be determined which of them ſet up this Monument.

As there is one military *Roman* Way that leads from hence directly Southward to *Wincheſter*, ſo there is another that goes Weſtward thro' *Pamber*, a thick and woody Foreſt, and ſo by ſome Places that are now uninhabited, till it runs near

Litchfield, a Village of Note only for having the ſame Name with a City in this Kingdom, which is an Epiſcopal See, ſignifying, A Field of Carkaſſes, from whence it paſſes to the Foreſt of *Chute*, delightful for its ſhady Walks, pleaſant Hunting, and plenty of Game, where the Huntſmen and Foreſters admire its paved riſing Ridge, which is very viſible, tho' it be in ſome Places interrupted. On the Skirts of this Foreſt ſtands

Whitchurch, a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, not taken Notice of by *Camden*; from whence we may conclude, that either it is of no great Antiquity, or that it was of little or no Repute in his Time. It is governed by a Mayor, and chooſes Burgeſſes for Parliament, who are in this preſent Seſſion 1716, General *Carpenter* and *Thomas Vernon* Eſq;

The Town is in a mean Condition, yet has a Market on weekly, and two Fairs on *October* 23, and *Whitſon*-Monday. North-Weſt of this Town lies

Hurſtbourn-Tarrant, ſo called, becauſe the Manor of it belonged, before the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, to the Monaſtery of *Tarrant* in *Dorſetſhire*; but being in King *Edward* VI.'s Poſſeſſion, *Reg.* 1. he, by the Advice of the Lord Protector and his Council, granted it with ſeveral other Lands and Rents in the Manor of *Bramhill*, and the Fee-Farm Rent of *Baſingſtoke*, together with *Wardlams* Park in this County, and in other Counties, unto Sir *William Pawlet* Knt. Lord *St. John*, great Maſter of his Houſhold, and to his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, for the Maintenance of the Fortreſs of *Leatly* in the ſaid County, and finding one Captain, one Porter, one Gunner, and ſix Soldiers. On the Borders of this County near *Berkſhire* ſtands

Kingſclear, famous for having been anciently the Seat of the *Saxon* Kings, as the Name may imply. It is now a well frequented Market-Town, and gives Name to the Hundred in which it is. The Market is on Tueſday weekly, and the Fair on yearly. The Pariſh next to it on the South-Side is

Sidmanton, where the Family of the *Kingſmills*, of which ſeveral were Knights, had their Seat. Near it is *Tremantle* Park, where King *John* much hunted. By it is

Burgh-clear, a Village lying at the Bottom of an Hill, on the Top of which is a military Camp (ſuch as our Anceſtors called a *Burgh*) ſurrounded with a large Trench, and there being a large Proſpect from hence all the Country round, a Beacon is here ſet up, which by Fire gives Notice to all the neighbouring Parts, of the Approach of an Enemy. They were made of Piles of Wood, or Barrels filled with Pitch and ſet on a Pole. They were of uſe in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, when moſt of the petty Kingdoms had ſeveral Enemies, ſometimes within a Day's March, but now they are of no great Uſe, unleſs in foreign Wars. North-Weſt of this Place is

Woodhay, on the Edge of *Berkſhire*, five Miles from *Newbury*, where, upon *Corn-Hill*, is a Camp, four-ſquare, ſuppoſed to be a *Roman* or *Britiſh* Work.

Digitized by Google

Having thus taken Notice of the Towns of greatest Repute in the County, we shall proceed to describe the *Isle of Wight*, because it is reckoned a part of *Hampshire*, and Mr. *Camden*'s Method agrees with us.

The ISLE *of* WIGHT.

THIS ISLE, which by the *Romans* was called *Vecta*, *Vectis*, and *Vectesis*, by *Ptolemy*, Ουίκτησις; by the *Britains*, *Guith*; by the *Saxons*, Wuitland and Wicp-ea, (for they called an Island, Ea) and by us now, the *Isle of Wight* and *Whight*, is separated from the Continent of *Britain*, by so small a Chanel, tho' rapid and swift, which was formerly called *Solent*, that it seems to have been joined to it, and is therefore esteemed a Part of *Hampshire*. Hence it is (as *Ninnius* says) that the *Britains* called it *Guith*, which signifies Separation, it being a small Part separated from the great Body.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* not only contradicts him as to the Name, saying, that it was called by the *Saxons* Wiht and Wihtland, and not Wuitland, or Wicp-ea, or as Sir *Henry Spelman* calls it, Wite, Witeland, and Wite-ea, but brings us a new Derivation from the *Jutæ*, who came into *Britain* with the *Saxons*, and had this Isle for their Share: Now *Bede* (says he) calls these People *Vitæ*, and the *Saxons* in their Idiom, pronounce it *Witæ*, and so the Name of the *Isle of the Witæ* or *Wite*, is easily derived from them, which by Corruption is now called the *Isle of Wight*; but since there was a more ancient Name of this Isle before the *Jutes* came hither, and the *Romans* called it *Vecta*, is it not more probable that the *Saxons*, who changed a *V* into a *W*, might change *Vectam* to Wicp or Wite, and so at length it took the Name it now bears.

Vespasian subjected this Isle to the *Roman* Empire in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, about *A C.* 45. *Suetonius* writes thus of this Expedition to *Britain*. In the Reign of *Claudius*, by the Favour of *Narcissus*, *Vespasian* was sent Lieutenant of a Legion into *Germany*, and after a while removed from thence into *Britain*, where he fought thirty pitch'd Battles with the Enemy, subdued two powerful Nations, and took above twenty Towns, together with the *Isle of Wight*, which lies on the Coast of *Britain*, partly under the Command of *Aulus Gellius*, and partly under the Conduct of the Emperor himself; yet for these brave Atchievements he was honoured with triumphal Ornaments, *&c.* At this Island also the Usurper *Alectus* laid wait for the *Romans* that were coming against him, but they escaped his Fleet by the help of a Fog.

Cerdicus, the Founder of the *West-Saxon* Monarchy, was the first of that Nation that subdued this Island, which he gave to two of his Followers, *Stuffa* and *Whitgar*, who put the *British* Inhabitants there to the Sword, and peopled it with their Followers the *Jutes* and *Saxons*: *Whitgar* built, or rather repaired *Caresbrook*, which took its Name from him, being called at first *Whitgaraburgh*, and after, by Contraction, *Caresbrooke*.

It continued subject to the *West Saxons*, till about the Year 650, when *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, subdued it, and gave it to his Proselyte and Godson, *Edelwalch*, King of the *South-Saxons*, together with the Country of the *Meanvars*, when he stood Godfather for him. *Bede* tells us, that this Isle was sometime after conquered by *Cadwalla*, King of the *West-Saxons*, who having vanquished *Arvandus*, the King of it, who succeeded *Edelwalch*, endeavoured by a bloody Massacre

Digitized by Google

Massacre to extirpate the Natives, and give it to his own Subjects.

It seems that this *Ceadwalla*, tho' then an Heathen, made a Vow, that if he conquered this Island, he would devote the fourth Part of it, and of all the Spoil, to God; which, being victorious, he accordingly did, by giving it to Bishop *Wilfrid*, his Country-man, who happened to be there at that Time for the Service of God. *Wilfrid* was the first Person who instructed the Inhabitants in the Christian Religion, and was afterward Archbishop of *York*, *Anno* 680, and the fourth Part of the Isle was 300 Hides. It is probable that this Isle was not then come under the Jurisdiction of any Bishop, because *Headda*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, and in great Reputation for his Sanctity, is not at all mentioned as any Ways concerned, either in the Government, or Conversion of this Island; but *Bede* says expressly, that *Daniel*, who succeeded him, was the first Bishop of it.

After this we find no mention of this Isle till the Year 1066, when *Tostius*, Brother of King *Harold*, the last *Saxon* King, out of Ill-will to him, landed here with some Pirate-Ships from *Flanders*, and having forced the Inhabitants to pay him some Contributions, sailed away. An ancient Book belonging to the Priory of *Carisbrooke*, tells us, that soon after *William* the Bastard conquered *England*, *William Fitz-Osborne*, in the Year 1070, being then Marshal of *England* and Earl of *Hereford*, conquered this Isle, and became the first Lord of it. He was slain in the *Flemish* Wars, and his second Son

Roger de Bretteville, succeeded him in all his Honours and Estate, and was Lord of this Isle, but being found guilty of Treason against *William Rufus*, he was attainted and banished, and the Lordship of the *Isle of Wight*, with his other Estate, seized into the King's Hands; but it continued not long in the Crown, for King *Henry* I. gave it to

Richard de Ridvers, (otherwise called *Redvers*, or *de Riparis*) Earl of *Devonshire*: He built a Castle at *Carisbrooke*, and was succeeded by his Son

Baldwin de Riparis, or *Rivers*. He was so grateful to the Memory of King *Henry* I. that he was the first Lord that took Arms for his Daughter, the Empress *Maud*, to vindicate her Title to the Crown against King *Stephen*. He first seized *Exeter*, and being expelled from thence, he retired to the *Isle of Wight*, and raising his Vassals, stood up in his own Defence: King *Stephen* being thus attacked in the Beginning of his Reign, *viz. Reg.* 2. hastened after him with all speed, took it at the first Assault, and drove him out of his Castle at *Carisbrooke*, from whence he fled, and remained in Banishment to his Death. To him succeeded

Richard II. his Son, in his Earldom of *Devon*, who, by *Dionysia*, his Wife, Daughter of *Reginald*, Earl of *Cornwall*, left two Sons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*.

Baldwin II. was his Successor, who left no Children, and so his Brother

Richard III. became his Heir, and was Earl of *Devon*, but he dying without Issue

William de Ridvers surnamed *de Vernon*, because he had his Education at that Place, Uncle to the former two Earls, and Brother to *Richard* II. succeeded him. He carried the silken Canopy over the Head of K. *Richard* the First, at his Coronation, being then styled Earl of the *Isle of Wight*, as we suppose his Predecessors all were, from the Time of their Restitution to the Earldom of *Devon*, but we have Reason to think, that that Honour was but titular, because

Baldwin his Grandson, fourth of that Name, Son of *Baldwin* his Son, who died before him, having married *Amicia* the Daughter-in-Law to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, King *Henry* III's Brother, 'Was (as 'Holinshed says) upon the Account of this 'Marriage, invested with the Right of the 'Earldom of the *Isle of Wight*, in the Presence of the Earl of *Cornwall*, who procured him this Honour, because he had 'had the Wardship of him. This was 'done at *Winchester*, 24 *Henry* III. so that 'now, and not before, this Earldom was 'again fully settled in the House of the '*Ridvers*.' To this Earl

Baldwin V. succeeded, being both Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the *Isle of Wight*; he left no Issue, whereupon his Sister *Isabel* was his Heir, who being married to *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, became Lady of this Isle; she had three Sons by her said Husband, *John*, *Thomas*, and *William*, but all dying in her Life-time, was prevailed upon

Digitized by Google

(was constrained by much Difficulty, says Mr *Camden*) to sell the Lordship of the *Isle of Wight*, and her Manor of *Christ-Church*, to King *Edward* I. for six thousand Marks, paid by the King's Receivers, *Anno* 1261, when this Island had been in the Family of *Redvers* 170 Years. The Crown being thus seized of the Lordship of this Isle, did not think fit to alienate it for near two hundred Years.

A little before this Isle came into the King's Hands, we find that a certain noble Family, called *De Insulâ*, or *L'Isle*, took their Name from this Island in which they were born, and flourished chiefly, tho' they had a considerable Estate also in *Hampshire*, of which these Persons were remarkable:

John de Insulâ, or *L'Isle*, who 51 *Henry* III. the Times being then very turbulent, was made Governor of *Carisbrooke*-Castle, and in the 22d of *Edward* I. had Summons to attend the King (with divers other great Men), to consult of the important Affairs of the Realm, and soon after to meet him at *Portsmouth*, well accoutred with Horse and Arms to attend him in his Expedition into *France*. He died 32 *Edw.* I. and was succeeded by his Son and Heir

John de Insulâ, or *L'Isle*, who doing his Homage the same Year, had Livery of his Father's Lands. He received the Honour of Knighthood 34 *Edward* I. (with Prince *Edward* and divers others) by Bathing and other Ceremonies, and obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands, lying within his twelve Lordships in *Hampshire*. He was in three Expeditions against the *Scots*, and had Summons to Parliament in King *Edward* II.'s Reign, by the Title of *John de Insulâ Vetâ*, i. e. *John* of the *Isle of Wight*.

This Family has ever since had their Seat and large Possessions in this Isle and *Hampshire*, where *Jeffrey de L'Isle* was Sheriff so early as 21 *Henry* III. but have lost much of their Reputation and Esteem in their Country, by two Misfortunes which have befallen them, *viz.* *John de L'Isle* Esq; being a Member of Parliament when the Rump brought King *Charles* I. to the Block; and concerning himself too much in that Tragedy, was forced at the Restoration to fly into *Switzerland*, where he was assassinated by some Royalists. Mrs. *Alice L'Isle*, the Mother of the present Mr. *John L'Isle*, a Gentleman of some Estate in these Parts, and Widow of *John L'Isle* Esq; who was one of the Commissioners of the Great-Seal in *Oliver*'s Reign, was beheaded at *Winchester*, *September* 2, 1685, for Treason, in Harbouring Mr. *Hicks*, a Nonconformist Minister, and one *Richard Nelthrop*, both of whom had been engaged in the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Rebellion; but her Attainder was repealed by Act of Parliament in King *William* III.'s Reign; but these Blots are a little wiped off by the Marriage of her Grandaughter to the Lord *James Russel*, younger Son of the late Duke of *Bedford*.

This Island has several Times suffered by the Invasions of the *French*, who can hardly be made *England*'s Friends; for in the first Year of King *Richard* II. the *French* thinking to make an Advantage of King *Edward* III.'s Death, landed in this Island, *August* 21, burnt several Towns, and laid Siege to *Carisbrooke*-Castle; but Sir *Hugh Tyrell*, who was then Governour of it, defended it so bravely, that the Invaders were forced to raise the Siege, and contenting themselves with 1000 Marks of Silver, paid by the Islanders to save what they had left, retired to their Ships, and sailed home. Again in the Year 1403, a thousand *French* landed in this Isle, and seized a considerable Booty of Cattel, which they were driving to their Ships, but the People of the Island gathering themselves together, set upon them in their Retreat, killed two hundred of them, and having driven the rest to their Ships with Precipitancy, recovered their Cattel.

Again, in the Year 1545, two thousand *Frenchmen* landed in this Isle, where they found so resolute a Reception, that they were forced back to their Ships with Disgrace, leaving their Commander, the *Chevalier D'Aux*, and a great many of his Men dead behind them, and others were taken Prisoners. This Defeat of his Army so angered the *French* King, that he resolved upon the Reduction of this Isle, and to that end shipped a vast Army to support the 2000 before sent, and had so little doubt of effecting his Designs, that he wrote to the Emperor *Charles* V. to let him know that he was become absolute Master of this Island, but hearing that his 2000 Men were totally routed, and the Islanders reinforced with several

Digitized by Google

several thousands of Men from the *British* Continent, he despaired of Success for the Future, and never made any other Attempts on the Isle.

This Isle having long continued in the Crown, was at length, in the Year 1442, alienated by King *Henry* VI. who created *Henry de Beauchamp*, first Primier Earl of *England*, and then Duke of *Warwick*, with a Precedency of all other Dukes, but *Norfolk*, and lastly, crowned him King of the *Isle of Wight* with his own Hands; but this Earl having no Heirs male, his regal Title died with him, and the Lordship of the Isle returned to the Crown, in which it rested forty-four Years, till King *Edw.* IV. in the Year 1466. *Reg.* 6. made

Richard, Lord *Woodvile*, Lord of the *Isle of Wight*. This Lord, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII having desired Leave of that King to go to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bretagne*, who was then at War with the *French* King, and being denied, he withdrew privately into this Isle, raised 400 Men, and sailed into *Bretagne*, where himself and most of his Men were slain at the Battle of St. *Aulbin*, and with him fell the Title of the Lord of the *Isle of Wight*.

After this our History mentions nothing worthy the Reader's Notice, till King *Charles* I. informed of the cruel Designs of the Parliament Army against him, made his Escape from *Hampton Court*, and retired to the *Isle of Wight*, where Colonel *Hammond*, his beloved Chaplain Dr. *Hammond*'s Brother, was Governour; the King came first to *Titchfield*, and from thence sent Sir *John Berkeley*, and Colonel *Ashburnham* to make Terms with him; but Colonel *Hammond* would not receive his Majesty upon any other Condition, than to secure his Person from Danger; whereupon the King thinking he had gone so far that he could not safely retreat, resolved to resign himself to Colonel *Hammond*, who thereupon passed over into *Hampshire* to receive him, and together with Captain *Basket*, conveyed his Majesty to *Carisbrooke*-Castle, *November* 14, 1647, to remain there till farther Orders.

The Parliament in the mean Time was mightily disturbed at the King's Departure, sent to watch the Sea-Ports, and made an Ordinance, that who-ever should conceal the King, should forfeit their Life and Estate; but while these Things were doing, comes a Letter from Colonel *Hammond*, dated from *Cows* in the *Isle of Wight*, that he had the King in his Custody, and waited their Commands, how to dispose of him.

The Parliament glad of the News, immediately ordered the King to be kept in the Castle, and all the Gentlemen that attended him, whom they termed Delinquents, to be sent up to *London*; but his Majesty interposing with the Colonel for their Stay, obtained it for a Time. After this the Care of securing the King was committed to the General of their Army, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who appointed what Officers and Guards should be about the King, and allowed 5000 *l.* a Year to maintain his Court, which indeed was enough considering how small an one he had, but Colonel *Hammond* murmured at it as not sufficient.

The King being now in the Power of his Enemies, thought it his best Way to endeavour an Accommodation, and to that End sends a Letter to the Parliament, containing his Condescension to the Presbyterial Government in the Church for three Years, and desiring a personal Treaty about all other Matters in difference between them. The Parliament influenced by *Cromwell*, deliberate hereupon what to do, and agreed to come to a Treaty, if the King would first ratify these four Ordinances passed before by them, *viz.*

1. That he had been the only Occasion of the War then on Foot.
2. That he would utterly abolish Episcopal Government.
3. That he should leave the Militia to their Management.
4. That he would leave all those that assisted him to their Mercy.

The King received these Propositions with much Surprize, but gave them a mild and modest Answer, which was indeed a Refusal, but such an one as might rather incite than discourage any farther Proceedings. The *Scots*, who now seemed to join with the King, seeing their Unreasonableness, were more hot, and protested against them.

These

Digitized by Google

These Returns did not please the Powers at *Westminster*, whereupon they immediately vote, never to address the King any more, and proceed to settle the Kingdom without his Advice. Colonel *Hammond* is ordered to turn away all the King's Servants that were then about him, and make him a close Prisoner, which inhumane Usage so incensed one Captain *Burleigh*, an Inhabitant of the Isle, who had formerly served in his Majesty's Army, that he beat a Drum, and endeavoured to raise a Force sufficient to rescue him, but Colonel *Hammond* soon suppressed this Attempt, and seizing *Burleigh*, sent him over to *Winchester*, where being tried before Serjeant *Wild* and Sir *Henry Mildmay*, he was condemned, hanged, and quartered.

Colonel *Hammond* nevertheless, fearing a farther Insurrection, petitioned the Parliament for a Re-inforcement, whereupon Colonel *Rainsborough*, who at that Time commanded the Parliament's Fleet, was ordered to surround the Island with Guard Ships; but tho' this Island was aw'd by this means, yet the War revived in other Places, as in *Wales* under Colonel *Langhorn*, in *Essex* under the Lord *Goring*, in *Surrey* under the Duke of *Buckingham*, and in the North under Duke *Hamilton*; which Commotions, tho' they were soon suppressed, yet the Parliament being the more afraid of the Army, voted, That a Treaty should be held with the King in Person at the *Isle of Wight*; Commissioners were upon this sent down, and the King treated with them so freely and amicably in Person, that they again voted, That his Answers were sufficient Grounds for the Houses to proceed upon to settle the Kingdom, and so an Agreement was very near a Conclusion.

But these Things were displeasing to the Army, which immediately interposed, being commanded by *Cromwell* and his Officers, who being unsatisfied with what the Parliament had done, met to consult about the King, and after much Fasting and Prayer, resolved, That he should be tried as a Criminal, turned out all the Members that would not join with them in that Resolution, and left only a pack'd Assembly called from thence, *The Rump*, who passed an Act for the Trial of the King, whereupon Colonel *Ewers* and Colonel *Collet*, were sent to fetch him up from the *Isle of Wight*, with Orders to Colonel *Hammond* to deliver him to them; which being accordingly done *December* 1, 1646, he was brought to a formal Trial before the High Court of Justice, and at length, with unspeakable Insolence, beheaded before his own Palace, by his rebellious Subjects, the 30th of *January* following. Having given an Account thus of such Things of Note as have happened in this Isle, we shall now come to the particular Description of it.

The *Isle of Wight* is from East to West of an oval Figure, being about twenty Miles in length, and twelve in breadth in the Middle, which makes it about sixty Miles in Compass, the Sides lying North and South. Its most easterly Point lies over-against *Portsmouth*, and its most westerly, almost opposite to *Christ Church*, both in *Hampshire*, to which the Isle it self belongs.

It contains four Market-Towns, of which, *viz.* *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Newton* send Members to Parliament; four Castles, and fifty-two Parishes, in which are reckoned 1500 Families, and those so large, that they can raise 4000 fighting Men, by which Computation the Number of Souls must be near 25000 The Men are well disciplined by their Officers, and are divided into eleven Bands, over each of which there's a Captain, called a Centurion, tho' he commands more than an hundred Men, and under him are inferior Officers, called *Vinsons*.

There are several Beacons in the Isle at which they keep Watch continually, to give Notice of the Approach of an Enemy; and tho' the Inhabitants are so well exercised, that they can readily get together to make a considerable Opposition in case of an Invasion, yet on urgent Occasions there are 3000 of the *Hampshire* and 2000 of the *Wiltshire* Militia appointed to be always ready for the Defence of the Isle.

'Tis encompassed round with Rocks, especially towards *France*, of which the most noted are, the *Shingles* and *Needles* (so called from their Sharpness) in the westerly Point, the *Brambles* on the North Coast, and the *Mixen* at the easterly Point. At each End the Sea doth so insinuate and thrust it self in

Digitized by Google

in from the North, that it makes almoſt two Iſlands, which indeed are called ſo by the Inhabitants, *viz.* the weſtern Part, *Freſh water* Iſle, and the eaſtern *Binbridge* Iſle. In moſt Places 'tis inacceſſible by reaſon of the Rocks; and where 'tis almoſt Level and lies expoſed, as it does toward the South-Eaſt, 'tis fortified by Art, by having Stakes faſtened into the Ground, and Caſtles on the Shore.

As to its Government, it is ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, and under the County of *Southampton* in Civil Affairs; but being a Place of great Importance, and having Caſtles and Garriſons to defend it, the King or Queen always appoint a Governor peculiar to it, as a Poſt of great Honour and Profit, which is at preſent enjoyed by under whom are all the Governors of the Caſtles and Garriſons in the Iſland, which in the whole generally amount to a full Regiment, and ſometimes to more. In ſurveying this Iſland, we ſhall begin with its chief Town,

Newport, a large populous Market and Borough-Town, in *Latin Medena*, or *Novus Burgus de Medene*, from whence the whole Country lying almoſt equally on the Eaſt and Weſt of it is called *Eaſt Medene* and *Weſt Medene*.

The Town is well ſeated on the River, commonly called *Cowes* River, from its falling into the Sea near the Town and Caſtle of *Cowes*, ſeven Miles below *Newport*. Veſſels of leſſer Burden can come up to the very Key here, but the larger are forced to unlade at *Cowes*, and have their Merchandizes carried up to it in Boats or Barges. It ſtands in the Middle of the Iſland in 50 Degrees, 43 Minutes of northern Latitude.

King *James* I. incorporated it, and gave them the Privileges of being governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council, and ſending Members to Parliament, who in this preſent Seſſion, *Anno* 1717, are *James Stanhope* Eſq; and *William Stephens* Eſq;

The famous Treaty of the Parliament-Commiſſioners with King *Charles* I. held, *Anno* 1648, afore-mentioned, and known commonly by the *Treaty of the Iſle of Wight* was celebrated in this Town. Here are two Markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, ſtored with Plenty of Proviſions, and two Fairs yearly on

It was not many Years ſince honoured with the Title of an Earldom. *Mountjoy Blunt*, the natural Son of *Charles Blunt* Lord *Montjoy*, and laſt Earl of *Devonſhire* of that Name, being created by the ſpecial Favour of King *James* I firſt Lord *Montjoy* of *Montjoy-Fort* in *Ireland*, and by King *Charles* I. Lord *Montjoy* of *Thurveſton* in the County of *Derby*, and at length *Reg* 4. *Auguſt* 3. Earl of *Newport* in the *Iſle of Wight* He was Maſter of the Ordnance, and one of the Council of War, and died *February* 12, 1665, leaving

Mountjoy Blunt his Son and Heir: He, according to Dr. *Heylin*, died unmarried, but Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, he married *Anne*, the Daughter of *John*, Lord *Butler*, of *Woodhall* in *Hertfordſhire*, and by her had three Sons, *George*, *Charles* and *Henry*, and two Daughters, *Iſabella* and *Anne*. *George*, his eldeſt Son died before him, whereupon his ſecond Son.

Charles Blunt ſucceeded him, but dying within a Month after him, in the Beginning of the Year 1716, without Heirs.

Henry Blount, Brother and Heir of the ſaid *Charles* ſucceeded him, and dying unmarried about *September* 8, 1679, his Honour became extinct, and ſtill remains vacant; for tho' the Right honourable *Richard*, Earl of *Bradford*, bears the Title of Viſcount *Newport*, and his eldeſt Son is ſo ſtyled; it is not a Place, but his Surname, which 'tis likely was taken from a Market-Town of that Name in *Shropſhire*. Near this Place is

Coresbrook-Caſtle. The *Saxons* called this Place Wihtgarabungh, from *Wihtgar* the *Saxon* (and not *Whitgar*, as *Camden* calls him) to whom, and his Companion *Stuffa*, *Ceraic* gave this Iſland. This Lord or Prince built the Caſtle, which having been much decayed by Age, has been ſeveral Times repaired, but Mr. *Camden* ſays, was magnificently rebuilt a little before his Time by the Governor: It is the moſt ancient Caſtle in the Iſle, having been famous in the *Saxon* Times, and many Knights Fees

Digitized by Google

Fees belong to it. In our Age it is moſt particularly remarkable for having been the Place of King *Charles* I.'s Impriſonment, who lay here thirteen Months.

The Village that goes by the ſame Name, was formerly a conſiderable Town, tho' now it is in a very mean Condition. When *Cadwalla*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, took it, he put all the Inhabitants that he found in it to the Sword. Here is a Garriſon of Soldiers and a Governor, who is at this Time

Here was formerly a Convent of black Monks, called St. *Mary* of *Carisbrook*, made a Cell firſt to *Lyra* in *Normandy*, and afterwards to the Abbey of *Mont-grace* in *Yorkſhire*, and laſt of all, to the Ciſtercians of *Sheen*. Near the Mouth of the River ſtands *Eaſt* and *Weſt Cowes*, two pretty Towns, which, tho' they have not the Privilege of a Market, yet have the Advantage of Trade above any Place in the Iſland: Several rich Merchants live here, and formerly Ships coming from *Virginia* and other Places, uſed to unload their Cargoes, pay their Cuſtoms, take in their Goods again, and then ſail to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and other foreign Parts, to entitle them to the Draw-back of their Goods ſo imported and exported, in Compliance with the Acts of Parliament, which oblige Ships coming from the *Weſt Indies* to unload in *England*, before they go to any foreign Port.

Here alſo Maſters of Ships and Merchants homeward or outward bound are furniſhed with Money for Bills in *London*, and Proviſions are taken on Ship-board, which renders the Port of *Weſt Cowes* the moſt thriving Place in the Iſle, but lying low, the Air is not reckoned very healthy.

Here is alſo a Caſtle, in which is kept a Garriſon of Soldiers, who are under the Command of the Governor, who is at preſent . It was built by King *Henry* VIII. with another at *Eaſt Cowes*, not ſo much uſed as the former at preſent, tho' both thought neceſſary at firſt. *Leland* thus ſpeaks of them:

Cowæ fulmineæ duæ coruſcant,
Hæc caſum cælit, illa ſolis ortum,
Veſtam, atque Neptunus intrat altum.

The two huge *Cows* that bellow on the (Shore,
Shake Eaſt and Weſt, with their tremen- (dous Roar:
They guard fair *Newport*, and the lofty Iſle,
From fierce Invaders, and their cruel Spoil.

From hence going along the Sea-Coaſt Eaſtward, we come to a ſmall Village, called *Quarrer* (Mr. *Camden* calls it *Quarre*, but improperly) where *Baldwin*, the firſt Earl of *Devonſhire*, and Lord of this Iſle, founded a Monaſtery for Monks, *Anno* 1132, according to Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, and not for Nuns, as Mr. *Camden* tells us: 'Twas dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. *Richard de Ridvers*, the eldeſt Son of *Baldwin*, and after him Earl of *Devon*, gave Lands to this Abbey, to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother. Paſſing by this Shore to the Eaſtern Point, we come to *St. Hellens*, noted for giving Name to the ſpacious Road, which, in the late War with *France*, ſo often received the Royal Navy and confederate Fleet: Here runs in a Bay a conſiderable Way into Land, at the upper End of which ſtands *Brading*, a Market-Town. The Market is on weekly, and Fair on yearly. The Parſonage of this Town anciently belonged to the Monaſtery of *Bremmere*, which being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. at the Diſſolution, was afterwards aſſigned by the ſaid King, *Reg.* 31. to his new College of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, except certain Reprizes of 59*s.* paid out of it for Tenths.

At the Mouth of this Bay lie the Rocks called the *Mixen* above mentioned, probably ſo termed from their Dirtineſs, for *Mixen* or *Misken*, in the *Saxon* Language ſignifies a *Dunghill*. From hence keeping the Shore, we come to *Bembridg-Point*, and having paſſed *Culver* and *Swan* Cliffs, arrive at *Sandown*-Bay, which takes its Name from *Sandown*-Caſtle, which is one of the ſtrongeſt in the Iſle: Here is a Garriſon kept, conſiſting of Soldiers, commanded by the Governour, who at preſent is . There is a Caſtle of the ſame Name in *Kent*. Below this Place, on the South-Side is *Chale-Bay* and *Dunnoſe*,

Digitized by Google

a Bay well known to the Mariners. More within Land, near the Riſe of *Cowes* River, ſtands

Godshill, where *John Worſley* Eſq; erected a School for the Education of Youth, about 100 Years ago. This Family is very ancient, both in this Iſle and in *Hampſhire*; and 'tis very probable that the Tower at the Weſtern Point, called *Worſley*'s Tower, which is a great Defence to the North-weſt Shore, was either built, or bravely maintained againſt ſome Invaders, by one of that Name. A little lower is *Freſh-water-Bay*, from whence to the *Needles* before-mentioned, the Shore is inacceſſible for the Cliffs, called *Freſh-water*-Cliffs, from the Bay adjoining. Turning towards the Weſtern-Point, we meet with nothing but what is already ſpoken of, till we come to

Sharpure-Caſtle, which is ſituate on the Weſtern Shore, juſt oppoſite to *Hurſt*-Caſtle in *Hampſhire*, which runs out ſo far into the *Solent*, like a Tongue of Land, that the Sea there is not above two Miles wide. The Garriſon here conſiſts of Soldiers, under the Command of the preſent Governor. A little farther we turn to the North-Side of the Iſle, where we ſoon find

Yarmouth, ſtanding upon a Creek, the Entrance into which is about a Mile below it. 'Tis a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, and has a Caſtle to defend it, which ſtands almoſt in a triangular Form to *Sharpure* and *Hurſt*-Caſtles. The Houſes are handſome, built moſt of them of Free-ſtone. The Market is on weekly, and the Fair on yearly.

The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. It has the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, which in this preſent Seſſion, in 1716, are Sir *Robert Raymond* Knt. and Colonel *Henry Holmes*.

In the Caſtle is kept a Garriſon of Soldiers commanded by the preſent Governor. It was *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and not this Town, which gave the Title of Viſcount and Earl to *Robert Paſton*, and *William* his Son, Barons *Paſton*, whoſe Family is now extinct. More Eaſtward on the ſame Side of the Iſle, a pretty Way up another Creek, lies

Newton, almoſt parallel with *Newport*. It is a ſmall poor Borough, of the leaſt Note of any in the Iſle, but it has a Market on weekly, and a Fair on yearly. It is governed by a Mayor, and his Brethren, and enjoys the Privilege of ſending its Repreſentatives to Parliament, who are at preſent, in 1716, *William Thompſon* Eſq; and *William Churchill* Eſq;

The Natural Hiſtory.

THIS County hath a Soil very fruitful for Corn, and in many Places well wooded, rich in Herbage, and Plenty of good Paſtures: 'Tis true, much of their arable Land is ſtony, which ſome think is ſo far from being an Impediment to the Fruitfulneſs, that it rather promotes it, by keeping the Ground warm before the Corn comes up, and protecting the Blade whilſt it is tender, from parching and blaſting Winds; and of this they think this a good Argument, that Lands ſell here dearer than in thoſe Places of *England* which are eſteemed to be the richeſt; for 'tis common to give here, five or ſix and twenty Years Purchaſe for Eſtates, when at the ſame Diſtance, or nearer to *London*, *viz.* in *Kent*, *Suſſex* and *Eſſex*, better Land is commonly ſold for twenty, or one and twenty Years Purchaſe.

The Air of this County in moſt Parts of it is freſh and healthy; ſcarce any Part of *England* can boaſt of better in either reſpect: Where can a Man breath purer and ſweeter Air, than about the Downs of *Andover* and *Wincheſter*? If it be leſs wholeſome in any one Part than other, 'tis in the Bottoms, where the *Itching* flows; near the

Digitized by Google

Sea by the Creeks, and on the Borders of *Suſſex*; but all theſe make ſo ſmall a Part of the County, and are ſo much better Air than in the Hundreds of *Eſſex*, the Coaſts of *Kent*, and the Fens of *Lincolnſhire*, *Bedford*, and *Ely*, that they may not leſſen the Reputation of the Air in general.

It is well watered with Rivers and Brooks, of which the Principal are, the *Stour*, the *Auon*, the *Teſe* or *Teſt*, the *Alre* or *Itching*, and *Hamble*, which receive many little Rills and Brooks into them, beſides the ſeveral Streams, which riſing in the North Parts of this County, run into the *Auborn* and *Loddon*, two Rivers of *Berkſhire*. Theſe Rivers ſupply this County with Plenty of good Meadowing and Fiſh, of which latter the neighbouring Sea affords ſo great a Store, particularly of Soles, Lobſters, Flounders, *&c.* about *Southampton* and *Portſmouth*, that no County of *England* has more and better.

The Breed of Cattle here neceſſary for the Plough and Pail, are much the ſame as in other Parts of *England* commonly, but it excels moſt other Counties in three ſorts, which are their Sheep, Hogs and Bees, if we may reckon them ſuch, tho' but improperly.

1. Their Sheep, of which they feed great Numbers in the Downs, afford them not only ſweet and pleaſant Mutton for the Table, but ſtore of Wool. This Commodity invites the Inhabitants in many Towns to follow the cloathing Trade, and they have formerly been famous for it; but at this Time, tho' there is a great deal of Cloth there made, yet it is not looked upon as the fineſt or beſt.

2. The *Hampſhire* Hogs are allowed generally to make the beſt Bacon in *England*, whether it proceed from the Nature of the Fleſh, or the good Management of the Houſe-Wife, may be diſputed; we incline to believe it to ariſe from both, which when they meet, Dr. *Fuller* tells us, they make ſuch excellent Bacon, that very judicious Palates have been induced to judge them right *Weſtphalia*, eſpecially when they imitate the Shape of the Hams. Their Food is no other but what the Hogs of other Counties have, only perhaps more plentiful in the Foreſts, into which they put them lean in the Acorn-Seaſon, and receive them again full and fat, without Coſt or Care: And if ſo, why are not our Acorns as good Food for Hogs, as the Cheſnu's in *Germany*, which the Hogs in *Weſtphalia* are ſaid to be fed with?

3. Bees are much cheriſhed in this Shire, which produce great Quantities of Honey, but of different Natures, according to the Variety of the Soil where they are kept. It is ſaid, that the Honey collected by the Bees from the Heath, is the worſt *Engliſh* Honey, and will hardly ſell for five Pound a Barrel, but that which is collected from the Champion is worth twice as much; but tho' there be a Difference in the Honey, there's none in the Wax, which is made of the Combs, and is ſold from this County to *London*, and other Parts, in great Abundance.

Wood is very plentiful in this County, tho' by Reaſon of its Nearneſs to the Sea, there has been made a great Conſumption of it; the ſtout Oaks in the Foreſts and Woods being not more advantageous to the County it ſelf, than uſeful to the whole Kingdom, for its Shipping; for from hence it is, that the Builders of Ships at *Portſmouth*, *Southampton*, and other Places, are ſupplied with Timber, not for the Navy Royal only, but alſo for Merchants, who in this County are pretty plentiful, by reaſon of its convenient Ports, eſpecally at *Portſmouth* and *Southampton*.

The Herbs of this County are moſt of them the ſame with thoſe in other Parts of this Kingdom; but the following Plants, which grow wild and plentifully in it, are ſeldom, or very rarely found in other Counties:

Aſcyrum ſupinum villoſum paluſtre: Marſh St. Peter's-wort with woolly Leaves, on a Mooriſh Ground near *Southampton*, abundantly.

Alopecuros maxima Anglica paludoſa: The great *Engliſh* Marſh Fox-tail Graſs, in the moiſt Paſtures near the Salt-works, and by *Drayton*-Houſe, about two Miles from *Portſmouth*, plentifully.

Aſphodelus paluſtre Lancaſtriæ: *Lancaſhire*, or Baſtard Aſphodel, on a Bog in an Heath between *Sarisbury* and *Southampton*.

Bardana minor, ſeu Xanthium minus: The leſſer Burdock in the *London* Road from *Portſ-*

Digitized by Google

Portsmouth, about three Miles from that Town; but it being an annual Plant, it might not continue long there, yet doubtless will be found near it.

Cissampelos Anglica minima: The least *English* black Bindweed, about the Parish of *Drayton* near *Portsmouth*; its Smallness may arise from the Barrenness of the Soil thereabouts, and if so, 'twill not constitute a different Species.

Dryopteris, or *Filix minor palustris repens*: True Oak-fern, in a wet and boggy Moor, called *White-row* Moor, within a Mile of *Petersfield*.

Erica maritima Anglica supina: Low Sea-heath, found about *Portsmouth*, as also on the Sea-Coasts in *Essex* and *Suffolk*.

Malva arborea marina nostras: *English* Sea-tree-mallow about *Hurst*-Castle, near the *Isle of Wight*, where also grows

Crithmum Crysanthemum: Samphire with yellow Flowers.

Mercurialis mas & fœmina: *French* Mercury, the male and female, on the *Belch* near *Ryde* in the *Isle of Wight*, plentifully.

Nidus avis, sive Pseudo-limodorum: Birds-Nest, or Bastard Mud-flower, in a Field called *Marborn*, near *Habridg*, in *Holiborn*, a Mile from *Alton*.

Pulmonaria foliis Echii: Bugloss Cowslips, or long-leaved Sage of *Jerusalem*, in a Wood by *Holbury* in the *New Forest*.

Ranunculus corniculatus flore globoso: Horned Rampions with a round Head of Flowers, in the chalky Grounds by *Maple-Durham* near *Petersfield*.

The *Isle of Wight*, as it is separated from *Hampshire* by the Sea, and seems a little World by it self, so it differs from *Hampshire* in many Things, and therefore we shall give a short Account of the *Natural History* by it self.

The Soil is so fruitful, especially in the Southern Parts, where 'tis inclosed, that it affords not only Corn and Fruits of many kinds, sufficient for the Support of the Inhabitants, but some for Exportation, which they chiefly carry to *Portsmouth*.

The middle Part of the Isle, and the Northern, abound with rich Meadows and Pasture, and cross it there runs a long Ridge of Hills, which afford excellent Food for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wool, next to that of *Lemster* and *Cotteswold*, is in such Esteem, that it is much desired by the Clothiers upon the Continent, and so brings a great Advantage to the Inhabitants.

The Air is very healthy and wholesome, insomuch, that the Inhabitants are usually long-lived: The People are vigorous, and able to undergo much Labour, and so prove good Seamen and Soldiers, of which they have four thousand well trained and exercised, always ready to take Arms in the Defence of the Island.

They have an Abundance of Sea-Fish, and Fowl, as also great Plenty of Game, as Rabbets, Hares, Partridges, Pheasants, Lapwings, *&c.* Indeed they have no want of any Thing but Wood (for they have only one small Forest and two Parks in the Isle) and so they are forced to fetch their Wood out of *Hampshire*.

The Inhabitants facetiously boast, says Mr. *Camden*, that they are much happier than the other Parts of *Britain*, because they have neither Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes; but this must be understood of the Time after the Dissolution of the Abbies; for we find in the *Monast. Anglic.* that there was a Monastery at *Quarrer*, founded by *Baldwin* I. Earl of *Devonshire*, and another at *Carestbrooke*.

Our Chronicles inform us, that in the 1176, it rained a Shower of Blood for the Space of two Hours together, in this Isle, and the same is reported to have happened at *Peel* in *Devonshire*, *June* 20, 1653.

There having not been any of our Nobility, who have taken their Titles of Honour from the County of *Hampshire*, but from the Town of *Southampton* only, where we have already given the History of them, we shall proceed to the

Digitized by Google

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

SIR *Richard Worſeley* of *Appledercomb* Knt. created *June* 29, 1611. Bar. 58.

Sir *Benj. Tichburn* of *Tichburn* Knt. created *March* 14, 1620. Bar. 148.

Sir *Richard Norton* of *Rotherfield* Knt. created *May* 23, 1622. Bar. 177.

John Cooper of *Rockbourn* Eſq; (now Earl of *Shaftſbury*) created *July* 4, 1622. Bar. 184.

Sir *Hugh Stukeley* of *Hinton* Knt. created *June* 9, 1627. Bar. 238.

Robert Dillington of *Knighton* in the *Iſle of Wight* Eſq; created *September* 6, 1628. Bar. 267.

John Meaux of *Kingſton* in the *Iſle of Wight* Eſq; created *December* 11, 1641. Bar. 357.

Henry Knowles of *Grove-place* Eſq; created *May* 6, 1642. Bar. 383.

Thomas Bad of *Camer-Oyſels* Eſq; created *March* 20, 1642. Bar. 425.

Nicholas Steward of *Hartley Mauduit* Eſq; created *June* 27, 1660. Bar. 506.

John Trot of *Laverſtoke* Eſq; created *October* 11, 1660. Bar. 564.

John St. Barbe of *Broadlands* Eſq; created *December* 30, 1663. Bar. 734.

Sir *William Oglander* of *Nunwell* in the *Iſle of Wight* Knt. created *December* 12, 1665. Bar. 769

Walter Curll of *Suberton* Eſq; created *June* 20, 1678. Bar. 844.

Gentlemen of Note, born, or inhabiting this County, viz.

William of *Wickham*, a great Stateſman as well as a Divine and Biſhop.

Richard Rich, the Founder of the *Warwick* and *Holland* Family.

Sir *Thomas Lake*, a great Soldier.

Beavis of *Southampton*, all of him that is not fabulous.

Sir *Thomas Lake*, Secretary of State in King *James* I's Reign, of whom 'tis ſaid, That he could write, indict, and diſcourſe all together at the ſame Time, more exactly than moſt Men could perform any of them ſeverally, was born at *Southampton*.

Wolſtan and *Lawfrid* of *Winchester*.
John of Hide.
John of Baſingſtoke.
William of Alton.
Michael Reneger.
} Are noted Writers.

Thomas Sternhold, a Perſon now not much reſpected for his Tranſlation of the Pſalms of *David* into Verſe, tho' perhaps he was as famous for Poetry in his Time, as thoſe who now are admired,

Robert Thompſon, the famous Adventurer of *Briſtol*, who went into *New-Spain*, and being taken by the *Spaniards* as an Heretick, was ſent to the *Inquiſition* in *Old Spain*, where he was kept three Years, and at laſt releaſed. He wrote a Deſcription of *New Spain*, and the City of *Mexico*. He was born at *Andover*.

Prince *Arthur*, Son of King *Henry* VII. and Brother of King *Henry* VIII. whoſe Marriage, with *Katherine* of *Spain*, was the Occaſion of the Reformation, was born at *Winchester*.

Nicholas Uvedall, who educated *William of Wickham*, was Lord of *Wickham*.

Sir *John Wallop*, who with 800 Men burnt twenty-one Towns in *Normandy*, in 1513, took his Name from the Town of that Name.

Mr. *William Lily*, Author of the Grammar commonly taught in Schools, was born at *Odiam*.

The

Digitized by Google

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

ONE of the beſt Biſhopricks of *England* is fixed in this County, *viz.* at *Wincheſter*, which, as it is of great Antiquity, ſo it was anciently of ſo large Extent, that ſeven other Dioceſes have been taken out of it, tho' *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Gloceſter* and *Briſtol* may be doubted of, *viz.* *Saliſbury*, *Lincoln*, *Peterborough*, *Bath*, *Oxford*, *Ely* and *Exeter*: The firſt Eſtabliſhment of it was after this manner:

Birinus, an holy Preacher, being zealous to promote the Knowledge of the Goſpel of Chriſt, in the Regions where it was not then known, obtained a Licence of *Honorius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, for that end; and having been conſecrated a Biſhop, by *Aſterius*, Biſhop of *Genoa*, he ſailed over into *Britain*, and landing in theſe Parts, which were then called the Province of the *Gewiſſi*, ſet about his Holy Work; God was pleaſed to bleſs his pious Endeavours ſo much, that he converted not only a great Number of the Nobility and Commonalty, but King *Kingils* himſelf, whom he baptized in the Preſence of *Oſwald*, King of *Northumberland*. Theſe two Kings, for the preſent, made *Birinus*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*; but *Kingils* dying, and his Son *Kenwalch* giving himſelf up to a debauched Life for a Time, till Adverſity brought him to Repentance, the See remained unſettled; but he becoming a Chriſtian afterward, was far the more zealous, and built the Church at *Wincheſter*, which his Father had begun, adding to his Father's Gift of all the Lands ſeven Miles round *Wincheſter*, the Manors of *Alresford*, *Downton* and *Worthy*, for the Maintenance of the Biſhop and his Clergy. He appointed

Agilbert the Biſhop of this Church, *Anno* 650, he having been long a zealous Preacher in *Ireland*, and coming hither to ſpread the Goſpel farther; but the King not well underſtanding his Language, which was a broken *Engliſh*, mixed with *French* (for he was a *Frenchman*) obtained that another Biſhop ſhould take his Place, named

Wina, who was alſo a *Frenchman*, but ſpoke *Engliſh* well. *Agilbert* was angry at this Change, and fled into *France*, his Country, and ſo *Wina* became fully ſettled; yet 'twas not long before there happened ſome Conteſt between him and King *Kenwalch*, who baniſhed him. He fled to *Wolfer*, King of *Mercia*; and, as 'tis ſaid, bought the Biſhoprick of *London* of him. The firſt Example of Simony in our Hiſtory. He was buried at *Wincheſter*, and among the Collection of the Princes and Prelates Bones, made by Biſhop *Fox*, and put in ſmall Coffins, is one ſuperſcribed, *HIC JACENT OSSA WINI EPISCOPI.* Here lie the Bones of Biſhop *Winus*. The See was vacant four Years; and *Kenwalch* ſeeing his Affairs unſucceſsful, ſuppoſed that God puniſhed him for the Injury he had done to *Agilbert*, and his Neglect in providing a Biſhop; whereupon he ſent into *France* to excuſe himſelf to *Agilbert*, and deſire him to reſume his Biſhoprick, but he refuſed; yet to ſatisfy the King, ſent

Eleutherius, a Prieſt, his Nephew, to him, commending him, as worthy of that Charge. The King thereupon cauſed *Theodorus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to conſecrate him to this See, *Anno* 667. He ſate about ſeven Years, and was ſucceeded by

Headda, a very pious and grave Perſon, but one who contributed more to the Edification of his People by an eminent Example, than Preaching, for he was not accounted learned. *Bede* ſays, he did many Miracles. He died *July* 17, 704 or 705.

Daniel ſucceeded him, but after *Headda*'s Death, *Ina*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons* had taken out of this large Dioceſe, the Biſhoprick of *Sherborn*. He was a very learned Man, and wrote ſeveral Books, *viz.* Of the

Digitized by Google

the Affairs of his Province; The Deeds of the *South-Saxons*; Of the Life of Biſhop *Cedda*; Of the State of the *Iſle of Wight*, *&c.* He being very old, reſigned his Biſhoprick, and became a Monk of *Meldune* or *Malmsbury*, and died the next Year, *Anno* 744. His Succeſſor was

Humfrey, who was preſent at the Synod held by Archbiſhop *Cuthbert* in 747, and died in 754, when he had ſate ten Years.

Kinchard ſucceeded him in 756, and after him ſate

Hathelard, who being Abbot of *Meldune*, was created Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and afterward was tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 794. His Succeſſors were

Egbald.

Dudda.

Kineberth, who went to *Rome* with *Athelard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 799.

Alhmund ſucceeded in 803, and was at the Council of *Clives-Ho.*

Wigthenius, he alſo ſate in a Council of *Clives-Ho* in 824, and died in 829.

Herefridus, who was ſlain in a Battle with the *Danes*, with *Sigelm*, Biſhop of *Sherburn*, *Anno* 834.

Edmund, he was Biſhop here but a ſhort Time, dying in 836.

Helmſtanus, who died, *Anno* 837. He was a Monk of *Wincheſter*, and Tutor to *Ethelwolfe*, youngeſt Son of King *Egbert*, whom he commended to *Swithin*, tho' ſome Hiſtorians will have *Ethelwolf* to have ſucceeded his Tutor, Biſhop *Helmſtan*, and to have ſate ſeven Years; (which Mr. *Gale*, in his Antiquities of this Cathedral, follows) but Biſhop *Godwin*, who had thoroughly inquired into the Succeſſion of Biſhops, ſays, *Id mihi nullo modo probatur*: All that he allows is, That he was *fortaſſis electus*, and upon that aſſumed to the Throne. *De Præſ.*

Swithin, a Perſon of ſuch Holineſs, that he has been ſince eſteemed a Saint. He is ſaid to have wrought many Miracles, which may be ſeen in *Matth. Weſtminſter* in the Year 862. He was certainly a Man of good Learning; and being made Tutor to *Ethelwolf*, a younger Son of *Egbert*, was raiſed from a Sub-deacon to this See, and made Lord Chancellor. He was buried in the Church-yard of the Cathedral, according to his own Appointment. To him ſucceeded

Adferth, a Perſon well skilled in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, who was Deputy to his Predeceſſor ſome Time. He was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, and

Dumbert was raiſed to his See; he died *Anno* 879. He gave the Manor of *Stuſheling* to the Building of this Church, and

Denewulf, an Hogherd, who having preſerved King *Alfred*, under the Name of his Servant, from the Fury of the *Danes*, who had driven him out of his Kingdom, when that King recovered his Throne, was ſent to *Oxford* to be inſtructed; and being competently learned, was by that King, in Gratitude, made Biſhop of this See. K. *Alfred* built the Monaſtery of *Athelney*, in the Place where he had found ſo much Security. He governed this See twenty-four Years, and at his Death was buried in this Church. His Succeſſor was

Athelm, who carried a great Sum of Money from King *Alfred* to *Rome*, to be diſtributed among the Poor there, in 888. To him ſucceeded

Bertulfus, who was made Preſident or Governour of the Kingdom by King *Alfred*, to defend it againſt the *Danes*, *Anno* 897. Dr. *Heylin* thinks *Athelm* to be the ſame.

Frithſtane ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated by *Plegmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with ſix other Biſhops, at the Command of King *Edward* the Elder. He was famous both for Learning and Sanctity, and having ſate many Years, reſigned his See to

Brinſtane, who was made Biſhop. *Anno* 931. He, according to our Saviour's Example, waſhed the Feet of certain poor People every Day, and having fed them at his Table, took away the Reliques himſelf, and then went to his Prayers, at which he was found dead, after he had ſate three Years.

Elphegus Calvus, a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, ſucceeded him, and died in 946. The Monks relate many Miracles done by theſe three laſt Biſhops. After him ſate

Elfſinus or *Alfſius*, to the Year 958, in which Time he had made Way for himſelf by his Gifts and Preſents, to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, which he enjoyed but a ſmall Time.

Brithelmus was put into his Place, and ruled five Years, dying in 963.

Ethel-

Digitized by Google

Ethelwald, Abbot of *Abington*, succeeding him, was consecrated the same Year, by *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and as eminent for Piety as Learning, but a great Patron of the Monks against the married Clergy, whom he expelled out of the old Monastery at *Winchester*, and brought in the Monks as soon as he was Bishop. He is said to have sold all the Plate and precious Vestments belonging to the Church in a Time of great Scarcity of Corn, and given the Money to the Poor, saying, 'The Things belonging to the Church may again be obtained, but Life can never be recovered.' He presided nineteen Years, and died *Aug.* 1. 984. His Successor was

Elphegus, Abbot of *Bath*, a godly and learned Man, who was consecrated, *November* 984. and was translated to *Canterbury* in 1006, and was succeeded by

Kenulfus or *Elfius*, Abbot of *Peterborough*. He is said to have obtained this See by Bribery and Presents, which did not thrive with him, for he died within half a Year after he had purchased it, and was buried in the Southern Wall of the Church, *Anno* 1008. After him sate

Brithwold or *Etheswold*, who died in 1015, and was buried in his Church. After him

Elfinus or *Eadsinus*, Chaplain to K. *Harold*, was made Bishop of this See in 1015. He was translated to *Canterbury*, and his See was given, *Anno* 1038, to

Alwin, a Monk of *Winchester*, who was in great Favour with *Emma*, King *Edward* the Confessor's Mother, and was said to have committed Whoredom with her; but she cleared her self by going over red-hot Plowshares without Harm. She, in thankfulness for her Deliverance, by which her Innocence was vindicated, gave nine Manors to this Church, and Bishop *Alwin* as many, and K. *Edward* three. This happened *A. D.* 1043. He was buried near Bishop *Kenulf*, and

Stigand, Chaplain to King *Edward* the Confessor, was preferred to this See, *Anno* 1047. He had been Bishop of *Elmham*, which See was after removed to *Norwich*, and was translated from thence to *Winchester*, which having enjoyed five Years, he had the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* given him, but he would not resign *Winchester*, least *Robert*, who was in Banishment, should be restored. He was deprived, and died in the Prison in the Castle, and was buried in the same Vault as *Wina*, in the Wall of the Cathedral, in 1069.

Walkelin was preferred to his See after his Deprivation by *William* the Conqueror. He was an Enemy to the Monks, and where-ever he could, removed them from their Cloysters, and put in Secular Priests. He was Bishop here twenty-seven Years, and died in 1097.

William Giffard succeeded him in 1100, and with his Consecration began the Controversy between the King, who always before had installed his Bishops with a Ring and Crosier, and the Pope, *Gregory* VII. who had extorted this Privilege from the Emperor *Henry*. Our King *Henry* I. after he had chosen *William Giffard*, commanded *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to consecrate him, but *Anselm* refused, whereupon the King ordered *Girard*, Archbishop of *York*, to do it, who consented; but *Giffard* fearing *Anselm*'s Displeasure, would not be consecrated by him, which so provoked the King, that he banished him the Kingdom. At length the Quarrel was made up, and the Pope agreed, That *Anselm* should consecrate the Bishops appointed already by the King, upon his Promise, That he would not hereafter hinder the Elections made by the Chapter; and so *Giffard* was consecrated with six others, after this See had been vacant near ten Years. He built a Monastery for Cistercian Monks at *Waverley*, and another for Nuns at *Taunton*. He also erected a large Palace for the Bishops of this See to reside in, when they came to *London*, in *Southwark* near the Bridge, which being formerly run to Decay, is now turned into Tenements, and made a Street or two, which raises the Revenues of the See; and laid out a great Sum for the Building of a Monastery for Canons Regular, near it. St. *Mary Overy*'s Church belonged to it, and was built by him. He sate twenty-one Years, and dying *Jan.* 25, 1128, he was buried in his Church at *Winchester*, leaving his See to

Henry de Blois, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, who being King *Henry*'s Sister *Adela*'s Son, by the Earl of *Blois*, that Prince procured his Promotion to this See. He was a prudent and learned Man, as his Works, recited by

Digitized by Google

by *Bale*, shew. When the King, his Uncle, died, tho' he, and all the Nobles had sworn Allegiance to the Empress *Maud*, that King's Daughter; yet she being in *Normandy*, and the People being averse to her, he called an Assembly of the Clergy, as the Pope's Legate, and set up his Brother *Stephen* to be King, having obliged him to swear, That he would maintain all the Rights and Privileges of the Church, which he was not careful to perform, and for that reason was involved in great Troubles; he built the Castle of *Farnham* in *Surrey*, and much enlarged the Nunnery at *Taunton*, built by his Predecessor. He sate forty-two Years, and after his Death

Richard Toclive, or *More*, was placed in his Room, *Anno* 1173, after a Vacancy of three Years. He was chosen by the Monks of *Winchester*, by the King's Leave, and consecrated at *Lambeth* with three other Bishops; *Jeffrey*, Bishop of *Ely*; *Robert*, of *Hereford*, and *John* of *Chichester*. He died in 1188, and was buried in the Church near *Wina*. He was succeeded by

Godfrey de Lucy, the Son of *Richard Lucy*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*. He was consecrated, *November* 1, 1189. He purchased the Manors of *Wargrave* and *Menes*, anciently belonging to his See, but some Way alienated to the Crown, of King *Richard* I. and restored them to it again. He built the Tower of the Cathedral, and instituted a Confraternity to collect Alms for five Years and no longer, toward the Repair of the Church. He also richly endowed the Priory of *Lesnes* or *Westwood* in *Kent*, which his Father founded. He presided fifteen Years, and died in 1204. His Successor was

Peter de Rupibus, or *La Roche*, Knight. He was consecrated at *Rome*, by the Mediation of many Presents. He was a Man of great Prudence, and advised King *John* to despise the Pope's Excommunication. He was made Lord Chief Justice in 1214, and after K. *John*'s Death, Protector of the Kingdom in K. *Henry* III.'s Minority: He went into the Holy Land, in 1226, and returning in 1231, died at *Farnham* in 1238, when he had been Bishop thirty-four Years.

William de Raleigh or *Radley*, Bishop of *Norwich*, was chosen in his Stead. K. *Henry* III. was incensed against the Monks, because they would not chuse *William* of *Valence*, his Queen's Uncle, whereupon he destroyed the Bishop's Farm, and felled his Woods, which caused the Bishop to fly into *France*, but by the Mediation of the Pope and Archbishop *Boniface*, he was restored to the King's Favour, which he enjoyed but a few Years, dying in 1249.

Ethelmarus, upon his Death, was chosen, the Monks not daring to oppose the King's Order, sent them by two of his Chaplains, tho' they knew him fitter for the Camp than the Church. He kept several Livings with his Bishoprick, insomuch that his Revenues were greater than the Archbishop's; which, that he might the more plausibly do, he avoided his Consecration. He was a *Poictevin*, and engaged his Countrymen in his covetous Practices, by which they so disgusted the People, that they began to rise against them, and so they were forced to fly to their own Country, and the Monks thought of choosing another in his Room; but the King desiring a Delay in their Choice, till he could send to the Pope; he died in the mean Time, and was buried in his Church, *Anno* 1261. To him

John of *Oxford*, or *Guernsey*, succeeded; he was Chancellor of *York*, and consecrated at *Rome* in 1365, paying the Pope 6000 Marks for his Consecration. He was suspended by *Ottobon*, the Pope's Legate, because he joined with the seditious Barons against his Sovereign, King *Henry* III. and going to *Rome* to obtain Absolution, died in *Italy*, and was buried at *Viterbo*. His Successor was

Nicholas of *Ely*, translated from *Worcester* hither. He was Bishop here twelve Years, and dying *February* 11, 1280, his Body was buried at *Waverley*, and his Heart in the South Wall of his Church. Bishop *Godwin* says he was first Chancellor, then Treasurer of *England*, about 1260.

John de Pontissara, or *Pontois*, was installed in this Bishoprick by the Pope. He was at no good Agreement with the Monks, because he lessened their Revenue to increase his own. He sate twenty-four Years, and died in 1304. His Tomb is in the South Wall of the Church. He was succeeded by

Henry

Digitized by Google

Henry Woodlock. He fell under the Displeasure of King *Edw.* I. because he, in interceding for *Robert Winchelsea*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was then in Banishment, called him his Lord, which so incensed the King, that he confiscated his Goods, and outlawed him: How he got out of this Trouble, we find not, but it appears, that he crowned his Son, King *Edward* II. by the Allowance of the Archbishop, *Jan.* 22, 1307, and died in 1316, when he had sate thirteen Years.

John Sandal succeeded him. He was Treasurer and Chancellor of *England*, and consecrated in 1316, but presided four Years only, dying in 1320, when

Reginald Asserius, the Pope's Legate, was put in by the Pope, against the Consent of the King, and *Walter*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was consecrated by the Bishop of *London*, at St. *Albans*, but lived two Years only after, and

John Stratford, Doctor of Civil Laws, obtained this See. He presided in it ten Years, and was four Years of it Chancellor of *England*, and then was removed to *Canterbury*, whereupon

Adam de Orlton or *Torlton*, a Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, and Native of *Hereford*, and first Bishop of that See, was removed hither. He joined with Queen *Isabel* against her Husband, King *Edward* II. and was the Adviser of her to put him to Death, when she had got him in her Power, which she consenting to, he effected by this dubious Order, *Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est*, sent to his Keepers. He sate eleven Years, and died *July* 18, 1345, and

William Edendon was consecrated into his Place. He was Treasurer of *England* in 1350, and being elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, refused it, saying, 'The Rack in-'deed stood higher, but the Manger was 'not so deep;' intimating, That the Honour indeed was greater, but Revenue less. He began the Nave of the Church, but lived not to finish it. He also erected a Monastery for the Monks, called *Bon Homes* at *Edmeden*, being the Place of his Nativity, and dying in 1366, he was buried in the Cathedral under an Alabaster Monument. He left his Palace and the Farms belonging to his See so ruinous, that his Successor recovered 1662 *l.* 10 *s.* for Dilapidations, besides the Stock he left on them, which was 1556 Oxen, 4717 Wethers, 3251 Sheep and Lambs.

William Wickam was chosen into his See by the Monks, at the earnest Request of King *Edward* III. his Master, in whose Favour he had so much increased before, that he had Loads of Preferments heaped on him by almost all sorts of Persons, for he was Rector and Dean of St. *Martin*'s College in *London*, Prebendary of *Litchfield*, Archdeacon successively of *Lincoln*, *Northampton* and *Buckingham*, Dean of *Wells*, and had twelve Prebends, besides several other Cures. He was consecrated Bishop of *Winchester*, *Anno* 1367, and soon after made Chancellor, yea, the King growing old, he managed all the Matters in the Kingdom: But the King's great Confidence in him, procured him many Enemies, who being headed by *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, laid heavy Crimes to his Charge, and procured *William Shipwith*, Lord Chief Justice, to condemn him as guilty, and so the Temporalties of his Bishoprick were sequestred. But the Bishop trusting to his Innocence, bore up bravely against this Storm, and by the Help of Mrs. *Alice Pierce*, the King's Miss, whom he made his Friend with a Sum of Money, obtained the King's Favour, and a Restoration to his See, to which when he returned, he was received with wonderful Joy. The Duke of *Lancaster*, after King *Edward*'s Death, began to revive the Accusations against the Bishop, which were drawn up under seven Heads: 1. That he had embezilled the King's Treasure, and forced him to oppress his Subjects to supply his Wants. 2. That he confiscated the Estates of *Matthew Gurney*, *Thomas Fogge*, and other brave Soldiers, to the great Discouragement of the Army. 3. That being President of the Privy-Council, he had sent home the *French* Hostages, without the Advice of Parliament, for his own Gain and Advantage. 4. That *Ponthieu* was lost by his Advice, because he perswaded the King that the *French* would not attempt to take it. 5th and 6th, That he had converted the Fines due to the King from one *Rawlins* and *Kirkton*, to his own Use. 7. When Dr. *Barnet*, Bishop of *Ely*, was Treasurer, he took 10,000 Marks out of the Treasury, and having kept it three Years, and more,

Digitized by Google

returned only 4500 Marks, whereas above as much more was due. All these Accusations he so clearly wiped off from himself, that the Parliament acquitted him, and King *Richard* II. who succeeded *Ed.* III. by the Advice of his Lords, pardoned all Faults, true or false. The Bishop being thus settled in quiet, sets himself to advance Acts of Piety and Charity; and he built *New-College* in *Oxford*, for a Warden and seventy Fellows, &c. *Winchester*-College, for the Education of poor Children, whom he established a Maintenance for, to be sent to his College at *Oxford*; and the Nave of the Cathedral, and all the western End, where his Statue is placed, in a Nich over the great Window, and procured many Privileges for it. He expended near twenty thousand Marks in repairing the Houses belonging to the See, and 2000 Pounds in releasing insolvent Debtors. He erected Bridges, and repaired the Highways, not only between *London* and *Winchester*, but from *Chelmsford* in *Essex* to *London*, and many other Places. He forgave the Clergy two thousand Marks due to him, and released his Tenants from an Arrear of 520 Pounds, besides what he paid for them in their Capitation-Tax, three Times. He erected a Chantry at *Southwick* for five Priests, maintained twenty-four poor People in his Family, built himself a Monument in the Nave of the Cathedral, and dying, gave away in Legacies 6270 *l.* which was left in ready Cash in his Treasury. He was eighty Years old at his Death, which happened *Septemb.* 1404. And was succeeded by

Henry Beaufort, Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by the Lady *Katherine Swinford*, Half-Brother of *Hen.* IV. afterward King of *England*; he was first made Bishop of *Lincoln*, when he was also Chancellor of *Oxford*; and upon *William Wickham*'s Death, removed to *Winchester*, and soon after created Cardinal of St. *Eusebius*, by Pope *Martin*. He was very sparing, not to say covetous, and gathered such great Wealth, that he was called *The Rich Cardinal*, yet did not grudge to expend great Part of it in good Services, *viz.* to save the lesser Monasteries from being seized by King *Henry* V. he lent him 20000 Pounds. He went Legate into *Hungary* to reduce that People, at a great Charge, and built an Hospital near St. *Cross* at *Winchester*, and endowed it with Lands of the yearly Value of 1581 *l.* to maintain a Master, two Chaplains, thirty-five poor Men, and three Women to attend on them sick and well; and left Legacies of Plate and Jewels to almost all the Cathedrals in *England*, but most to that of *Wells*. He died *April* 11, 1447, having sate forty-three Years. He lies in a stately raised Tomb in the Space above the High Altar.

William Wayneflete was his Successor. He was preferred to this See from the Mastership of *Eaton* College, and soon after made Chancellor by King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1449. He was a great Man, and full of good Deeds, tho' living in the troublous Times of the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, he could not effect his charitable Intentions as he would. He never would desert his Master's Cause, but when he was conquered, was imprisoned, and there died. In his prosperous Estate he built and endowed *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, (a Foundation hardly to be matched in the Christian World, either in the Revenues or Fabrick,) and the Hall adjoining. He lived to see the Family of *Lancaster* restored to the Crown in King *Henry* VII. and died *August* 11, 1486, when he had sate thirty-nine Years. He lies buried in a fair Monument in the Space above the Altar. To him succeeded

Peter Courtney, Son of Sir *Philip Courtney* of *Powderham*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* in 1477, and removed to this See about eleven Years after. He built the Tower of *Exeter* Cathedral, and put in it a Bell of that great Weight, that it cannot be rung, but by many Men and a double Wheel. He died *September* 22, 1492, and left this See to

Thomas Langton, who after a Vacancy of a Year, was translated from *Salisbury* hither; where, when he had sate seven Years, and was elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he died of the Plague in 1500. He built a fair Chapel on the South-Side of the Cathedral, where he lies buried in a noble Tomb. He gave a large gilt Cup to *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, which weighed sixty-seven

Digitized by Google

seven Ounces, and on it caused to be engraved, *Qui alienârit Anathema sit, i. e.* Cursed is he that selleth me.

Richard Fox, a Doctor of Laws, succeeded him. He was very instrumental in raising King *Henry* VII. to the Throne, and was after employed by that Prince in the highest Offices of the Kingdom, being made by him Keeper of the Privy-Seal, chief Secretary of State, a Privy Councellor, a Plenipotentiary to make a Peace with *Scotland*, and last of all, Bishop of *Exeter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Durham*, and at length settled here. He covered the Choir, Presbytery and Iles, with a fair Vault of Stone, on which his Arms are cut in several Places, and new glazed the Windows, which gave it the Beauty in which it now appears. He was blind in his old Age for some *Years*, but desiring to make Friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness, he built *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*, and endowed it with Lands of the yearly Value of 401 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a President, twenty-nine Fellows, ten Scholars, and other Officers, as also two Schools for the Education of Children at *Taunton* and *Grantham*. He died *Anno* 1528, when he had presided twenty-seven Years, and was buried in this Church, in the Chapel erected for that End, and to him succeeded

Thomas Wolsey, who being K. *Henry* VIII.'s Favourite, was first made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and then Archbishop of *York* and Cardinal, *Anno* 1515; to maintain which Grandure, he held first the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, then of *Durham*, and lastly this of *Winchester in Commendam*, but enjoyed it not quite a Year, dying *November* 29, 1530, and

Stephen Gardiner, after a Vacancy of near four Years, was preferred to it, from being Master of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, by King *Henry* VIII. He was deprived by King *Edward* VI. for opposing the Reformation, and was kept in Prison all his Reign; but being freed by Queen *Mary*'s Accession to the Throne, he, like an enraged hungry Lion coming from his Den, not only destroyed many good Men in the *Smithfield*-Flames, but had put Queen *Elizabeth* to Death, had not Queen *Mary* been invincible in her Love to her Sister; and God by his Grace kept that Blessed Queen so constant to the reformed Doctrines, that neither Fear nor Friendship could draw her from it, and so made her the Instrument of establishing them and us; and may they ever continue so, notwithstanding the Fury of Enemies, and Falshood of Brethren may seem to threaten a Change. He was doubtless a learned Man, tho' he had a Zeal without Knowledge or Mercy, and dying *November* 12, 1555, was buried in his Cathedral at *Winchester*. His Monument was much abused in the Times of the late Rebellion, as tho' they would persecute the Persecutor. He was succeeded in this See by *John Poynet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Rochester*, in the Time of his Deprivation, but at his Death by

John White, who having been Warden of *Winchester* College, and from thence raised to the See of *Lincoln*, was translated to *Winchester*, upon Condition, that he should pay Cardinal *Pole* (who had complained that the Revenues of the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* were not sufficient to maintain his Dignity) a thousand Pounds a Year; but upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne, which happened within three Years, he was deprived, because he withstood the Reformation. He retired to *South-Warnborough* in this County, and dying there in 1559, was buried in this Cathedral, and

Robert Horn, Dean of *Durham*, in K. *Edward* VI.'s Days, who had lived in Banishment all Queen *Mary*'s Reign in *Germany*, was consecrated Bishop of *Winchester*. He sate twenty Years, and dying at his Palace in *Southwark*, was buried in his Church near the Pulpit, under a Marble Monument, *June* 1, 1570, and was succeeded by

John Watson, against his own Inclinations, whom the Queen committed this See particularly to the Care of. He had been a Prebendary and Dean of this Church, and was at length consecrated Bishop of it, *Septemb.* 18, 1580. He was a very pious and charitable Prelate, but enjoyed this See but three Years, and dying *January* 23, 1583, *etat. suæ* 63, was buried in this Church, and had for his Successor

Digitized by Google

Thomas Cowper, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who was tranſlated hither, *Anno* 1584, and ſate ten Years. He was a Perſon of eminent Learning and Piety, and having been the Author of the Dictionary, called *Theſaurus Linguæ Romanæ & Britannicæ*, was ſo much eſteemed by Queen *Elizabeth*, that ſhe made it her Buſineſs to raiſe him to the higheſt Preferments in the Church.

William Wickham, Prebend of *Windſor*, and Dean of *Lincoln*, obtained his Biſhoprick, both at *Lincoln* and here. He was conſecrated *March* 1595, and died of the Stone the 12th of *June* following, and was ſucceeded by

William Day, Brother of Dr. *George Day*, who was Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and died ſo in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. He was then ſtudying at *Cambridge* in *King*'s College, and 'tis ſaid, being in Want of Books and ſome Neceſſaries, begged a Supply of Money from the Biſhop, who knowing that he was averſe to Popery, denied him, ſaying, That it was not juſt to ſupport an Enemy of the Church out of her Goods, and ſo gave him nothing: He nevertheleſs grew eminent, was made Dean of *Windſor*, and from thence raiſed to this See, *Jan.* 25, 1595, but enjoyed it almoſt as ſhort a Time as Dr. *Wickham*, his Predeceſſor, dying in *September* following.

Thomas Bilſon, Doctor of Divinity, Warden of *Wincheſter* College, obtained his See, being tranſlated hither from *Worceſter*. He was conſecrated *June* 13, 1596, and being a very wiſe, learned and grave Man, was made of the Privy Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, which, as it is a Proof of his Wiſdom, ſo his Sermons and large Treatiſes about Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, are of his Learning. He was twenty Years Biſhop of this See. He was buried in *Weſtminſter*-Abbey, and had for his Succeſſor

James Montacute, Dean of the Chapel to King *James* I. who being conſecrated, *Anno* 1617, ſate but one Year. He lies buried in St. *Peter*'s Church at *Bath*, under an high Monument, and left his See to

Lancelot Andrews, Doctor of Divinity, who having been before Biſhop, firſt of *Chicheſter*, then of *Ely*, was alſo made Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel, and conſecrated Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in 1618. He was the moſt celebrated Preacher of his Time, ſo much admired for his Eloquence that Way, by King *Charles* I. that he particularly commanded Dr. *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*, and Dr. *Buckeridge*, then Biſhop of *Ely*, to collect all his Sermons that were perfect, and have them printed, which amounted to a large Volume: Nor was his Rhetorick more excellent in explaining than his Zeal in defending the Proteſtant Doctrine, as his *Latin* Treatiſes, entitled, *Ad Cardinalis Bellarmini Apologiam Reſponſio, Tortura Torti, &c.* are a ſufficient Proof of. He was Biſhop here ten Years, and then by Death gave Place to

Richard Neal, Dean of *Weſtminſter* and Biſhop of *Durham*, who was created, *Anno* 1628. He continued but four Years, or thereabouts, in this See, and then was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, where he died in 1641. After him

Walter Curle obtained it. He was made Prelate of the Garter, and Lord Almoner, ſoon after his Conſecration, which happened in 1632. He was ejected by the Anti-Epiſcopal Party in the Parliament, and died before the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when

Brian Duppa, Doctor of Divinity, who having been Tutor to his Majeſty, when he was Prince of *Wales*, was before the Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, made Biſhop, firſt of *Chicheſter*, and then Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and ſurviving thoſe Times of Anarchy, both in Church and State, was reſtored to the latter, and ſoon after tranſlated hither, but enjoyed it but two Years, dying in 1662, when

George Morley, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, was raiſed to this See. He was made Biſhop of *Worceſter* at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and tranſlated to *Wincheſter* at the Death of Dr. *Duppa*. He was Prelate of the Garter, and ſate here twenty two Years. He lies buried in a Vault near the Quire.

Peter Mews, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him, *Anno* 1684. He had been Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, and from thence preferred to the Dioceſe of *Bath* and *Wells*, to which he was conſecrated, *February* 9, 1672, and from which he

Digitized by Google

he was translated to this Bishoprick, and confirmed in it, *November* 22, 1684. He enjoyed this See twenty-two Years, and dying, was buried in this Cathedral, and was succeeded by

Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* Bar. who having been consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, *November* 8, 1685, in which See, while he remained, he was one of the seven Bishops who made that noble stand against the Torrent of Popery that was coming in upon this Nation, by King *James* II. and was thereupon put into the Tower; but at the Prince of *Orange*'s Arrival released, and afterward, by that Prince, when made King of *England*, raised to the See of *Exeter*, and confirmed in *April* 23, 1689, from whence he was translated to this See. He is now living, and has the Character of a noble and hospitable Prelate.

This Diocese contained the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, and *Isle of Wight*, and the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*, were added by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Bishops are Chancellors to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelates of the Garter. The Bishoprick has 600 Parishes in it, governed by the Archdeacons of *Winchester* and *Surrey*, the Dean, or Commissary of *Jersey* and Presbytery of *Guernsey*, after the Fashion of *Geneva*.

The Monasteries of this County.

Winchester, the Cathedral was erected by King *Kenwalch*, and endowed by him, as is abovementioned, and other Royal Benefactors, as King *Ina*; *Ethelardus*, King of the *West Saxons*; *Egbert*, King of all *England*, who lies buried here. King *Alured*, who built a new Monastery with the Yard of the Cathedral, and endowing it with sufficient Possessions, gave the Government of it to St. *Grimbaldus*; King *Edward*, his Son and Successor; King *Ethelstan*, this Son; King *Edred*, his Brother, King *Edgar*, Q. *Emma*, who having performed her Purgation by the *Ordel*, gave nine Manors to this Church; and Bishop *Elmar*, all whose Gifts were confirmed by King *Edward* the Confessor, *Anno* 1059, and by Pope *Innocent*, who moreover granted to it divers Privileges, as not to pay any Tithes for their Land of Cattle in their own Hands, to celebrate divine Offices in the Time of an Interdict, with a low Voice, *&c.* Secular Canons were at first placed in this Church, but Bishop *Ethelwold* having been Abbot of *Abingdon*, was very zealous for a Monastick Life, and by the Assistance of King *Edgar*, expelled the Secular Clergy, and put in Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*. This Monastery, at the Dissolution, was valued at 1507 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum*.

Here was also in this City a Nunnery dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Edburge*, which begun to be built by Queen *Alswitha*, Wife of King *Alfred*, about *Anno* 903, and was compleated by her Son, King *Edward* the Elder. The Nuns were of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and endowed with a Revenue, valued at the Dissolution, at 179 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum*.

Here was also an House of *Carmelite* Friars, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, built and endowed by *Peter of Winchester*, Parson of St. *Helen*'s in this City, *Anno* 1278, 29 *Hen.* III. Speed tells us, who also mentions three other small Monasteries, *viz.* of *Augustine* Friars, dedicated to St. *Augustine*; of *Franciscan* Friars, dedicated to St. *Francis*, and built by King *Henry* III. and *Dominicans*, dedicated to St. *Dominick*, and built by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of this See in King *John*'s Reign, as Bishop *Godwin* testifies in his Life.

Here was also a Chapel founded by *John de Pontissara*, Bishop of *Winchester*, dedicated to St. *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the King of *Hungary*, and built before the Gate of his Castle of *Wolvesey*, for one Provost and six Clerks, of which last three to be Deacons and three Subdeacons, and all to go by the Name of Chaplains. The Bishop of *Winchester* was to supply all Vacancies, and the Clerks to have their Board with the Provost, and all to live and diet in the same House. Their Rules were, That every Chaplain have a little Clerk to serve him in the Church, and in his Chamber, and none else: That they should rise at Break of Day, and repairing to their Chapel, first say the *Matins* of the Blessed Virgin with a low Voice, and then sing the *Matins* for the Day, *&c.* That their divine Offices should be celebrated according to the Use of *Sarum*; that no Woman should come into any

Part

Digitized by Google

Part of their Houſe, but the Chapel and Hall; and the Chaplains to be all ſworn to obſerve theſe Orders, and reſide perſonally. The Deed of the Foundation is dated, *Anno* 1301, 30 *Edw.* I. *Simon Fordham*, and divers others, were Benefactors to this Chapel, and gave divers Lands, Manors, and Rents to it, which were all confirmed by the Kings, *Edward* I. and II. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d. ob. per Annum.*

St. *Mary's* near *Wincheſter*, a College founded by *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who obtained a Licence of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 6. to build a College, Houſe, or Hall, for the Honour and Glory of God, and the glorious Virgin *Mary*, his Mother, and therein to eſtabliſh a *Cuſtos* or Warden, ſeventy poor Scholars, Students in Grammar, ten perpetual Chaplains, now called Fellows, three other Chaplains, three Clerks, a School-maſter, Uſher, and other Officers, which being accordingly performed, the ſame King, *Reg.* 19. granted to the ſaid College, commonly called St. *Mary's* College of *Wincheſter*, theſe farther Immunities and Privileges, *viz.* That they and all their Tenants be freed and acquitted for ever, from all *Tol*, *Geld*, *Scutage*, *&c.* and from all Taxes and Exactions whatſoever, as alſo ſhall not be obliged to grant any Penſions, Corrodies, and Maintenance to any one, at the Command of the King, or his Heirs. King *Edward* IV. alſo *Reg.* 1. confirmed to this College the alien Priory of *Andover*, in the County of *Southampton*, with all the Lands, Rents, *&c.* thereunto belonging, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, notwithſtanding the Statute of Mortmain, *&c.* or any other Reſtriction whatſoever; ſo that the Revenues were found to be at the Diſſolution, 628 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d. Dugd.* 639 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d. Speed, per Annum.*

St. *Croſſ's* near *Wincheſter*, an Hoſpital, founded by *Henry Beaufort*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Half-Brother of King *Henry* IV. who by Licence from King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 21. granted to the Maſter and Brethren of the Hoſpital of the *Holy Croſſe* near *Wincheſter*, divers Manors and Lands, *&c.* to the yearly Value of 500 *l.* for the Maintenance of two Chaplains, five and thirty poor Men and three Women, to be governed by the ſaid Maſter; but the Cardinal dying before his Foundation was compleated, King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 33. incorporated them under a Rector of their own, by the Name of *The New Alms-Houſe of Noble Poverty*, eſtabliſhed near *Wincheſter*, by *Henry*, Cardinal of *England*, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Son of *John*, late Duke of *Lancaſter*, of noble Memory, with a Grant of a Common Seal, and Power to purchaſe, *&c.* The Hoſpital or College of St. *John de Fotheringbridge* was given to it, of which Houſe the ancient Cuſtom was by the firſt Foundation, to dine an hundred Poor every Day, if ſo many came. Valued at 84 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum, Dugd.* 184 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d. Speed.*

Southampton, an Hoſpital here called *Domus Dei*, founded and endowed by *Philippa*, Queen of King *Edward* III. with divers Poſſeſſions, for the Maintenance of a *Cuſtos* and ſeveral poor Men and Women, beſides ſome Scholars: *Gervaſe de Hampton*, *Margaret de Redworth*, and many others, gave divers Lands, *&c.* to this Hoſpital, all whoſe Gifts were recited and confirmed by King *Edward* III. The Patronage of this Hoſpital was in that King, who gave it to the Provoſt and Scholars of *Queen's-Hall* in *Oxford*, and to their Succeſſors for ever. He alſo granted to the *Cuſtos*, Scholars, Brothers and Siſters of that Hoſpital, and their Succeſſors, the alien Priory of *Sherburn* in the County of *Southampton*, with all its Lands, *&c.* with this Privilege, to be freed from all Taxes and Tollages for ever. *Richard*, Duke of *York*, the Father, and *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, the Grandfather of that King, are in the ſaid Grant alledged to be buried in this Hoſpital. Value 16 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d. ob. per Annum.*

Here alſo was a Monaſtery of *Franciſcan* Friars, founded by King *Henry* VII. and dedicated to St. *Mary*. *Speed.*

St. *Denys* near *Southampton*, a Priory of Canons Regular, founded by King *Henry* I. and endowed with conſiderable Revenues by King *Henry* II. King *Stephen*, K. *Richard* I. *Humphrey de Bohun*, *&c.* Valued at 80 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum, Dugd.* 91 *l.* 9 *s. Speed.*

Apledurcomb in the *Iſle of Wight*, a Cell to the Abbey of *Mont-burgh* in *Normandy*. It was founded and endowed by *Nicholas Spenſer*, and *Margery* his Wife; and conſiſting only of a Prior and two Monks, they were removed

Digitized by Google

removed by the Command of King *Edward* III. to a more inland Habitation, first to the Abbey of *Hyde*, and after that, *Reg.* 13. to *Salisbury*

Beddesley, a Preceptory of the Knights-Templars, but at their Suppression given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*. Valued at 118 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum*, *Speed*.

Beau-lieu, or *de Bello Loco*, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, built upon this Occasion. King John being offended with that Order in *England*, divers of their Abbots came to him to reconcile themselves, but he caused them to be trodden under his Horses Feet; for which Action, being terrified in a Dream, he resolved to build an Abbey at this Place in *New-Forest*, for thirty Monks of that Order; and for that End gave out of his Treasury one hundred Marks, and wrote his Letters to all the Abbots of that Order, to help towards the Building of it, out of their several Stocks. Valued at the Dissolution, at 326 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* ½. *Dugd.* 428 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. Speed, per Annum.*

Basingstoke, an Hospital, founded by King *Henry* III. *ad sustentationem Ministrorum Altaris Christi*, *i. e.* for the Maintenance of the Ministers that serve at the Altar of Christ.

Andover, a Cell of *Benedictine* Monks belonging to the Abbey of St. *Florence* at *Saumur*. King *William* the Conqueror (as the Words of the Deed may imply, *Willielmus Rex, qui armis Anglicam terram sibi subjugavit*) gave the Church of *Andover*, with all the Lands and Revenues to the same belonging, to St. *Florence*; and King *Edward* II. confirmed the same in the eighth Year of his Reign.

Brewere, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, St. *Mary* and St. *Michael*, founded and endowed by *Baldwin*, Earl of *Rivers* and *Devonshire*. Divers Lands, &c. in the Parish of *Hurdelle* in this County belonged to it, as also the Manor of *Rockford* in this County, which was sold by Order of the Lord Protector in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, to make the Exchange of Lands between Sir *Thomas Heneage* Knt. and the King, equal. Valued at the Suppression, at 200 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* ob. *per Annum*, *Speed*.

Carisbrook in the *Isle of Wight*, an Abbey of black Monks, founded by *William Fitz-Osborn*, Marshal to *William* the Conqueror, who took the *Isle of Wight* at the same Time as his Master gained *England*. His Heir was *Baldwin*, Earl of *Exeter*, who granted all the Churches and Tithes to the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Lyre* in *Normandy*, to which this House then became a Cell. King *Henry* II. confirmed the several Possessions given those Monks.

Hyde, otherwise called *The New Monastery* at *Winchester*, an Abbey of *Benedictines*, designed to be built by King *Elfred*, but he dying before he began it, his Son, King *Edward*, fulfilled his Purpose, and placed Secular Canons in it, under the Rule of holy *Grimbaldus*. These Canons, after sixty Years Continuance, were turned out, to give place to Monks, *Anno* 964, by *Athelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and the College changed in a Monastery, the Abbots being honoured with a Mitre, and allowed a Place in Parliament among the Peers. It was at first built near the Cathedral, but upon the Account of several Inconveniencies, removed to *Hyde*. The Benefactors to this House being many Kings, *viz. Athelstan*, *Edmund*, *Edred*, *Edgar*, (who expelled the Canons, and placed Monks here) *Edmund Ironside*, *Edward* the Confessor, *William* the Conqueror, *Henry* I. Queen *Maud*, *&c.* the Revenues were great, which made it subject to the greater Misfortunes; for *William* the Conqueror seized all the Revenues, and kept them two Years, because the Abbot and twelve of his Monks were taken in Arms against him; and *Henry de Blois*, Bishop of *Winchester*, so oppressed them, that thirty Monks out of the forty left the House to escape his Hands, and avoid consenting to his Extortion. To this Monastery belonged divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, Rents, Reversions and Services, lying and being in *Slansted* in this County, in the Occupation of divers Tenants, holding them by Copy of Court-Roll, which being in the Possession of King *Henry* VIII. after the Dissolution, he exchanged them, *Reg.* 38. with Sir *Ralph Sadler*, for other Lands. Valued at 865 *l.* 18 *s.* and ½. *per Annum.*

Latley, a *Cistercian* Abbey, founded by King *Henry* III. who endowed it with Lands,

Reg.

Digitized by Google

Reg. 35. It was also called *Locus St. Edwardi*. Valued at 100 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum, Dugd.*

Montesfont, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, founded and endowed by *Ranulf de Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham*, for the Maintenance of four Monks, which was afterwards enlarged by divers Benefactors, as *Richard de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*, *William de Bruere*, who gave his Manor of *Morton*, and divers other Lands for their Apparel, and *Peter de Rovallis*, commonly called *The Holy Man in the Wall*; Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Edward* I. gave to this House divers Possessions for an Anniversary, and for daily Alms to seven poor Widows, *&c.* *Margery de la Ferte* or *Feritate*, Daughter of *William Bruere* aforesaid, and Coheir of *William* her Brother, confirmed her Father's Gifts, and King *John* confirmed all the Possessions of these Canons, *Reg.* 6. Valued at 124 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d. ob. Dug.* 167 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d. ob. Speed. Godw.*

Portsmouth, a College and Hospital, founded and endowed by *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of *Winchester*. Valued at the Dissolution, at 33 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d. ob. per Annum, Speed. Godw.*

Quarrer or *Quarrera*, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, built and endowed, as is abovementioned, by *Baldwin de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*: *Richard*, Earl of *Exeter*, Son of *Baldwin*, confirmed to God, the Holy Virgin, and *Gaufridus*, Abbot of *Savigny*, (to which Abbey it was made a Cell) this House and divers Lands and Revenues given by his Father, adding others to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother. *Henry Fitz-Empresse*, who writ himself Son of the Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Anjou*, *Engelgerius de Bohun*, and *William de Vernon*, Earl of *Devon*, were Benefactors to this House. Valued at the Suppression, at 134 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d. Dugd.* 184 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d. Speed, per Annum.*

Rumsey, a *Benedictine* Monastery, built by King *Edward* the Elder, for Monks, but changed into a Nunnery by King *Edgar*, his Grandson, who placed those religious Women there, under the Government of *Merwina* their Abbess, *A. D.* 907. He confirmed and enlarged the Endowments of his Grandfather, which were farther increased and again confirmed by King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I. together with all their Liberties. After the Dissolution of this Abbey, divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, with the Appurtenances lying in the same Parish, and formerly belonging to it, were among other Lands given by King *Edward* VI. to his Uncle, *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, then Lord High Admiral of *England*. In this Abbey were buried King *Edward*, and his Son *Alfred*, and St. *Eadburga* the Founder's Daughter. Valued at 395 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d. ob. Dugd.* 528 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. ob. per Annum, Speed.*

Selebum, a Monastery for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, founded by *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and endowed by him with divers Lands and Charities, allowing to the Vicars of them sufficient Maintenance. The Presentation of the Vicarages to belong to the Prior and Canons. Valued at 337 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. ob. per Annum, Godw.*

Sherburn, a *Benedictine* Priory, founded by *Henry de Portu* or *Port*, who gave this Church to the West Part of the Town, and divers other Revenues to God, and St. *Vigor Cerasius*, which his Descendants confirmed to the Monks here. This being an alien Priory, was seized into King *Henry* V.'s Hands by Act of Parliament, and so remained, till King *Edward* IV. gave it to the Hospital of St. *Julian* or *Domus Dei*, at *Southampton*, *Reg.* 1. the Custody of which King *Edward* III. had before given to *Queen*'s College in *Oxford*.

Southwite, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, founded and endowed with divers Lands, by King *Henry* I who granted them not only a Freedom from Taxes, and all other Exactions, but all sorts of Liberties; as not to be impleaded for any Matter, but in the Presence of himself, or his Heirs, *&c.* The Manor and Parsonage of this Town, valued at 60 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* besides the Salary of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* paid out of it yearly to the Curate, belonged to it, and was after the Dissolution exchanged with the Lord Chancellor, Sir *Thomas Wriothesley*, by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. for other Lands. Valued at 257 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d. Dug.* 314 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d. ob. Speed, per Annum.*

Titchfield, an Abbey of Monks, called *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Peter de Rupibus*,

Digitized by Google

lm, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, upon the Manor of *Tichefend*, by the Grant of King *Henry* III. to whom it belonged. He endowed it with ſeveral Lands and Revenues, and the King granted to the Monks very great Liberties in the ſaid Manor and their Lands; as to be free from Tolls, Suit of Foreſt-Courts, Lawing of Dogs, *&c. Eva de Clinton*, *Reginald de Albemara*, *Baldwin de Ripariis*, Lord of the *Iſle of Wight*, *Gilbert de Manſel*, and *Peter de Sakemund*, were great Benefactors to this Abbey: This laſt gave certain Lands in *Ingeyme*, to hold of the chief Lord by half a Knights-Fee, and of himſelf and his Heirs by a Pair of Spurs, or 3 *d.* to be paid at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. All theſe Gifts were confirmed to this Houſe by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 11. The Abbot of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropſhire*, founded by the ſame Biſhop, was the Viſitor of this Abbey, and *John Pewl*, Abbot, viſited in 1420, and took an Inventory of all their Goods and Stock, which is ſet down at large in the *Monaſticon*. Valued at 249 *l.* 16 *l.* 1 *d.* *Dug.* 280 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* *ob.* *Speed*, *per Annum*. *Godw.*

Twynham or *Twinhambourn*. There were Secular Canons in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, in *Chriſt-Church* at *Twynham*. *Ralph Flambard*, a great Favourite of King *William Rufus*'s, and afterward Biſhop of *Durham*, was Dean of this Church. He built it new, and changed the Name of *Trinity* to that of *Chriſt*. *Richard de Redvers*, who was made Earl of *Devon*, and had the *Iſle of Wight* given him by King *Henry* I. with the Inheritance of *Twinham*, endowed it with certain Lands in the *Iſle of Wight*. *Baldwin de Redvers* confirmed the Eſtate given by his Father, and introducing Canons Regular into the Church, granted them large Privileges, and his Son *Richard* allowed them farther the free Election of their Prior, and confirmed all their Poſſeſſions, yet the Seculars, by the Order of *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Hilary*, Dean of *Chriſt Church*, were to enjoy their Prebends as long as they lived, and after their Deceaſe their Lands and Revenues were to be for the Uſe of the Prior and Canons Regular only. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 312 *l.* 7 *s.* *per Annum*, *Dug.* 544 *l.* 6 *s.* *per Annum*, *Speed*.

Warwell or *Wherwell*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by Queen *Elfrida*, Wife to King *Edgar*, in Honour of the *Holy Croſs*, to expiate for the Sin of that King, who had ſlain her firſt Husband, Earl *Ethelwold*, as he was hunting in *Warewell* Wood, that he might gain her for his Wife, whom that Earl had beguiled him of. *Ethelred*, Son and Succeſſor to the ſaid King *Edgar*, endowed this Houſe with other Lands, in 1002. To this Abbey there was a Penſion yearly paid out of the Parſonage of *Middleton*, in the Hundred of *Andover* in this County, which, after the Diſſolution, was ſold by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. to *Stephen Herward* and *Lawrence Tenant*. Pope *Gregory* IX. confirmed to the Abbeſs and Nuns of *Wherwell*, all their Lands, Tithes, and Churches, that they then had, or for the Future ſhould obtain, and exempted them from paying Tithe of their own Cattle; allowing them alſo the Privilege to receive and retain Women at their own Diſpoſal, to elect their Abbeſs, have a free Burying-place, and celebrate Divine Service privately in the Time of a general Interdict. His Bull is dated, *Anno* 1228. Value 339 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* *per Annum*, *Dug.* 403 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* *Speed*.

Wintney, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built and endowed by *Richard*, the Son of *Richard de Hereard*, with divers Lands, which King *Edward* I. confirmed. It was dedicated to GOD, the Virgin, and St. *Mary Magdalene*. Valued at 43 *l.* 3 *s.* *Dug.* 59 *l.* 1 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed*, who farther tells us, that here was a College dedicated to St. *Elizabeth*. Valued at 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, and an Hoſpital built by *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, and dedicated to the *Holy Croſs*. Valued at 84 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* *per Annum*.

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

MR. *John Philpot*, Archdeacon of *Wincheſter*, who had alſo a Living in that Dioceſe; he was the Son of Sir *Peter Philpot* Knt. of this County, brought up in *New College* in *Oxford*, where he ſtudied the Civil Law ſix or ſeven Years. He travelled into *Italy* and ſome other foreign Parts, and was accuſed by a *Franciſcan* Friar at *Padua*, of Hereſy, but eſcaping from thence, he got over into *England*, where Dr. *Gardiner*, Biſhop

Digitized by Google

ſhop of *Wincheſter*, preferred him to a Living, and Dr. *Poynet*, who enjoyed that See during *Gardiner*'s Suſpenſion in King *Edward*'s Days, made him Archdeacon. He had divers Conteſts with Biſhop *Gardiner*, while he lay in Priſon in King *Edward*'s Days, and after Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, he was one of thoſe, who in the Convocation called by that Queen, on purpoſe to diſpute the Points in difference between the Church of *Rome* and the Proteſtants, valiantly maintained the pure Doctrines of the Goſpel. Liberty of Speech was promiſed at that Meeting, but he was not long after taken up, for what he had aſſerted there, and carried before Biſhop *Gardiner*, his Dioceſan (tho' then preferred to be Lord Chancellor) who having examined him, ſent him to *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, and other Commiſſioners, who committed him to Priſon. He lay a Year and half in the *Marſhalſea*; and at length was removed to the Biſhop of *London*'s Coal-houſe, from whence he was brought thirteen or fourteen Times to his Examination, chiefly about the true Church and Nature of the Sacrament, in which, becauſe he would not affirm the Church of *Rome* to be the true Catholick and Apoſtolick Church, nor the Sacrament the real Body and Blood of Chriſt, he was condemned for Hereſy, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *December* 18, 1555.

Thomas Bembridge, a Gentleman, ſingle and unmarried, of the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*; tho' he having a plentiful Eſtate, might have lived in Eaſe and Pleaſure, and not intermeddling with the Controverſies then on Foot, might have paſſed his Days ſecurely; yet being zealous for the pure Doctrines of the Goſpel, could not forbear maintaining and defending them againſt the Superſtitions of thoſe Times, as he thought his Duty to God obliged him. His Zeal provoked his Adverſaries to have Recourſe to their uſual Engine, Perſecution, and thereupon apprehending him, carried him before Dr. *White*, then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to be examined, where he aſſerted, 'That 'Baptiſm, as it was then adminiſtred, did 'not agree to the Apoſtolick Inſtitution; 'That the Body and Blood of Chriſt is not 'contained in the Sacrament; That Sins 'cannot be abſolved by a Prieſt, and ſo 'Confeſſion of Sins to them is not neceſ'ſary; That not the Pope, but the Devil, 'was the Head of their Church; That he 'did not believe Purgatory, nor own Ma'trimony to be a Sacrament, but a ſacred 'Order.' Theſe anſwers were all judged Heretical, and Sentence paſſed on him, that he ſhould be burnt, which was accordingly intended to have been executed, *July* 19, 1558, but being in the Flames, he declared, he would recant, and ſo was reſcued from the Fire by his Friends, who deſired his Life, yet was again committed to Priſon, where, upon ſerious Reflection, he was very ſorry for what he had done, and wrote a Letter to Dr. *Seaton*, that he would not ſtand to his Recantation, whereupon he was the next Week brought again to the Stake, and there, thro' the Cruelty of his Enemies, broiled rather than burnt to Death.

N. B. That tho' Biſhop *Gardiner* was the moſt violent Perſecutor of his Time, yet reſiding uſually at *London*, as Lord Chancellor, his Dioceſe eſcaped his Fury, and *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, was made the butcherly Executioner of his Cruelty to the Proteſtants.

DIVINES *of* EMINENCY, *born, or flouriſhing in this County.*

William of *Wickham*, the celebrated Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

John Ruſſel, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was born in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh *Wincheſter*: Sir *Thomas More* wonderfully extols his Learning.

William Warham, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, deſcended of an ancient and noble Family in this County, as Biſhop *Godwin*, in *Vitâ*, teſtifies.

Dr.

Digitized by Google

Dr. *Sherburn*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, a great Benefactor to his Church.

Dr. *White*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Dr. *Bilſon*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Dr. *Cotton*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*.

Dr. *Lake*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, was born at *Southampton*. He was a Prelate more eminent for his Virtue than Dignity; Brother of Sir *Tho. Lake* beforementioned.

Samfrid, ſurnamed *Doctor Eximius*, flouriſhed at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 960.

William of Alton, a *Dominican* Friar, who wrote in *Edward* III's Time, and aſſerted that the Virgin *Mary* was tainted with original Corruption, was born, or lived long in Repute at *Alton*, from whence he took his Name.

Friar *Pitts*, famous in foreign Parts in King *James* I.'s Time, was born near *Alton*: He was the Jeſuit *Sanders*'s Nephew, and died Biſhop of *Verdun*.

John, ſurnamed *Of Baſingſtoke*, was born at the Town ſo called: He was a great Scholar and Author in his Time. He wrote a *Greek* Grammar, and is reputed the Reſtorer of that Tongue in *England*. *Matthew Paris* ſays of him, that he was *Vir in trivio & quadrivio ad plenum eruditus*. He flouriſhed about *Anno* 1250.

Richard White, a *Romiſh* Exile, and *Regius* Profeſſor at *Doway*, was born at *Baſingſtoke*. He lived in King *James* I.'s Reign, and wrote an Hiſtory of *Britain*, often quoted by the learned Mr. *Selden*, who would not have regarded it, unleſs of great worth.

Dr. *Thomas James*, that eminent Antiquary, and firſt Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library, choſen to that Office by Sir *Tho. Bodley* Knt. himſelf, was born in the *Iſle of Wight*, Mr. *Camden*, who was cotemporary with him, gives him this Character:

'*Thomas James*, *Oxonienſis*, *Vir Eruditus* '& *verè* ΦΙΛΟΒΙΒΛΟΣ *ſe totum literis*, & '*libris involvit*, & *jam publici boni ſtudio* '*in Angliæ Bibliothecis excutiendis* (*Deus opus* '*ſuum ſecundet*) *id molitur*, *quod Reipublicæ* '*literariæ imprimis erit uſus*. Brit. in Mon-'mouth.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS *erected in this County.*

Alton, where is a School for forty Boys and twenty Girls, who are taught to read, write, and caſt Accompt, and the Girls learn alſo to ſew, knit, &c.

Ampert, where is a School for about thirty poor Children.

Andover, where ſeveral poor Children are taught, at the Charge of ſome private Perſons.

Baſingſtoke, where is a School for twelve Children, maintained by the *Skinners* Company in *London*: and another School for twenty four Girls, clothed and taught at the Expence of a Lady of Quality.

Biſhops Waltham, where are twelve Boys taught to read, write, and caſt Accompt.

Broughton, where is a School for all the poor Children.

Chibolton, where are twenty-four Children put to School.

Cliddeſden, where is a School for the poor Children, endowed by Mrs. *Anne Dorrington* or *Dodington*, with 10*l.* a Year. The Maſter alſo hath a good Brick-houſe, and a convenient Piece of Ground joining to it, allowed him for his Habitation and Maintenance for the Time being.

Corhampton, where are eight poor Boys taught to read, write, and caſt Accompt.

Dummer, where is a Rent-Charge of four Pounds a Year, given for ever, for the teaching of the poor Boys of this Pariſh, and the Intereſt of 20*l.* is appropriated to the Buying of Bibles, to be given yearly to and among the Children.

Gatcomb in the *Iſle of Wight*, where is a School endowed with the Intereſt of 200*l.* left by a Clergyman born in this Town.

Godshill in the ſame Iſle, where is a School endowed, and ſubject to the Viſitation of three neighbouring Clergymen.

Digitized by Google

Hartley, whoſe Children are to be taught at *Selbourn*-School, which ſee.

Milbrooke, where is a School for eight Children, upheld by the Miniſter.

Newport in the *Iſle of Wight*, where is a School well endowed.

Newton, the Children of which Place are to be taught at *Selbourn*.

Odiham, a School erected about eleven Years ſince by a Tradeſman of the Town, who gave the Uſe of 600 *l.* for the Teaching of thirty poor Boys, who have ſince found other Benefactors to increaſe the Number.

Overwallop, the Children of which Place are all kept to School at the Charge of the Rector of the Pariſh.

Selbourn, where were three Schools erected in 1705, for the Teaching of the poor Children of this Place and *Hartley*, *Tifted*, and *Newton*, three neighbouring Pariſhes, to the Number of forty-ſix, to read, repeat their Catechiſm and ſay their Prayers: The Boys are learned alſo to write and caſt Accompts, and the Girls to ſew and knit. Fifteen of theſe Children are clothed. Theſe Schools are maintained by the Miniſter, four neighbouring Gentlemen, and four Clergymen. Here are beſides two Settlements of 4 *l. per Annum* each, for putting ſome of the ſaid Children Apprentices, and ſix of them have already been ſo diſpoſed of.

Sherburn, here is a School, but under ſome Diſcouragements.

Silcheſter, where are five poor Children taught.

Soberton and *Meon*, where twenty-four Children are taught to read.

Southampton, where is a School for thirty Boys, who are clothed; opened at *Chriſtmas* 1713, and maintained by Subſcriptions of upward of 80 *l.* a Year. The Children are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and the Church-Catechiſm.

South-Stoneham, where the Offertory has for ſome Time been applied for the Teaching of poor Children.

Tichfield, where is a School for the Teaching of twelve Boys, who are alſo clothed by a Legacy, formerly applied to the Relief of poor Widows, but now appropriated to the Support of the School.

Tifted, the Children of which Place are to be taught at *Selbourn*.

Wherwel, where all the poor Children of the Pariſh, being at this Time about twenty-four, are taught at the Charge of an Alderman of *London*.

Wincheſter, in this City there are three Schools, one for fifty Boys, and another for thirty Girls, who are all clothed, and when they are fit, will be put out Apprentices. Theſe Schools are maintained by a Subſcription of 220 *l.* a Year. The third School is for the Teaching of 250 Boys, (who are not cloathed) at the Charge of a private Perſon.

Wonſton, where are twelve Boys taught at the Charge of the Miniſter.

Of

Digitized by Google

Of the Iſles *of* ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, *and* SARKE.

THESE Iſlands, tho' lying upon the Coaſts, and once Members of the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance* in *Normandy*, yet now belonging to the Kingdom of *England*, and by Queen *Elizabeth* annexed to the See of *Wincheſter*, are moſt properly to be treated of under this Shire, and therefore we have added a ſhort Account of them, in the Order abovementioned.

Alderney, lying juſt upon the Coaſts of *Normandy*, called in the Records of the Tower, *Aurney*, *Aureney*, and *Auriguey*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Arica* or *Ridua* of *Antoninus*, by others *Ebodia* or *Evodia*, from the Authority of *Petrus Diaconus*, who being but little acquainted in theſe Parts, cannot be much depended upon for any Certainty.

This Iſland is hardly ſeven Miles diſtant from the Promontory of *La Hogue* in *Normandy*, but thirty Leagues from the neareſt Part of *England*, and much more from *Hampſhire*. It is extended from South-Eaſt to North-Eaſt, and containeth in Circuit about eight Miles; the South ſhore conſiſting of high Cliffs.

The Town, which gives Name to the Iſland, is ſituate about the midſt of it, having a Pariſh-Church, and Inhabitants of near eighty Families, with an Harbour, called *Crabbic*, which is at ſome Miles diſtance from it. On the Eaſt-Side there is an ancient Fort, and a Dwelling-houſe belonging to it, built at the Charge of the *Chamberlains*, to whoſe Anceſtor, *George Chamberlain* Eſq; Son of Sir *Leonard Chamberlain* of *Sherburn* in *Yorkſhire*, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Fee-Farm Rent of this Iſle, becauſe he had recovered it from the *French*. Under the Fort the Land is ſo over-whelmed with Sand forced upon it by the Violence of the North-Weſt Winds, that now it ſerveth for little but to harbour Conies.

The Air of this Iſland is healthy, and the Soil ſufficiently rich, full of freſh Paſtures and Corn-Fields, yet the Inhabitants are poor, by means of a Cuſtom which they have among them, of parting their Lands into ſmall Parcels, by Gavelkind. From it there runs a Ridge of high Rocks for ſome way Weſtward, which having ſeveral Eddies, are much dreaded by the Mariners, who call them *Quaſquettes*, out of one of which, properly named *Caſquet*, there guſheth out a moſt ſweet Spring of freſh Water, which is a great Comfort to the whole Iſland, but moſt eſpecially to the Fiſhermen who beat up and down about them.

Near this Rock, the young Princes, King *Henry* I.'s Sons, (the eldeſt of whom was Duke of *Normandy*) were driven by a Storm as they were ſailing into *Normandy*, and miſerably periſhed.

'Tis ſaid, that there was found in this Iſland, a Man's Tooth, as big as a Man's Fiſt, which, tho' it may be ſome Matter of Wonder, yet is not worth mentioning, in compariſon of a Tooth, which St. *Auſtin* ſays he had ſeen, ſo large, that it might have been cut into an hundred Teeth, as big as any ordinary Man's.

Guerneſey, called by *Antoninus*, *Sarnia*, perhaps the ſame with *Granona*, mentioned by the *Notitia* in *Armorica*, lying twenty-four Miles North-Weſt of *Jerſey*, and about as much from *Normandy*. It runs from Eaſt to Weſt in the Form of an Harp, and is of ſmall Extent, having but ten Pariſhes in it; but in this reſpect it is preferable to the other

Iſlands,

Digitized by Google

Islands, that nothing venomous will live in it.

The Air is very healthful, as may be seen by the long Lives both of the Men and Women; and the Soil is said to be of the same Nature with *Crete* or *Ireland*, not apt to breed any venomous Creature, and more rich and fruitful than that of *Jersey*, but not so productive, because the Inhabitants follow Merchandize themselves, and leave their Fields to their Hinds; yet they have Corn enough for their Use, Cattle sufficient for themselves, and to furnish their Ships, Plenty of Fish brought in continually from the neighbouring Seas, and in the North-West there is a Lake of about a Mile or more in Compass, exceedingly well stored with Carps, the best that Mortals ever saw, for Taste and Bigness.

Nature has fortified this Island well, having fenced it in with a Ridge of stiff Rocks, among which there is one, called *Smyris*, a very hard and sharp one, which we term *Emeril*, with which Lapidaries polish their Jewels, and Glaziers cut glass.

This Island has also a better Haven than the other, and so a greater Concourse of Merchants; for almost in the farthest Point Eastward, but on the South-Side, the Shore falls in like an Half-Moon, and thereby makes a Bay capable of receiving very large Ships. Near this Place stands

St. *Peter*, a little Market-Town, consisting of one long and narrow Street, which has a good Magazine, and is thronged with Merchants, especially upon the Breaking out of any War; for by an ancient Privilege of the Kings of *England*, this Place enjoys a kind of perpetual Truce, and the *French* Merchants in the Times of War, may come hither and trade with their Commodities.

The Plaidery, or Court of Justice is erected here.

The Mouth of the Haven, which is pretty well set with Rocks, is defended by a Castle on each Side, the one called the *Old Castle*, and the other the *Cornet*, standing opposite to it, on a Rock encompassed with Water, when the Tide is up. It was repaired in Queen *Mary*'s Days, by Sir *Leonard Chamberlain* Knt. Governour of the Island, and was after strengthened with new Works in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, by his Successor, *Thomas Leighton*. The Governour of the Island generally dwells in it, and will not suffer any *Frenchman* or *Woman* to enter it, upon any pretence whatsoever.

Alderney and *Sarke* are under his Jurisdiction; and hence it is, that in our Histories and Acts of Parliament we have mention only of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, the former comprehending the other two.

The Seigneuries of this Island are but two, *viz.* *Anneville* and *Sommarez*, both of which have passed by Way of Sale thro' divers Hands, and are now come almost to nothing. The present Owners are Mr. *Fashion* and Mr. *Andrews*, both of them of *English* Parentage.

The Churches of this Island are, 1 St. *Peter on the Sea*. 2. St. *Martin*'s. 3. *La Foreſt*. 4. *Torteval*. 5 St. *Andrew*'s. 6 St. *Peter*'s *in the Wood*. 7. St *Saviour*'s. 8. *Chaſtel*. 9 St. *Michael in the Vale*. 10 St. *Sampſon*. As these Churches, as well as those in the other Isles, followed the *Romish* Constitution, when they were subject to the Bishop of *Constance*; so after the Reformation they used the *English* Liturgy, in King *Edward*'s Days, and conformed again to the *Romish* Doctrines in Queen *Mary*'s.

When Queen *Elizabeth* restored the Reformation, these Isles were full of *Frenchmen*, who had fled hither from the Persecutions of their own Country, and some of their Ministers had gotten Possession of two of the chief Churches, *viz.* St. *Peter*'s *Port* here, and St. *Helier* in *Jersey*, and introduced the *Geneva* Discipline, for which they sent a Deputation to that Queen, to beg her Permission, that all the Churches might be so modelled; but the Queen utterly denied to grant it, yet allowed it to be continued in those Churches.

This did not discourage the Ministers, but they went on to erect their Worship, and having brought the *English* Liturgy into Contempt and Disuse, convened two Synods at *Peter-Port* in *Guernsey*, to settle their Form of classical Discipline, which they digested into twenty Chaprers; the Governours, contrary to the Queen's Order, agreeing to it, that they might keep Possession of the Dean's Lands. *Cartwright* and *Snape*, the two famous *English* Presbyterians, were at these Assemblies. When

Digitized by Google

King *James* I. came to the Crown, they renewed their Request for the Settlement of their Church-Government; and upon a Suggestion, that Queen *Elizabeth* had allowed it, obtained a Confirmation of it; but Sir *John Peyton* being sent Governour, happened to have a Contest with the Colloquy or Assembly, about the presenting to vacant Benefices, in which the latter shewed so much Pride and Insolence, that most of the chief Men of the Isles, joined in a Petition to have the Liturgy and *English* Church-Government settled among them; which was so acceptable to that King, that he immediately appointed a new Dean, and Ministers, who being ordered to draw up a Body of Canons, which Archbishop *Abbot* and the Bishop of *Lincoln* and *Winchester* corrected, they obtained the Royal Assent, *January* 30. *Reg.* 21. and so the Settlement was made, which has continued ever since. On the North Side joins

La Val, a *Peninsula*, which had formerly a Priory or Convent in it. In the West Part near the Sea, there is a Lake of a Mile and half in Compass, well stored with Fish, especially Carp, which for Size and Taste are much commended.

The Inhabitants are not so industrious in improving their Ground, as the People of *Jersey*, yet they follow Navigation and Commerce for a more uncertain Gain, with much Toil and Application. Every Man takes Care to till his Land by himself only, so that the whole Island is an Inclosure, which is not only a great Profit to them, but secures them against the common Enemy.

This Island, as also *Jersey*, is adorned with many Gardens and Orchards, so that they generally make use of Cyder for their Drink. The Inhabitants of both are originally, either *Normans* or *Britains*, but they speak *French*; yet will not endure to be called *French*, without Disdain, but willingly hear themselves counted *English*. Both Islands use Ulnic for fuel, or Sea Coal from *England*. They have plenty of Fish, and have both the same Form of Government.

Jersey, or *Caesarea*, lying under the Rocks called *Casquets*, Southward: The *French* call it *Geansey*, by Contraction, as *Caesaris burgus* is contracted into *Cherburgh*, and *Caesaraugusta* to *Saragossa*. It was some Time known, under the Name of *Augia*, and 'tis thought by some learned Men, that it was the most ancient Name of the Island, by which it was called before the *Romans* gave it the Name of *Caesarea*, tho' that Name has thro' Length of Time quite prevailed. *Gregorius Turonensis* calls it *Insula Maris, quae Constantiae Civitati adjacet, i. e.* An Island of the Sea, that lieth near the City *Constantia*, and says, that *Praetextatus*, Bishop of *Rouen*, was confined in it, *Anno* 582. for it lies over-against *Constantia* in *France*, now called *Mortaigne*.

Queen *Elizabeth* knowing of how great Importance to her Kingdoms it was to secure these Islands against all Attempts of the *French*, began to build a noble Castle in this Isle, still retaining her Name, tho' she lived to finish only that part of it, which is above the Iron Gate, now called the upper Gate. King *Charles* I. in his War with *France* (for his Match into the Royal Family there could not change their old Enmity to *England* into Friendship) added new Fortifications to it, and built the lower Ward, which takes up all the Ground, on which stood anciently the Church and Abbey of St. *Helier*, and then it became the Residence of the Governour.

In the unnatural Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *Charles Carteret* secured this Island for the King, and held it out several Years against all the Power of the Rebels; and when *England* was reduced to a Common-wealth, this Island was such a Thorn in their Sides, that with their Privateers, they so infested the narrow Seas, and took so many Prizes, that their Merchant Ships dared not stir out without a Convoy.

While King *Charles* I. was a Prisoner in *Hurst*-Castle in *Hampshire*, a very unhealthy Place; Prince *Charles*, his Son, (afterwards restored to the Throne) came into this Island, and was received with great Joy, and by his Presence the Loyal Islanders were animated to undertake to rescue his Father from his noisome Prison, in which Attempt, tho' they failed of Success, yet they gave an ample Demonstration of their Loyalty and

Digitized by Google

and Williagneſs to ſave their King's Life, which ſo many ſought to take away.

King *Charles* II. immediately after his Father's Death, was proclaimed in this Iſle, which was an Inducement for him to come again into it, and make his Reſidence here for ſome Time, with his Brother the Duke of *York*, and ſeveral Nobles, who adhered to him in his Exile. He drew a Map of it with his own Hands, and ordered a Fort to be built as an Outwork to *Elizabeth*-Caſtle, to command the Entrance and Approach to it on the Land-Side. 'Tis now called *Charles* Fort: From hence he went into *Scotland*, and was ſoon after crowned at *Scone*, *January* 1, 1650, from whence the next Year he went into *England* to recover his Right by the Battle of *Worceſter*, but without Succeſs.

While theſe Things were doing, the Parliament in *England* being alarmed at the Loſſes, which her Merchants had ſuſtained by the *Jerſey* Privateers, reſolved upon the Reduction of it, and to that end ſent Admiral *Blake* with eighty Sail of Ships, and Major General *Heyner*, with 4000 Land Forces, to make a Deſcent on it, in which Providence was ſo favourable to them, that the Sea ſeemed to proſper their Succeſs as well as the Land, and ſo it was taken in 1651, and great Rejoicings were made in *England* for it; but Sir *George Carteret*, with about 350 Men, held out the Caſtle of *Elizabeth* ſo long, till King *Charles* II. not being able to lend them any Succour, adviſed them to ſurrender.

After the Reſtoration, King *Charles* II. was pleaſed to remember the Loyalty of this Iſland, not only in preferring Sir *George Carteret*, whom he made Vice-Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and for his Sake, making his Grandſon a Baron, but in ſhewing his ſpecial Favour to the Inhabitants, whom he took into his Protection, and ſecured by building a Wall round the Green, between the lower Ward, and *Charles* Fort, and planting it with Ordnance.

This Iſland is about twelve Miles in Length, and near ſeven in Breadth, and ſo is about thirty Miles in Compaſs, defended with Rocks and Quick-Sands, which makes Sailing that Way dangerous. The Soil, tho' of divers Sorts, is fruitful, ſo that this Iſle has great Plenty of Fruit, good Flocks of Cattle and Sheep, many whereof had anciently four, and ſome ſix Horns, but now they are very rare.

In the weſt Part of the Iſland there is a large Tract of Land, once moſt excellent, but now a barren Deſert, cauſed by the weſterly Winds driving vaſt Heaps of Sand upon them.

This Iſland produces all manner of Trees, Roots, Herbs, Corn, and Fruits, of which, when Dr. *Heylin* was in it, he ſays, they had ſuch Plenty, that they could ſpare to barter with the *Spaniſh* Merchants at St. *Malo's*; but ſince his Time, the Inhabitants have betaken themſelves ſo much to Navigation, the Stockin Manufacture, and planting of Orchards, that Tillage being much neglected, they are forced to get a Supply from *England*, *France*, or *Dantzick* in *Poland*, tho' their Cyder ſupplies them with Drink, and ſo they make little Malt.

Their Grounds are incloſed, not with Buſhes, as in *England*, but with great Bulwarks of Earth, raiſed with great Labour and Expence, from ſix to eight or ten Foot high, with a Thickneſs and Solidity anſwerable to their Height; and tho' they have no Chalk, Lime, or Marle, to improve their Lands with, yet their Sea-Weed, called *Vraic*, and in *Latin*, *Veriſcum* or *Wreccum*, is equivalent to them all; for the Summer *Vraic* being uſed for Fuel, the Aſhes are a great Improvement to the Soil on which they are laid, and the Winter *Vraic* being turned in with the Plough, ſo enriches the Ground, that it becomes very fruitful.

Cyder is ſo plentiful in this Iſle, that no Place in the World is thought to equal it, of the Extent, it being reckoned, that 24000 Hogſheads are made here yearly, which being very little or none of it exported, muſt be a great Occaſion of Exceſs, eſpecially ſince it is as rich as the beſt *Hereford* Cyder, and might vie with it, if it were but as well managed. This Drink is but lately brought into it, for the ancient Drink uſed by theſe Iſlanders was Mead, and in Queen *Mary's* Days, they were allowed to tranſport 500 Tun of Beer out of *England*, for their Uſe.

This Iſland is plentifully ſtored with Waters for their common Uſe, for tho' the whole be an entire Rock in a Manner, it abounds ſo with Springs and Brooks, that there

Digitized by Google

there is hardly an Houſe, tho' ſituate on never ſo high an Hill, but has one near it; nor doth it want phyſical Waters, for Dr. *Charleton*, late Preſident of the College of Phyſicians in *London*, found a Fountain of excellent mineral Waters, while he reſided here.

The Oxen and Sheep of this Iſle are ſmall, but the Fleſh of them ſo tender and good, as that ſome prefer it to the *Engliſh*, for which the only Reaſon aſſigned is, the Shortneſs of the Graſs: The Horſes are uſeful for the Plough and Cart, but not many for the Saddle. Hare and Rabbets are the only Game found in this Iſle, for here are no Bucks, or Stags, or Deer, Foxes, or Wolves.

Here are Plenty of the common Sorts of Fowl, whether Barn Fowl, Wild Fowl, or Sea Fowl, beſides *Solond* Geeſe or Barnacles, as they are commonly called, which are produced out of rotten Wood, toſſed long in the Sea; and the *Jerſey* Partridge, which hath red Feet, Eyes like a Pheaſant, and Feathers of various Colours, one of the beautifulleſt Birds in Nature, but the Fleſh is not more delicate than the grey Partridge of *England*.

The ſeveral ſorts of Sea-fiſh which are uſually had in *England*, are common here, as Lobſters, Crabs, Plaice, Rays, Turbots, Mackarel, *&c.* but much cheaper: There are alſo ſome Fiſh peculiar to this Place, as the Ormer, or *Auris Marina*, ſo called from its likeneſs to a Man's Ear; 'tis a Lump of white Pulp, very ſweet and luſcious; the Baſe which comes ſo near the Shore, that Cart-loads have been taken up at a Draught, and ſome of them a Yard long, Mullets, Urac's, a Fiſh in Shape and Taſte like a Carp, Haws, Rowſes, Rouſſets, and Congers, which laſt are found at all Seaſons, and ſome of them ſo big as to weigh 40 or 50 *lb.* the Lancon, or little lame Tingrels, which are armed with dangerous Teeth and Prickles, the Gronnard and Siren or Mermaid. There are few or no Ponds in the Iſle, but that at St. *Oüen*, which nouriſhes Carp to an unuſual Largeneſs, *viz.* above three Foot long, and yet very well-taſted.

The Multitudes of Toads, Lizards and Moles, which are found in this Iſland, may be juſtly thought ſome unhappineſs to the People, becauſe they are an unpleaſant Sight, and a Damage to their Labour, but as to the Toads, it doth not appear that they have done any Harm by Poiſon or Venom; and tho' they lie in the Waters for the moſt Part, they do not ceaſe to be wholeſome. The Lizards are an harmleſs Creature, ſeeming rather to love and admire Man, than hurt him, and their Aſpect is agreeable enough. The Moles indeed do by their working under Ground, hurt the Roots of the Corn, but 'tis not to be doubted, but they as much advantage the Fruit-Trees.

The Air is very wholeſome, and the People are ſubject to no Diſtempers, but Fevers and Agues, and thoſe chiefly in the Months of *March* and *September*, which therefore they call *Sattembers*, and for this Reaſon they have no Phyſicians in their Iſland.

And the Inhabitants, if temperate, live to a great Age. The Cold is not ſo vehement here, as in other Places of the ſame Latitude, by reaſon of the Salt Breezes, which blow almoſt continually from the Sea, but they are ſubject to Storms from a weſterly Wind.

There is very little or no Fuel for Fires in the Iſland, and therefore they are forced to uſe a Sea-Weed inſtead of Wood, which they term *Uraic*, ſuppoſed to be *Pliny's Fucus Marinus*, produced very plentifully in the Rocks about theſe Iſlands. This being dried in the Sun, ſerves them to burn, and the Aſhes are as good as Marle or Dung to manure their Fields and Fallows, and do much enrich them, but they are not allowed to gather it in any Time, but Summer or Spring, and then only on ſuch Days as the Magiſtrates appoint, and they repair with their Cars to the Shore, or in Boats to the Rocks, with great Joy and Readineſs, but the Poor are permitted to take all that the Sea caſts up at any Time, for their Uſe.

The mid-land Part of the Iſle is ſomewhat high and mountainous, but the Valleys under the Hills are finely watered with Brooks, and very pleaſant, being planted with Fruit-Trees, eſpecially Apple-Trees, of whoſe Fruit they make Cyder.

The whole Iſland is divided into twelve Pariſhes, *viz.* *Trinity*, St. *John* and St. *Mary* on the North-Side, St. *Owen*, St. *Peter* and St. *Breland* on the Weſt, St. *Lawrence*, St. *Hel-*

Digitized by Google

lier and St. *Saviour* on the South, and St. *Clement*, *Grenville* and St. *Martin* on the East, which are subdivided into Tithings, called *Vintaines*.

The chief Town is St. *Helier*, a neat and well-built Place, seated on the Sea, and inhabited by Merchants, Tradesmen and Artificers, for the Gentry dwell generally in the Country. Here is the ordinary Seat of Justice, and a great Market kept every Saturday; for Conversation and dispatch of Business, St. *Aubin* or *Albin* is the next Town of Note, and stands upon the same Bay: It is the best Port in the Isle, and therefore much resorted to by the Merchants, who meet there every Monday, about Matters relating to Navigation and Foreign Trade.

The lesser Towns and Villages are so thick placed, that they may seem to be all one almost. The Number of the Inhabitants is thought to be near 20000. The Buildings, both publick and private, are very strong and lasting, being all built of Stone, the meaner, of the common Stone of the Isle, the better Sort of Stone fetched from *Chauté*, a *French* Isle, which is blueish, or from St. *Malo*, which is a reddish Grey, like common Porphyry, both which make a good Shew. The chief Seats of the Island are, the Manors of St. *Oüen*, *Samares*, *Trinity*, and *Rossil*.

The Language spoken here is *French*, all Preaching and Pleading is in that Tongue, and tho' it be not spoken in that Purity as it is about *Paris*, yet it has not such a barbarous Jargon in it, as *Dauphiné*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, &c.

Trade is the Life of this Isle, and Merchandize was very much improved here before the War; for the People had many good Ships, with which they traded not only into *England* and *France*, but into *Spain*, *Norway*, and *America*, but the Privateers of St. *Malo* ruin'd their Navigation this War: The constant and standing Manufacture of this Isle is knitting Stockins, which were formerly brought to St. *Helier*'s Market, ten thousand Pair weekly, and sold to the Merchants, but this Trade has been brought also very low by the War.

On the East-Side, where it looketh towards the City *Constantia*, that lies just over-against it, stands a very strong Castle, situated upon a very steep Rock, called by the proud Name of *Mont-Orgueil*, repaired by *Henry* V. and commanded by the Governour of the Isle, who was formerly styled *The Keeper of it*, and in King *Henry* IIIth's Time had a yearly Salary of two hundred Pounds.

On the South, but at a great Distance, lies St. *Malo*, which takes its Name from *Maclovius*, a Man of great Piety, being formerly called *Diablintum*, and *Aletum* in the *Old Notitia*, for in a Manuscript of *Isodorus Mercator*, it is expressly read, *Civitas Diablintum, quæ alio nomine Aletum, i. e.* The City *Diablintum*, otherwise called *Aletum*. The People apply themselves chiefly to Husbandry, tho' they also use fishing. The Women make great Gain by knitting Hosen, which they call *Jersey* Stockins.

The Government of this Island is under one chief Officer, who represents the King's Person, and acts by his Commission, called the *Governour*, whose Province it is to have the Custody of his Majesty's Castles, the Command of the Garrisons and Militia of the Island, which he models as he pleases; to be present in the Courts of Judicature, especially when any Act passes that concerns the King's Service, the Maintenance of the publick Peace and good Government of the Isle, to protect the Court, and assist it in the Execution of its Judgments, to arrest and imprison Persons suspected of Treason, with the Concurrence of two of the Jurats, to admit, or prohibit any Persons to settle in the Isle, and to concur in the Sale of all Estates. His Residence is in *Elizabeth*-Castle, now called the *New Castle*.

The Baily is the next Officer under the Governour. He is a Person of great Dignity, and has the chief Administration of Justice committed to him by a Patent from the King, whom he represents in Court, where his Seat is raised above the Governour's. He can nevertheless act only in Conjunction with

The Jurats, which are twelve in Number, first instituted by King *John*, after the manner of the Courts in *Gascoigne*, but to be chosen by the People. They were by the Charter of their Creation, called *Conservatores Jurati, i. e.* sworn Coroners or Officers

Digitized by Google

cers of the Crown, and none might be of them but a Knight, but now they are called Jurats or Justiciaries only; without the Verdict of these Jurats, the Baily cannot give Sentence, and in Case of Inequality he must follow the major Part, but if Opinions be equal, he may give his Judgment as he pleases.

Besides the Baily and Jurats there go to make up the Court, several other Officers, as the King's Advocate or Attorney, and Solicitor, the Sheriff, Greffier or Clerk, six Advocates or Solicitors at Bar, two Denunciators or Under-Sheriffs, and the Usher to keep Order. This Court thus composed, takes Cognizance of all Pleas, real, personal, mix'd, or criminal, except Treason, and some extraordinary Cases, which are reserved to the King and his *Privy* Council, to whom alone this Court is subject, but yet to be determined according to the Laws and Customs of the Isle. But tho' the Court be but one, and the Judge and Jurats the same, yet it is distinguished according to the Subject tried, and so they have four Courts.

1. A Court of Inheritance, to try the Property of Lands and Inheritances.
2. A Court of Catel, *i. e.* for trying Causes about Chattels and Moveables.
3. The Billet or extraordinary Court, because Causes are tried in Order as they are set down in a Billet or Scroul, set on the Court-Gate.
4. Saturday-Court, for the King's and Jurats Causes, which are held (all but this last, which is held upon any Emergency) in Term only.

These, with other Islands hereabouts, belonged formerly to *Normandy*, being given to *Rollo*, and his *Normans*, together with it, by *Charles* IV. surnamed *The simple*, *King of* France. From *Rollo*, after five Successions, they came to *William* the Conqueror, who gave the Command of them to his Son *Robert*, but after King *Henry* I. had defeated his Brother *Robert*, in 1108, he annexed *Normandy* and the Islands, to the Crown of *England*, to which they ever after stedfastly adhered, till King *John* being found guilty of the Death of his Nephew, *Arthur*, Duke of *Britain*, by the Parliament of *Paris*, called together by *Philip*, King of *France*, to examine into it, was deprived of *Normandy*, which Province revolted wholly from him, and never was since recovered; for King *Henry* III. being taken up with the Barons Wars, was forced to neglect its Recovery, and at length quit his Title wholly to it, to rid himself of them. From that Time they have continued firm in their Allegiance, and are the only Places that were *William* the Conqueror's Inheritance, that remain in the Crown.

The *French* have made divers Attempts to re-unite them to that Kingdom with *Normandy*, but in vain. In the Reign of *Philip de Valois*, *Hugh Quiriel*, Admiral of *France*, made a Descent upon *Guernsey*, and having taken the Castle, held it three Years, but it was again recovered by the *English* Fleet, in 1342. So also *Evan*, a *Welshman*, descended from the Princes of *Wales*, but then serving the *French* King, surprized *Guernsey* in the Time of King *Edward* III. but lost it again soon after. In *Edward* IV.'s Days, while he was contending with King *Henry* VI. for the Crown, they got Possession of *Guernsey*, but were beat off by the Valour of *Richard Harleston*, Vadelect of the Crown, as he was then called, for which the King rewarded him with the Government, both of the Island and Castle. Again, in the Minority of King *Edward* VI. 1549. the Kingdom being embroiled with Wars, *Leo Strozzi*, Commander of the *French* Gallies, invaded that Isle, but was repulsed with Loss.

This Isle was Pagan, (and some of the Heathen Altars still remain, called *Pouquelays*) till *Anno* 565, when Christianity was planted here by St. *Magloire*, who lies buried in a Chapel in the Parish of St. *Saviour*, still bearing his Name. *Childebert*, King of *France*, annexed these Isles to the Archbishoprick of *Dole*, and

The Bishop of *Constance* in *Normandy* held the Ecclesiastical Goverment of the Isles, till within the Memory of some of the former Age, but he refused to abjure the Pope's Supremacy in *England*, as the other Bishops belonging to that Crown had done; and then they were taken from the Diocese

Digitized by Google

of *Conſtance*, and laid to the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter* by Queen *Elizabeth*, and from that Time the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and his Succeſſors have exerciſed Epiſcopal Juriſdiction there.

Jerſey is now governed by a Dean or Commiſſary, according to the Manner of the *Engliſh* Church, and ſo is *Guernſey*, with the Iſles appendant, tho' before the Reign of King *James* I. they followed the Church-Diſcipline of *Geneva*, which was introduced by the *French* Miniſters. *Jerſey* is much the biggeſt of theſe Iſles, containing about 121 Pariſhes, for *Guernſey* and the other two have not more than that alone.

As to the Civil Cuſtoms of theſe Iſlands, ſome of them, which are found in the Records of the Tower, are as follow:

That King *John* inſtituted twelve Coroners, who were obliged by Oath to keep the Rights, and hold the Pleas of the Crown; and granted, for the better Security of the Iſlanders, that their Bailiffs from thenceforth, by Advice of the Coroners, might plead without a Writ of *Novel Diſſeiſin* made within the Year, without the Writ of *Mortdanceſter*, or *Brief de Dower* likewiſe.

That Jurors ſhall not defer their Sentence in any Cauſe above a Year, and that they ſhall be reſpected in Cuſtoms and other Things, as home-born Subjects, and not as Foreigners. In other Things the Cuſtoms of *Normandy* prevail here in moſt Caſes.

Stirk, in *Latin Sargia*, a ſmall Iſland of ſix Miles in Compaſs, lying between the two laſt. It lay deſolate till *John de St. Owen* of *Jerſey* (deſcended of an ancient Family, ſaid to be more ancient than St. *Owen*) planted a Colony here, by a Commiſſion from Queen *Elizabeth*, but with ſome Aims of Profit to himſelf, as the Report goes.

He divided it into ſeveral Eſtates, and leaſed them out to Tenants, whom he drew from the other Iſlands, ſo that now it contains about forty Families. By Nature it is ſo fenced in with mighty Rocks, that there is no Way of getting into it, but one, which may be defended by a ſmall Force, againſt the ſtrongeſt Power of Chriſtendom.

In this Iſland, as in the reſt, there is a Bailly and other Officers of Juſtice, but all of them ſubordinate in Matters of Appeal to the Courts and Colloquies of *Guernſey*.

At that Time *Tythow* or *Jethow*, a little Iſle adjoining, ſerved the Governor of *Sarke* for a Park to feed Cattle, and keep Deer, Rabbets, and Pheaſants in; and *Arme*, another Iſle, larger than *Jethow*, was a ſolitary Place for *Franciſcans*, but this laſt is better improved, and has a good Church in it.

In the Year 1549, the *French* ſeized upon this little Iſle, which was then uninhabited, planted Colonies, and built Forts in it, ſuppoſing that being in Poſſeſſion of this Place, which lies in the midſt of all the reſt, they could, by their continual Incurſions, ſubdue them, but they were ſoon diſpoſſeſſed and their Deſigns quaſhed, and ſo it remained deſolate till the above-mentioned Grant.

Omitted Page 865. *Line* 17. *Col.* 2. After *Baſingſtoke*; *Farly*, not far from *Baſingſtoke*, but in the Hundred of *Bermanſpit*; which, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of that Name in the other Side of the County, is uſually called *Farly Wallop*, becauſe it has long been the Seat of the ancient and worſhipful Family of the *Wallops*, (till the Manſion-Houſe was burnt by Accident, in the Year 1662,) from whom is deſcended *John Wallop* Eſq; at preſent [1717] one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Knight of the Shire for this County.

Addi-

Digitized by Google

Additions to Hampſhire *and the* Iſle of Wight.

Page 846. *Line* 11. *Col.* 2. After, *brings us to*, add, *Bremere*, where was anciently a Monaſtery, to which divers Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the Pariſh of *Hurdelle* belonged before the Diſſolution, when being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. they were given in exchange to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley* Lord Chancellor, for other Lands and Hereditaments, of which the Parſonage of *Wadley* in this County was a Part.

Page 872. *Line* 10. *Col.* 1. After, *two hundred Years*. add, But the ſame King *Edward* in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, granted the Government of the Iſle, and Keeping of the Caſtle of *Careſbrooke* to *John Fitz-Thomas*, Steward of *New Foreſt*, during the King's Pleaſure. He was called Conſtable of the *Iſle of Wight*, *&c.*

King *Richard* II. alſo by his Letters Patent bearing date *Decemb.* 5. *Reg.* 11. 1388. granted the *Iſle of Wight* and Caſtle of *Careſbrooke*, with all the Knights-Fees, *&c.* to the Duke of *York*, by the Name of the Earl of *Rutland*, to have and to hold them for himſelf and the Heirs of his Body, but he died without Iſſue, and ſo they returned to the Crown.

Henry V. King of *England*, by his Letters Patent bearing Date *Decemb.* 10. *Reg.* 3. 1415. did alſo grant the *Iſle of Wight* and Caſtle of *Careſbrooke* with all the Knights-Fees, Advowſons, Rents, *&c.* to *Philippa*, Dutcheſs of *York*, for Life, in lieu of a Portion, and afterward granted the Reverſion of the ſame Iſle and Caſtle, with the aforeſaid Appurtenances, to *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glocester*, and the Heirs male of his Body, but he died alſo without Iſſue in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* VI. 1443.

Page 873. *Line* 15. *Col.* 1. After, *Crown*, add, And the ſame King granted the ſaid Iſle and Caſtle of *Careſbrooke* to *Edmund* Duke of *Somerſet* and *Eleanor* his Wife, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, *&c.* They had a Son, *John*, who was afterward Duke of *Somerſet*, who was ſlain in *Epham field*, but dying without Iſſue, King *Edward* IV. *&c.*

Ibid. Line 28. *Col.* 1. After, *Wight*, add, But King *Henry* VII. by his Letters Patent bearing Date, *Anno* 1485. *Reg.* 1. granted the ſaid Iſle to *Edward Woodvile* and the Heirs of his Body, which failing, the ſame King granted the Premiſſes, *Reg.* 10. to *Reginald Bray* Knt. for his Life, upon Condition of paying yearly to the Crown, a Rent of 308*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* ½.

From all theſe Grants it appears, That the Government and Poſſeſſion hath ever been eſteemed of that great Honour and Importance, that it hath always, or for the moſt Part, been committed to a Branch of the Royal Family, or ſome ſpecial Favourite.

Page 877. Before the Beginning of *The Natural Hiſtory*, add, *A Liſt of the Governors of the* Iſle of Wight, *anciently called Captains.*

SIR *Edward Herſey* in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, who was often ſent thither to defend it from any ſudden Invaſion from *France*.

Mr. *Worſeley*.

Sir *Francis Knollys* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

The Earl of *Portland* in King *Charles* I.'s Time.

The Lord *Culpeper* in King *Charles* II.'s Time.

Sir *Robert Holmes*, by Patent for Life.

The Lord *Gutts*.

General *Webb*.

General *Cadogan*, Lord *Reading*.

MEN.

Digitized by Google

MEN *of Eminency born or inhabiting in this Isle.*

SIR *John Cheeke*, Tutor and Privy Counsellor to King *Edward* VI. born at *Mottestone*: Some of his Family are still of repute in the Isle. He was a learned Man, and translated two of St. *Chrysostom*'s Orations into elegant *Latin*, as he also did the Reformation of the Ecclesiastical Laws of *England* out of *English*. He wrote also a Book, called *The true Subject*, and divers Letters. He was Provost of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, but turned out by Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* 1. and imprisoned in the Tower, where hard Usage brought him to profess Popery, but he never enjoy'd himself after, nor Life long.

Sir *Francis Knollys* Knt. an Exile for his Religion in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and a shining Light in Queen *Elizabeth*'s, being one of her Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of her Guards, and Treasurer of her Houshold. He wrote a general Survey of the *Isle of Wight*, with all the Castles and Fortresses adjoining to it; it is in *MS.* in the Earl of *Anglesey*'s Library. He had an Estate of 400 *l. per Annum* at *Buccomb*, which is in the richest Vale of the Isle. His Posterity removed afterward to *Grobe-place* not far from *Southampton*, and there still flourishes, *Henry Knollys* Esq; of that Place, being this Year 1717, High Sheriff for the County.

Dr. *Thomas James* was born at *Newport*, Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, a Person so well versed in all sorts of Learning, that he was called a Living Library. Sir *Thomas Bodley* made him the first Keeper of his famous Library, which he founded at *Oxford*. He published a Catalogue of all the Books of that Library, and divers other Tracts.

Mr. *Richard James*, Nephew of Dr. *Thomas*, a frequent Preacher, and little inferior to his Uncle in Learning or Judgment, a very good *Grecian*, Poet, Critick, Antiquary, and Divine. The famous *Selden* commends him as such, and owns himself beholden to him, when he composed his *Marmora Arundeliana*. He was very serviceable to Sir *John Cotton* in ordering his great Library, and wrote several Books of Poems, Sermons, *&c.* besides *MSS.* which are now remaining in the *Bodleian* Library, among which is one entitled, *Antiquitates Insulæ Vectæ*.

Mr. *Alexander Rosse*, Vicar of *Carisbrooke*, the last that was presented by the Crown; King *Charles* I. in his Time settling the Patronage of this and divers other Livings in this Isle and *Hampshire*, upon *Queen's-College* in *Oxford* for ever. He was a very pious and studious Person, and wrote these following Books:

A Continuation of Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s History.

Παντοβεία, or a View of all Religions.

Virgilius Evangelizans, *&c.*

He was ejected for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. his Patron, and died in 1654. He gave many charitable Legacies in his Will.

Page 879. *Line* 26. *Col.* 2. After *Hampshire*, add, The chief Commodities of the Island, and of which it exports great Quantities, are Corn, Wool, Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, the best in its Kind, and white Sand, very fine, of which Drinking-glasses are made, which are as good as those formerly of *Venice*.

Page 879. At the End, add, *Baronets of the Island.*

SIR *Richard Worsley* of *Appledurcomb*, *Isle of Wight*, Knt. created a Baronet, *May* 22, 1611. 9 *Jac.* I.

Robert Dillington of *Knighton*, *Isle of Wight*, Esq; created *Sept.* 6, 1628. 4 *Car.* I.

John Meaux of *Kingston*, *Isle of Wight*, *December.* 11, 17 *Car.* I. 1641. Extinct.

Sir *William Oglander* of *Nunwell*, *Isle of Wight*, Knt. created *Decemb.* 12, 1665.

Schools of Charity erected in the Isle of Wight.

FRESHWATER, *Gatcomb*, *Godshill*, for all the poor Children respectively in each Parish, to be taught to read, write, and cast Accompts; and two new Fabricks for School-Houses built at *Freshwater* and *Godshill*, with Salaries to all of them. Six Children are taught and clothed at *West-Cowes*, by a private Hand.

A B.E.

Digitized by Google

ABB.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Abbots-Anne	Andover	R. Andover	42 17 4 ½
Abbots-Worthy	Micheldever		
Aldersfhot	Crundal		
Allom houſe	Chriſt-Church		
Allington	Manbridge		
ALRESFORD ○=	Sutton	R Alresford	49 12 8 ½
Alresford Old	Fawley		
ALTON ○=	Alton	R. Alton	35 17 8 ●
Alverſtock	Titchfield	R. Drockinsford	21 5 10 ½
Alverſton	Titchfield		
Amberſam	Eaſtermean		
Amerſham	Eaſtermean.		
Amner Farm	Hambleton		
Amport	Andover	V. Andover	25 2 9 ½
Andover	Andover	V. Andover	17 4 4 ●
St. Andrew's Caſtle	Mansbridge		
Anfield	Mansbridge		
Anne Little	Wherwell		
Anſtey	Alton		
Appleſhaw	Andover		
Arawood	Chriſt-Church		
Aſh	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	9 11 4 ●
Aſh	Waltham		
Aſhley	Kingſomborn	R. Sombora	7 16 0 ½
Aſhley North	Chriſt-Church		
Aſhley South	Chriſt-Church		
Aſhmanſworth	Evinger		
Aſhton Eaſt	Wherwell		
Aſhton Weſt	Wherwell		
Avington	Fawley	R. Alresford	11 11 9 ●
Avon	Chriſt-Church		
Baddeſley	Mansbridge		
Baddeſley South	New-Foreſt		
Baghurſt	Evinger	R. Baſingſtoke	7 12 0 ●
Balderwood Lodge	New-Foreſt		
Baldox Fee	Redbridge		
Barkley Kings	New-Foreſt		
Barkmeſton	Redbridge		
Baropeg	Baſingſtoke		
Barrow	Titchfield		
Barton Peverell	Mansbridge		
Barton Stacy	Barton Stacy	V. Somborn	8 1 8 ●
Baſcomb	Chriſt-Church		
Baſing	Baſingſtoke		
Baſing-Houſe	Baſingſtoke		
BASINGSTOKE ○=	Baſingſtoke	V. Baſingſtoke	30 16 4 ½
Beacon	New-Foreſt		
Beamond	Portſdown		
Bear-houſe	Portſdown		
Bearwick	Budleſgate		
Beawley	New-Foreſt		

Beaworth

Digitized by Google

BEA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Beaworth	Fawley		
Beckham	Fordingbridge		
Bedhampton	Portſdown	R. Drokinsford	10 3 7 0
Benham	Kingſclere		
Bentley	Crundal		
Bentworth	Odiham	R. Alton	14 10 4 0
Beriton	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	32 16 8 ½
Berſeldon	Waltham		
Bighton	Sutton	R. Alresford	19 8 1 0
Bindley	Baſingſtoke		
Binſted	Alton		
Binſted Kings	Alton		
Binſted Popham	Alton		
Biſtern	Ringwood		
Biſtern Barkley	Redbridge		
Bittern	Waltham		
Blendworth	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	6 7 8 ½
Boldre	New-Foreſt	V. Fordingbridge	11 2 0 ½
Borocote	Micheldever		
Borodean	Eaſtermean		
Boſſington	Thorngate		
Botley	Mansbridge	R. Southampton	5 10 2 0
Bourn	Evinger		
Bradley	Barmanſpitt	R. Alresford	8 13 4 9
Bradley	Overton		
Bramble Lodge	New-Foreſt		
Bramdean	Sutton		
Bramere	Fordingbridge		
Bramere	Fordingbridge		
Bramley	Baſingſtoke	V. Baſingſtoke	7 3 3 0
Bramsbury	Budleſgate		
Bramſhall-Houſe	Holdſhot		
Bramſhall Magna	Holdſhot		
Bramſhall Parva	Odiham		
Bramſhot	Alton	R. Alton	18 9 0 ½
Bramſhot	Crundel		
Brickleton	Paſtrow		
Brickton	Fordingbridge		
Britain Lee	Tichfield		
Broad Lands	Redbridge		
Brokenhurſt	New-Foreſt		
Brookhampton	Havant		
Brook North	Micheldever		
Broughton	Thorngate	R. Somborn	37 9 11 ½
Brown Candover	Buntsborough	R. Alresford	23 4 0 ½
Broxton	Alton		
Buckland	Thorngate		
Buckland-Houſe	New-Foreſt		
Bullington	Wherwell		
Bure	Chriſt-Church		
Burgate	Fordingbridge		

Digitized by Google

BUR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Burgh-clere	Evinger	R. Andover	30 0 0 0
Buricourt	Crundel		
Burley	New-Foreſt		
Burley Lodge	New-Foreſt		
Burrant Eaſt	Portſdown		
Burrant Weſt	Portſdown		
Burſtling	Waltham		
Burton	Chriſt-Church		
Burwell	Hambledon		
Buts Aſh	New-Foreſt		
Cad Land	New-Foreſt		
Cadnam	Thorngate		
Calſhot-Caſtle	New-Foreſt		
Cams	Titchfield		
Canterton	New-Foreſt		
Caſtle South	Portſdown		
Caſton	Fawley		
Catcomb	Portſdown		
Cavehurſt	Kingſclere		
Chalton	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	20 0 8 0
Charford North	Fordingbridge	R. Fordingbridge	5 13 4 0
Charford South	Fordingbridge		
Charlcot	Evinger		
Charlton	Andover		
Chatton	Chriſt-Church		
Chawton	Alton	R. Alton	11 5 4 ½
Chawton Chapel	Alton	Ch. Alton	2 11 8 0
Cheriton	Fawley	R. Alresford	66 2 4 ½
Chidden	Hambledon		
Chilbolton	Budleſgate		
Chilcomb	Fawley		
Chilling	Titchfield		
Chilworth	Mansbridge		
Chineham	Baſingſtoke		
Chicley	Finchdean		
CHRIST-CHURCH or	Chriſt-Church	V. Fordingbridge	16 0 0 0
Clanfield	Andover		
Clanfield	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	11 0 0 0
Clatford Upper	Andover	R. Andover	22 0 0 0
Cleer-Woodcot	Kingſomborn		
Cliddeſdon	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	10 16 1 0
Cockerfield	Alton		
Codbury	Redbridge		
Colderton	Andover		
Coldre	Alton		
Colmere	Barton Stacy	R. Alton	22 9 4 0
Comb	Paſtrow	V. Andover	6 13 4 0
Comb Appledare	Eaſtermean		
Compton	Budleſgate	R. Wilton	23 6 8 0
Cornhampton	Meanſtoke		
Coſham	Portſdown		

Digitized by Google

COV.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation			
Cove	Crundel					
Cowdridge	Waltham					
Cramborn	Micheldever					
Crawley	Budleſgate	R. Winton	35	13	4	0
Crockerhill	Farham					
Crofton	Tichfield					
Crockham	Crundel					
St. Croſs	Budleſgate	H. Winton	84	4	2	0
Crow	Ringwood					
Crowdhill	Fawley					
Croxſton	Paſtrow	R. Andover	12	13	4	0
Crundel	Crundel	V. Baſingſtoke	22	5	6	½
Dean	Farham					
Dean	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	10	18	9	½
Dean Eaſt	Thorngate					
Debton	New-Foreſt					
Denmead	Hambledon					
Dibden	Redbridge	R. Southampton	5	12	11	0
St. Diones	Waltham					
Dipnall	Crundel					
Dogmersfield	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	9	6	8	0
Drayton	Portſdown					
Droxford	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	17	19	2	½
Dummer	Barmanſpit	R. Baſingſtoke	14	12	2	0
Durley	Waltham					
Earlſton	Kingſclere					
Eaſtlington	Alton					
Eaſton	Fawley	R. Alresford	26	6	8	0
Edſworth	Finchdean					
Egbury	Evinger					
Elford	Ringwood					
Eling	Redbridge	V. Southampton	11	17	10	0
Ellingham	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	8	4	9	0
Elſing	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	2	0	0	0
Empſhot	Selborn	V. Alton	5	16	4	0
Emſworth	Boſmere					
Enham	Andover	R. Andover	10	0	0	0
Eriſaik	Baſingſtoke					
Ervells	Hambledon					
Eſthrop	Baſingſtoke	Ch. Baſingſtoke	10	0	0	0
Everſley	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	11	7	10	0
Ewhurſt	Kingſclere	Ch. Baſingſtoke	26	0	8	0
Ewſhot	Crundel					
Exton	Fawley	R. Drokinsford	10	5	10	½
Fackham	Paſtrow	R. Andover	26	1	9	½
FARHAM or	Farham	V. Drokinsford	8	12	5	½
Faringdon	Selborn	R. Alton	18	5	11	0
Farley	Barmanſpit	R. Winton	10	12	1	0
Farley	Kingſomborn	R. Baſingſtoke	9	12	5	½
Farnborough	Crundel	R. Baſingſtoke	7	12	10	0
Farnborough Place	Crundel					

Digitized by Google

FAR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Fartham	Farham		
Faſton	Paſtrow		
Faſton Farm	Paſtrow		
Fauſhot	Crundel		
Fawley	New-Foreſt	R. Southampton	34 13 4 ●
FORDINGBRIDGE ○=	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	30 2 2 ½
Forlington	Portſdown	R. Drokinsford	9 13 3 ½
Forton	Wherwell		
Foxcot	Andover		
Frenchmore	Thorngate		
Fritham	New-Foreſt		
Frobury	Kingſclere		
Froxfield	Eaſtermean		
Froyle	Alton	V. Alton	11 12 1 ½
Fryſalk	Evinger		
Fryvock	Evinger		
Funtly Magna	Tichfield		
Funtly Parva	Tichfield		
Fryfield	Andover	R. Andover	11 12 9 ●
Gallare	Wherwell		
Gildable	Kingſclere		
Ginns	New-Foreſt		
Glidden	Hambledon		
Godshill	New-Foreſt		
Godsbouſe	Portſdown		
Goodworth	Wherwell	V. Andover	10 ● ● ●
Goodworth Clatford	Wherwell		
Goſport	Tichfield		
Grange	Buntesborough		
Grately	Andover	R. Andover	15 9 1 ½
Gretham	Alton	R. Alton	6 5 10 ○
Grewell	Odiham		
Grove-place	Risbridge		
Hale	Fordingbridge		
Hamble	Mansbridge		
Hambledon	Hambledon	V. Drokinsford	26 19 ● ¼
Hame	Barton Stacy		
Hannington	Chutley	R. Baſingſtoke	6 6 4 ●
Hannington Lawrence	Kingſclere		
Harbridge	Ringwood		
Hardley	New-Foreſt		
Harford-Bridge	Odiham		
Harnden	Finchdean		
Hartley	Odiham		
Hartley Row	Odiham		
Hartley Waſpil	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	6 16 8 ●
Haſel	Holdſhot		
Hatherden	Andover		
HAVANT ○=	Boſmere	R. Drokinsford	25 5 10 ½
Hawkley	Selborn		
Hawley	Crimdall		

Digitized by Google

HAY.	Hundred.	Demesne.	Valuation.
Hayling	Bosmere	V. Drokinsford	8 9 10 0
Hay South	Alton		
Headborn Worthy	Barton Stacy		
Heath	Christ-Church		
Heath House	Finchdean		
Heckfield	Holdshot	V. Basingstoke	16 12 11 0
Hedley	Sutton	R. Alton	21 4 7 0
Helhouse	Chutley		
Henley	Evinger		
Henswell	Evinger		
Henton	Fawley	R. Alresford	19 11 9 0
Henton Daubney	Finchdean		
Herigot	Barmanspit		
Hertley Mawdet	Alton	R. Alton	10 1 8 ½
Heryard	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	7 6 4 0
High-Clere	Evinger	R. Andover	7 13 4 0
Hill	Mansbridge		
Hill	Waltham		
Hill-side	Odiham		
Hinton	Christ-Church		
Hith	New-Forest		
Hoddington	Fawley		
Hoe	Meanstock		
Holdbury	New-Forest		
Holdshot	Holdshot		
Holiborn	Alton		
Holmhurst	Christ-Church		
Horbridge	Fordingbridge		
Hordwell	Christ-Church		
Hound	Mansbridge	V. Southampton	5 4 7 0
Houghton	Mansbridge	R. Somborn	27 12 6 ½
Hunton	Budlesgate		
Hursley	Budlesgate	V. Winton.	9 0 0 0
Hurne	Christ-Church		
Hurst-Castle	Christ-Church		
Hurton	Christ-Church		
Husborn Prior	Evinger	V. Andover	12 19 2 ½
Husborn Tarsant	Pastrow	P. Andover	41 9 0 0
Husborn Tarrant	Pastrow	V. Andover	8 13 4 0
Ibbesley	Fordingbridge		
Ifford	Christ-Church		
Ilsfield	Barmanspit	R. Basingstoke	8 3 6 0
Inhurst	Barton Stacy		
Itchell	Crundel		
Itching	Waltham		
Itching Abbots	Buttlesborough	P. Alresford	4 6 8 0
Itching Abbots	Buttlesborough	R. Alresford	24 1 9 0
Itching Stoke	Buttlesborough	R. Alresford	6 13 4 0
Ivory Lodge	New-Forest		
Karley	Andover		
Katherington	Finchdean	V. Drokinsford	9 5 8 0

Kempshot

Digitized by Google

KEM.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Kempſhot	Baſingſtoke		
Keppernham	Kingſomborn		
Key-haven	Chriſt-Church		
Kimpton	Andover	R. Andover	25 12 9 o
King-gate	Fawley	R. Winton	6 6 9 o
KINGSCLERE ☞	Kingſclere	V. Baſingſtoke	17 19 6 i
Kingſley	Alton		
Kingſton	Fawley		
Kingſton	Portſdown		
Kingſton	Ringwood		
Kingſworthy	Barton Stacy	R. Alresford	19 11 9 o
Kirbridge	Waltham		
Lamſton	Havant	R. Winton	2 13 4 o
Langley	New-Foreſt		
Langley	Redbridge		
Langridge	Eaſtermean		
Laſham	Odiham	R. Alton	6 18 8 o
Laverſtoke	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	8 10 o o
Leap	New-Foreſt		
Leckford	Kingſomborn	P. Somborn	10 15 o o
Leckford	Kingſomborn	V. Somborn	8 16 9 i
Lee Marks	Tichfield		
LEMINGTON ☞	Chriſt-Church		
Lemington Old	Chriſt-Church		
Linchford	Crundel		
Lindhurſt	New-Foreſt		
Lindhurſt	New-Foreſt		
Lippock	Alton		
Liſle	Odiham		
Liſterney	Meanſtock		
Littleton	Budleſgate		
Liverſhit	Finchdean		
Lockeſley	Thorngate		
Long Pariſh	Wherwell		
Long Stock	Kingſombern	V. Somborn	10 15 o o
Lovington	Fawley		
Ludſhelf	Andover	R. Andover	12 19 7 o
Lungford	Fawley		
Machanger	Chutley		
Magdalen	Fawley		
Mainſton	Kingſomborn		
Malwood-Caſtle	New-Foreſt		
Malwood Lodge	New-Foreſt		
Mapledorwell	Baſingſtoke		
Mapledurham	Finchdean		
St. Maries	Waltham	H. Winton	16 16 2 i
Marſh-wood	Redbridge		
Martin-Worthy	Fawley	R. Alresford	15 18 1 o
St. Mary Born	Evinger		
Mattingley	Holdſhot		
Maxwell	Fawley		

Digitized by Google

MEA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Mean	Tichfield		
Mean East	Meanſtock	V. Drokinsford	35 1 6 ½
Meanſtock	Meanſtock	R. Drokinsford	46 2 10 ½
Mean Weſt	Fawley	R. Drokinsford	30 17 10 ½
Medſted	Fawley		
Micheldever	Micheldever	V. Somborn	26 13 4 0
Michel Marſh	Budleſgate	R. Somborn	26 12 6 ½
Michel Marſh	Budleſgate		
Midleton	Wherwell	P. Andover	18 9 8 0
Midleton	Wherwell	V. Andover	8 0 0 0
Migiam	Fordingbridge		
Milbroke	Budleſgate	R. Southampton	10 6 1 0
Milcourt	Alton		
Milford	Chriſt-Church	R. Fordingbridge	20 12 11 ½
Milton	Chriſt-Church		
Minchingfield	Waltham		
Mingham	Boſmere		
Minley	Holdſhot		
Minſted	New-Foreſt	R. Fordingbridge	7 12 4 0
Montisford	Kingſombern	R. Somborn	14 8 11 ½
Monkſton	Andover	R. Andover	14 12 9 0
Morecot	Redbridge		
Moreſted	Fawley	R. Winton	5 19 10 0
Morral	Odiham		
Mortimer	Holdſhot		
Mortimer Worthy	Fawley	R. Winton	15 12 1 0
Motesfont	Thorngate		
Naſh	Chriſt-Church		
Nateley	Baſingſtoke		
Neptune's Court	Portſmouth		
Netham	Alton		
Netley-Houſe	Mansbridge		
Newnham	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	18 16 8 ½
Newton	Evinger		
Newton	Selborn	V. Alton	13 10 2 ½
Newton Stacy	Barton Stacy		
Ninkenhoult	Paſtrow	R. Andover	7 0 5 0
Northington	Micheldever		
Norton	Selborn		
Nurſling	Budleſgate		
Nurſted	Finchdean		
Nurſting	Redbridge		
Nutley	Barmanſpit	V. Alresford	8 0 0 0
ODIHAM	Odiham	V. Baſingſtoke	23 11 5 ½
Okehanger	Alton		
Okeley	Chuteley	R. Baſingſtoke	11 13 11 ½
Okeley	Kingſclere		
Okeley Hall	Chuteley		
Okeley North	Chuteley		
Oldſtoke	Budleſgate		
Otterburn	Budleſgate		

Digitized by Google

OVER.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Overton	Overton	R. Basingstoke	29 19 2 ½
Overton	Overton	V. Basingstoke	14 12 3 ½
Ovington	Fawley	R. Alresford	9 10 0 0
Owre	Redbridge		
Owselbury	Fawley		
Oxenborn	Eastermean		
Oxenborn	Meanstock		
Paltons	Redbridge		
Pamber	Barton Stacy		
Pamber	Holdshot		
Park	New-Forest		
Park-House	New-Forest		
Parlieu	Christ-Church		
Patow-beacons	Micheldever		
Peak	Meanstock		
Pennington	Ringwood		
Penton Grafton	Andover	R. Andover	9 12 7 0
Penton Mewsey	Andover		
Perfint	Kingsomborn		
PETERSFIELD ○=	Fishdean		
Pettleworth	Thorngate		
Pidleworth	Thorngate		
Pilley	New-Forest		
Pitt	Budlesgate		
Platford	Andover		
Polack	Waltham		
Polhampton	Overton		
Polsgrave	Portsdown		
Popham	Micheldever		
Porchester	Portsdown	V. Drokinsford	6 0 0 0
Porchwood	Mansbridge		
Portsey	Portsdown	V. Drokinsford	9 14 2 0
Portsey-Castle ?	Portsdown		
PORTSMOUTH ○=	Portsdown	V. Drokinsford	5 10 0 0
Portsmouth-Castle	Portsdown		
Preston	Christ-Church		
Preston Candover	Barmansfpit	V. Alresford	10 0 0 0
Preve Park	Basingstoke		
Prevet	Fawley		
Priors Dean	Barton Stacy		
Priory Tithing	Andover		
Puxel	Farham		
Quarley	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9 0
Ramsdean	Eastermean		
Ranvells	Kingsomborn		
Redbridge	Redbridge		
Redman	Andover		
RINGWOOD ○=	Ringwood	V. Fordingbridge	75 5 5 0
Riplington	Eastermean		
Roch-Court	Tichfield		
Rockburn	Fordingbridge		

Rockburn.

Digitized by Google

ROC.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Rockborn-Houſe	Fordingbridge		
Ropley	Sutton		
Rotherfield	Odiham		
Rotherwick	Odiham		
Rowner	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	6 0 0 ½
RUMSEY ○=	Kingſomborn	V. Somborn	20 17 11 ½
Rye	Odiham		
Ryfield Lodge	New-Foreſt		
Saberton Place	Meanſtock		
Sandford	Kingſomborn		
Sasbury	Tichfield		
Saton	Andover		
Saveſton	Andover		
SELBORN ○=	Selborn	V. Alton	8 2 0 0
Setchfield	Fordingbridge		
Shalden	Odiham		
Shamblehurſt	Mansbridge		
Sharpicks	Chriſt-Church		
Shatſham	Mansbridge		
Sheet	Finchdean		
Shephove	Crundel		
Sherborn	Alton		
Sherborn Monks	Chuteley	V. Baſingſtoke	8 0 7 ½
Sherborn St. Johns	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	9 7 11 ½
Sherborn St. Johns	Baſingſtoke	V. Baſingſtoke	7 0 0 0
Sherfield	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	11 3 5 0
Sherfield	Thorngate	R. Somborn	6 10 1 0
Shidfield	Waltham		
Shilbolton	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	26 19 2 ½
Shipton	Thorngate	V. Andover	8 0 0 0
Sidford	Mansbridge		
Sidmanton	Kingſclere		
Silcheſter	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	9 5 11 0
Sinklees	Waltham		
Skewers	Baſingſtoke		
Slackſted	Micheldever		
Snodington	Thorngate		
Soak	Fawley		
Somborn Parva	Kingſomborn		
Somborn Upper	Kingſomborn		
Somerfield	Chriſt-Church		
Sopley	Chriſt-Church	V. Fordingbridge	12 16 9 0
Southampton	Overton		
SOUTHAMPTON ○=	Waltham		
Southweek	Portſdown		
Southwood	Boſmere		
Sowthorp	Odiham		
Sparkford	Budleſgate		
Sperſhot	Kingſomborn		
Stanbridge	Kingſomborn		
Stannog	Tichfield		

Digitized by Google

STA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Stapley	Odiham		
Steep	Eastesmean		
Stephenton	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	11 4 0 ½
Stobridgton	Tichfield		
STOCKBRIDGE ○=	Kingsomborn		
Stoke	Evinger		
Stoke	Portsdown		
Stoke Bishops	Fawley	R. Winton	14 7 4 0
Stoke Cheriey	Kingsomborn	R. Somborn	15 13 5 0
Stoke North	Bosmere		
Stone	Redbridge		
Stoneham North	Mansbridge	R. Southampton	20 12 0 0
Stoneham South	Mansbridge	V. Southampton	10 0 0 0
Stratfield Say	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	23 13 7 ½
Stratfield Turges	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	6 10 1 0
Stratton East	Micheldever		
Stratton West	Micheldever		
Street	Christ-Church		
Subberton	Meanstock		
Sutton	Barton Stacy		
Sutton	Crundel		
Sutton	Sutton	V. Alresford	19 10 0 ½
Swampton	Evinger		
Swanmore	Waltham		
Swanthorp	Crandall		
Swanwick	Tichfield		
Swar-Wootton	Buntesborough	R. Alresford	4 5 1 0
Sway	Christ-Church		
Tachbury	Redbridge		
Tadley	Overton		
Tangley	Pastrow		
Temple	Selborn		
Tertio Dean	Fawley		
Testwood	Redbridge		
Thornay	Bosmere		
Thorpe	Navisford		
Thruxton	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9 0
Tichburn	Fawley		
Tichfield	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	6 17 3 0
Tichfield-House	Tichfield		
Tidworth	Andover	R. Andover	14 15 1 0
Timsbury	Kingsomborn	P. Somborn	35 12 8 ½
Tisted East	Selborn	R. Alton	11 19 1 ½
Tisted West	Sutton		
Titherley East	Thorogate		
Titherley West	Thorngate	R. Somborn	8 5 9 0
Toothill	Mansbridge		
Totton	Redbridge		
Truxton	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9 0
Tuddiford	Christ-Church		
Tufton	Christ-Church		

Digitized by Google

TUR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Turges	Holdſhot		
Turnworth	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	8 18 9 0
Twiford	Fawley	V. Winton	12 12 6 0
Vine	Baſingſtoke		
Votherfield	Alton		
Upham	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	11 12 0 ½
Upton	Paſtrow		
Upton Grey	Barmanſpit		
Wablington	Boſmere	R. Drokinsford	19 9 4 0
Wade	Boſmere		
Walhampton	Chriſt-Church		
Wallop Middle	Thorngate		
Wallop Nether	Thorngate	V. Andover	13 13 4 0
Wallop Upper	Thorngate	R. Andover	27 5 11 0
Walſworth	Portſdown		
WALTHAM BISHOPS ○=	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	26 5 10 ½
Waltham North	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	15 13 4 0
Wanſted	Portſdown		
Warborn	New-Foreſt		
Ward	Redbridge		
Warnborough North	Odiham		
Warnborough South	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	14 12 2 0
Warnford	Meanſtock	R. Drokinsford	21 9 3 ½
Way	Andover	R. Andover	26 0 0 0
Wayhill	Andover		
Week	Budleſgate		
Week	Evinger		
Weld	Fawley		
Wellow Eaſt	Thorngate		
Wellow Weſt	Thorngate	V. Somborn	5 0 0 0
Weſtbroke	Waltham		
Weſtbury	Meanſtock		
Weſt Court	Alton		
Weſton	Barmanſpit		
Weſton	Boſmere		
Weſton	Finchſdean		
Weſton	Micheldever		
Weſton	Waltham		
Weſton Patricks	Odiham		
Weſtover	Chriſt-Church		
Wheatley	Alton		
Wherwell	Wherwell	V. Andover	14 0 0 0
Wherwell	Wherwell		
WHITCHURCH ○=	Evinger	V. Andover	23 18 6 ½
Whitleyridge Lodge	New-Foreſt		
Whitsbury	Ford		
Wick	Baſingſtoke	R. Winton	12 19 0 ½
Wickham	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	8 2 8 ½
Widleigh	Portſdown	R. Drokinsford	7 0 0 0
Wigley	Thorngate		

Wimerling

Digitized by Google

W I M.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Wimerling	Portſdown	V. Drokinsford	7 11 8 ½
Wimſton	Redbridge		
WINCHESTER ○=	City		
Winchester College	C. of Winch.		
Winchester Palace	C. of Winch.		
Winchfield	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	8 16 10 ½
Winckton	Chriſt-Church		
Winhall	Fawley	R. Winton	2 9 4 0
Winſlade	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	6 12 0 0
Winterſhill	Waltham		
Wintney Hartley	Odiham	V. Baſingſtoke	4 0 7 ½
Winton	Ringwood		
Witherborn	Chuteley		
Witham	Andover		
Wittlesbury	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	5 13 2 0
Wolſton	Mansbridge		
Wolverton	Kingſclere	R. Baſingſtoke	13 2 8 0
Wonſton	Budleſgate	R. Somborn	46 15 6 ½
Woodcot	Paſtrow		
Woodcot	Waltham		
Woodgaſton	Baſingſtoke		
Woodhay Eaſt	Evinger	R. Andover	31 5 10 0
Woodhouſe	Finchdean		
Woodmancote	Bunteshorough		
Wortham Eaſt	Alton	R. Alton	13 1 6 0
Wortham Weſt	Alton		
Worth-Caſtle	Tichfield		
Worting	Chuteley	R. Baſingſtoke	8 17 7 ½
Wotton	Chuteley	V. Baſingſtoke	19 2 2 0
Yabington	Fawley		
Yately	Crundel		
Yatton Eaſt	Wherwell		

Digitized by Google

The Deanery of the Isle of Wight *Diocese with the Hundreds of East and West* Medina.

	Hundred.	*Valuation.*	*Incumbent.*	*Patron.*	*Seats.*
ARreton, Vic.	E. Medina	15 14 9	Mr *Griffin*	Mr *Fleming*	Mr *Fleming.*
Brading, Vic.	E. Med.	18 18 9	Mr *Granger*	*Trin. Coll. Cambr.*	Sir *Will. Oglander* Bar^t. *Ric. Knight* Esq;
Binsted, Rect.	E. Med.	1 7 0	Mr *Deacon*	Bishop of *Winton.*	
Bonchurch, Rect.	E. Med.	6 15 3	Mr *Torrie.*	Mr *Popham.*	Mr *Popham.*
Brixton, Rect.	W. Med.	32 3 2	Mr *Tirrell*	Bishop of *Winton.*	
Calborn, Rect.	W. Med.	19 2 6	Mr *Williams*	Bishop of *Winton.*	Sir *J. Barrington.*
Capella de St. Spirit. in Calborn Paroch. al. Newtown, dilapidated.					
Capella de Castro, or Caresbrooke-Castle			Mr *Gilbert.*	The King.	Governor of the Isle.
Caresbrooke, Vic.	W. Med.	23 8 0	Mr *Scott*	*Qu. Coll. Oxon.*	
Capella de Brook	W. Med.	1 18 8	Mr *Creffeild*	*W. Bowseman* Esq;	Sir *John Miller* Bar^t. *W. Bowseman* Esq
Cowes, W. Med. Chapel to Northwood,			Mr *King*		
Freshwater, Rect.	W. Med.	19 8 4	Mr *Creffeild*	*St. John's College Cambr.*	*Urry de Asseton* Esq; *An. Morgan* Esq
Gatcomb, Rect.	W. Med.	25 16 3	Mr *Worseley.*	*John Worseley* Esq;	*John Worseley* Esq
Godshill, Vic.	E. Med.	——	Mr *Simpson*	*Qu. Coll. Oxon.*	Sir *Rob. Worseley.*
Kingston, Rect.	E. Med.	9 4 6	Mr *Godshill*	Lady *Meaux.*	Lady *Meaux.*
St. Laurence, Rect.	E. Med.	——	Mr *Nutkins*	Sir *Ro. Worseley.*	
Mottson, Rect.	W. Med.	11 16 3	Mr *Constantine*	*John Leigh* Esq;	*John Leigh* Esq;
Newport, W. Med.	Chapel to Caresbrooke.		Mr *Gilbert.*		
New-church, Vic.	E. Med.	9 18 8	Mr *Calloway*	Bishop of *Bristol.*	Sir *Tristram Dillington* Bar
Nighton, Rect.	E. Med.	20 7 1	Mr *Thompson*	*Qu. Coll. Oxon.*	
Northwood, Rect.	W. Med. Ch. to Caresbrooke		Mr *Scott*		
Shorwell, Rect.	W. Med.	20 0 2	Mr *Leigh*	*John Leigh* Esq;	
Shorwell, Vic.	W. Med.	17 7 9	Mr *Godshill*	*John Leigh* Esq;	*John Leigh* Esq;
Shafflett, Vic.	W. Med.	12 2 3	Mr *Harvey*	The Crown.	
Shanklyn, Chapel to Bonchurch	E. Med.	——	Mr *Torrie*	——	Mr *Popham.*
Thorley, Vic.	W. Med.	6 18 4	Mr *Harvey*	Mr *Goter.*	*Henry Holmes* Esq
Whippingham, Rect.	E. Med.	15 1 1	Mr *Ball*	The Crown.	*W. Stephens* Esq *Rob Blachford* E
Wooton, Rect.	E. Med.	6 4 2	Mr *Dean*	Mr *Lisle* of *Cooks Easton*	Mr *Lisle.*
Yarmouth	W. Med.	——	Mr *Harvey*	The Crown.	*Henry Holmes* Esq
Yaverland, Rect.	E. Med.	5 6 10	Mr *Gilbert*	*Joh. Richards* Esq;	*Joh. Richards* Esq

Hereford

Digitized by Google

HAMPSHIRE	Winchester	Portsmouth	Fareham	Havant	Petersfield	Alton	Alresford	Whaltham	Kingsclear	Andover	Rumsey	Fording bridge	Ringwood	Christ Church	Hampton	Basingstoke	Overton	Wickham	Titchfield	Beaulieu	Lymington	Odyam	Michaldever	Whitchurch	Stokebridge	Hartford Bridge
Bramshot NE	18	23	20	10	8	6	12	17	20	21	25	37	38	43	25	13	18	18	22	32	35	10	10	20	24	
Hertford bridge NE	24	32	20	28	17	0	17	24	44	24	30	40	44	48	32	8	10	27	30	38	43	5	18	18	27	3
Stoke bridge NW	6	23	18	23	20	20	8	13	10	20	7	15	19	25	13	18	12	15	18	17	20	22	0	10	01	
Whitchurch N	11	28	23	20	18	23	11	10	0	0	10	24	30	38	21	0	3	20	23	20	30	44	0	00		
Micheldever N	7	22	18	21	13	11	0	12	10	8	13	23	27	32	17	0	0	15	18	23	25	13	50			
Odyam	18	28	24	24	14	5	12	20	11	10	25	30	38	44	24	4	11	23	20	34	37	30				
Lymington SW	18	16	15	20	20	32	24	20	35	25	13	11	8	9	9	34	30	10	10	4	7					
Beaulieu SW	15	14	12	17	30	28	20	13	32	22	11	12	10	13	5	32	27	12	10	39						
Titchfield SE	12	7	2	0	14	21	14	6	27	21	11	19	20	21	6	25	20	3	58							
Wickham SE	10	8	3	8	11	18	11	20	24	20	11	20	21	24	8	22	20	56								
Overton N	12	27	21	26	17	12	10	16	5	8	17	20	30	36	22	7	55									
Basingstoke NE	16	28	24	25	15	7	11	18	6	16	22	32	36	41	25	42										
Hampton	10	12	8	14	17	23	15	8	20	10	7	13	14	17	05											
Christ Church SW	26	26	24	20	35	40	32	24	41	30	20	11	0	80												
Ringwood SW	20	23	22	28	30	36	27	22	36	24	14	5	80													
Fording bridge W	17	24	21	28	20	32	24	19	31	20	11	77														
Rumley SW	7	18	13	20	10	22	13	10	22	12	05															
Andover NW	10	27	20	17	20	18	13	10	11	00																
Kingsclear N	16	32	16	20	20	13	13	21	84																	
Whaltham SE	6	11	6	11	10	25	8	57																		
Alresford NE	7	18	15	16	8	8	02																			
Alton NE	15	23	20	10	8	75																				
Petersfield E	13	15	12	11	48																					
Havant SE	17	8	7	55																						
Fareham SE	13	3	03																							
Portsmouth SE	18	60																								

HAMPSHIRE
sends
XVI Members
to Parliament
has
XI Market Towns
and
253 Parishes
is divided into
5 Hundreds
containing
131500 Acres
26851 Houses
and about
100000 Inhabitants
in Compass
100 Miles

Digitized by Google

Herefordshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE is an inland County, of almoſt a circular Form, bounded on the East by the Counties of *Worceſter* and *Glouceſter*, on the South with *Monmouthſhire*, on the Weſt with *Radnorſhire* and *Brecknockſhire* in *Wales*, and on the North with *Shropſhire*. It is extended from North to South 35 Miles in length, and from East to Weſt 30 Miles; ſo that in the Circumference 'tis about 108 Miles, and in that Compaſs contains 11 Hundreds, *viz. Wigmore, Wolphy, Broxaſh, Stretford, Grimſworth, Radlow, Webtree, Greytree, Ewiaslaci, Huntington* and *Wormlow*; one City, 8 Market-Towns, 176 Pariſhes, two Foreſts, eight Parks, 660000 Acres of Land, 15000 Houſes, and 95600 Inhabitants: It was called *Ereinus* by the *Britains*.

This County being a Frontier in all the Wars between the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, has upon that Account been very remarkable for its Number of Forts and Caſtles, (no fewer than twenty eight) but moſt of them are demoliſhed, and have little to ſhow beſides the Name.

In the *Romans* Time it was inhabited by the *Silures*, whoſe Country included *Herefordſhire, Radnorſhire, Brecknockſhire, Monmouthſhire* and *Glamorganſhire*, called by the *Welſh, Deheubarth, i. e* the ſouthern Part, and within this Compaſs we ſhall find ſome Remains of their Names in the Survey of the Towns: Who theſe People were, it is hard to conjecture, for Writers much differ about their Original: *Tacitus* imagines that they came at firſt from *Iberia*, upon the Account of their ruddy Complexions, curl'd Hair, and Situation, which is over-againſt *Spain*. But *Florianus del Campo*, a *Spaniard*, is very poſitive in that Opinion, and takes a great deal of Pains to find the *Silures* in *Spain*, obtruding upon us ſome Stories about *Soloria*, and *Silonia* among the old *Aſtures* to eſtabliſh it, but to little purpoſe with the Judicious.

It is certain their Country was very large, for if we may believe *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, they were poſſeſſed of all South *Wales*, and the People were bold, hardy, and warlike; ſo impatient of Servitude, and of that daring Courage and Reſolution (which the *Romans* called Obſtinacy and Stubbornneſs) that they could never be wrought upon, either by Threats or Kindneſs, to bear the *Roman* Yoke, nor has their Poſterity degenerated from them.

When the *Romans*, out of an itching Deſire of enlarging their Empire, made ſome Attempts to ſubdue them, they (partly repoſing a Confidence in the Courage of their King *Caratacus*, and partly incenſed by a Saying of the Emperor *Claudius, viz.* That they ſhould be as entirely routed as the *Sigambri* had been) engaged the *Romans* in a very troubleſome and hazardous War; for having intercepted their auxiliary Troops, they quite cut off and deſtroy'd the Legion under *Manius Valens*, and waſted the Territories of their Allies: *P. Oſtorius*, the *Prætor* in *Britain*, was ſo much diſturbed with theſe Croſſes, that he died of Grief.

Veranius, after his Death, was ſent to command in *Britain*, by the Emperor *Nero*, and endeavoured by many Inroads to conquer them, but was baffled in all his Enter-

Digitized by Google

prizes,

PART OF SHREFORD
SHIRE
Robt Morden.
Hundreds
Wigmore A
Wolfey B
Brocash C
Stretford D
Radlowe E
Grimsworth F
Growtree G
Webtree H
Emiaslacy I
Wormley K
Hunlington L
PART OF
SHIRE.
RADNOR
SHIRE.
PART OF
GLOCESTER
SHIRE.
PART OF
BRECKNOCK
SHIRE.
East
English Miles
Great
Middle
Small

Digitized by Google

prizes, and himſelf ſlain, inſomuch that *Nero* thinking it almoſt in vain to maintain, much leſs enlarge his Conqueſts in *Britain*, was once minded to have called away all his Legions; for tho' indeed *Aulus Plautius* had been ſo lucky in *Claudius*'s Reign, as to vanquiſh them in a pitch'd Battel, and take *Caractacus*, their General and King, whom he ſent to *Rome*, where he was led in triumph; yet the *Silures* ſtill maintain'd their Ground againſt ſeveral Governours, till *Julius Trintinus* in *Veſpaſian*'s Reign ſubdued them, and by placing the Legions in Garriſons among them, kept them in Subjection.

When the *Saxons* poſſeſſed themſelves of this Iſland, this County remained under the Juriſdiction of the *Britains* for many Ages, for they made themſelves Maſters of the northern, eaſtern, and ſouthern Parts *firſt*, in which they met with great Oppoſition, which coſt them much Time to overcome; but at laſt having ſettled themſelves in their ſeven Kingdoms, the Kings of *Mercia* ſubdued this County and annexed it to their Kingdom, but bordering upon the *Britains*, (now called the *Welſh*) it was ſo vexed and harraſſed by that hardy People, that *Offa* the great King of *Mercia* was obliged for the Safeguard of the Inhabitants, to make a great Ditch (called *Offa*'s Ditch) 100 Miles long, to divide *Wales* from *Mercia*, which yet could not prevent *Griffin*, King of South *Wales*, from invading this Shire, and giving the *Engliſh* a great Overthrow two Miles from *Hereford* City in 1056, ten Years before the Conqueſt.

The *Normans* brought this County in Subjection to them almoſt as ſoon as they entred *England*; tho' our Hiſtorians reckon it then, and after, a Part of *Wales*; as tho' it were under the Juriſdiction of the *Britains*. *William* I. knowing how dangerous an Enemy the *Welſh* or *Britains* might be to him, ſent large Colonies into theſe Parts, under *William Fitz-Oſborn*, and others, who made ſeveral fortunate Expeditions into *Wales*, and kept this County quiet, as it remained under his Succeſſors for many Years.

In the Diſpute between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs, this Shire was drawn in by the Earl of it, *Milo* of *Gloceſter*, to be on the Side of the later. In King *Henry* III.'s Reign, the Earl of *Leiceſter* having contracted an Alliance with *Lewellyn*, Prince of South *Wales*, obliged the Inhabitants of this County to join with him in the Barons Wars, notwithſtanding their Earl *Humphry de Bohun* ſided with the King; but his Succeſſor *Humphry de Bohun*, was as great a Promoter of the Barons Wars in King *Edward* IV.'s Time, as was alſo *Adam de Orlton*, Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and Sheriff of the County, whom King *Edward* III. condemned to be hanged, *Anno* 1332, when he had reduced it to his Obedience.

In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1402, *Owen Glendour*, the *Welſh* Rebel, made an Incurſion into this County, ravaged it, and having defeated the Lord *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, took him Priſoner, and threw him into a Dungeon, from whence that King could not be perſwaded to redeem him on the Account of his own and his Siſter's Tirle to the Crown.

The Houſe of *York* being in Poſſeſſion of *Wigmore* and ſeveral other Lordſhips of the *Mortimers* in this County, the Inhabitants were generally well affected to that Family; and therefore it was, that after the Battel of *Wakefield*, wherein *Richard* Duke of *York*, was killed fighting againſt King *Henry* VI.'s Army for the Throne; *Edward* his Son, afterward King *Edward* IV. raiſed an Army here to revenge the Death of his Father, and recover his Right, and with them he ſoon joined Battel near *Hereford*, where and when, our Hiſtorians tells us, there was an Appearance in the Heavens of three Suns at the ſame Time, as they ſaid there had been of five in *Henry* III.'s Reign, juſt before the Wars between him and his Barons broke out.

Having now finiſhed the General Hiſtory of the County, we ſhall come to the particular Survey of it, beginning with the ſouthern Parts, where we firſt meet

The *Munnow*, a large River, which parts this County from *Monmouthſhire* in *Wales*. It riſes in *Brecknockſhire* in *Hatteral* Hills, which ſhooting themſelves up aloft, look as it were like a Chair, and are a Sort of Wall to this Shire on the South-weſt Side. The little River *Olon* runs parallel with it, till it falls into it a little above *Cledol*, from whence with united Streams they flow down to

Bleſſing-

Digitized by Google

Bleſtium, a Town ſo placed by *Antoninus*, that it can be no other than that, which ſtanding upon this River, is by the *Britains*, called *Caſtle-Heon*, *i. e.* the *Old Caſtle*, and by us at this Day, *The Old Town*, which is ſame. It lies in *Ewiaslaci* Hundred, and tho' it be at preſent an inconſiderable Place, it bears Antiquity in the Front, and may be ſuppoſed to have once been of ſome Note and Strength. Near this Place lies

Alterynnis, a Village, ſtanding ſo at the Winding of the *Munnow*, that 'tis almoſt ſurrounded with Water, and ſeems a kind of River-Iſland. It was of ſome Note in former Ages, for being the Seat of the ancient and knightly Family of the *Sitſilters* or *Cecils*, who derive their Pedigree from the *Normans*, one *Robert Sitſilter* or *Cecil*, accompanying *Robert Fitz-hamon* in the Conqueſt of *Glamorganſhire* in 1091, and marrying a Lady in this Country, had *Halterrennes* or *Alterynnis* with her.

The two noble Families of the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Exeter*, who are the Poſterity of that eminent Stateſman in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, derive their Pedigree from the ſaid *Robert*, Lord of this Town: Mr. *Holinſhed*, in the Hiſtory of that Reign, has taken the Pains to draw down the Pedigree of that Lord from the ſaid *Robert*. From hence the *Munnow* winds again Eaſtward, circling about *Monmouthſhire*, till it receives the River *Dore* or *Doier*, at a Village called

Harold Ewias, or *Map-Harold*, a Caſtle, which according to the Words of *Domeſday-Book*, was repaired about the Time of the Conqueſt by *Alured* of *Marleburg*. It afterward came into the Poſſeſſion of one *Harold*, from whom it took the Name of *Harold Ewias*, from whoſe Poſterity it paſſed to the Lords *Tregoz*, and from them to the *Grandiſons*, for *John Tregoz* gave his Daughter *Sibil* in Marriage to *Gilbert Grandiſon*, who came out of *Burgundy* with *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter* into *England*, and by his Intereſt obtain'd this Lady, and Lordſhip in Marriage with her. His Brother *Otho* was a very powerful *Burgundian* Lord; and this *Gilbert* was the Founder of the Family of the *Grandiſons* here. His Son *John Grandiſon* was created Biſhop of *Exeter*, in the Year 1327. The *Doier* comes down from the North by

Snodhill, or *Sowdell*-Caſtle, which was anciently the Barony of *Robert*, Lord *Chandois*, where there was, in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, a Quarry of excellent Marble, and by which is the Golden Vale (our Maps call it the *Gilden Vale*) where the *Doier* riſes, at a little Diſtance from

Bradwardine, in *Webtree* Hundred, where in ancient Times was a Family of that Name, who removed to *Hartfield* in *Suſſex*, and had lived there three Generations, whence *Thomas Bradwardine*, the famous and learned Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in King *Edward* III.'s Time, who for the great Variety of his Studies and admirable Proficiency in the moſt abſtruſe Arts and Sciences, was in that Age honoured with the Title of Doctor *Profundus*, *i. e.* the Profound Doctor, was born, of whom we ſhall have a more fit Opportunity to ſpeak, when we come to *Suſſex*. The *Doier* cuts its Way thro' the midſt of the Valley, which the *Britains* from thence call *Diffrin-Dore*, which the *Engliſh*, that they might ſeem to expreſs fully the Force of the Word, have termed *Golden Vale*, for its rich and pleaſant Fertility, in the Spring-time, when it is covered with a yellow Livery of Flowers, repreſenting gilding in ſhew. The Hills that encompaſs it on both Sides are cloathed with Woods, under which lie Corn-Fields on each Hand, beneath which lie lovely and gallant Meadows, among which glides the *Dore*, a clear and cryſtal River, on which *Robert*, Earl of *Ewias*, erected a fine Monaſtery, in which moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of theſe Parts were formerly buried. The Country between the *Doier* and *Wye* is called

Irchenfield, or, as it is in *Domeſday-Book*, *Archenfield*. This Part of the County was (as Hiſtorians aſſure us) miſerably harraſſed and deſtroyed by the *Danes*, in the Year 715, who carried away *Camelac*, a *Britiſh* Biſhop, captive. Dr. *Godwin* mentions in the Catalogue of the Biſhops of *Landaff*, one named *Cimeliacus*, and then adds, that this is the Biſhop, that *Matthew Weſtminſter* calls *Camelec*, and ſays, he was Biſhop of the *South-Saxons*, among whom he was taken

Digitized by Google

ken by the *Danes*, *Anno* 915, (as Mr. *Camden* should have laid the Date) and redeemed at the Price of 40 *l.* by King *Edward* the Elder.

In *Archenfield* once stood *Kilpec*, a noted Castle, which was anciently the Seat of the noble Family of the *Kilpecs*; who, as the Report goes, were Champions to the Kings of *England* in the Beginning of the *Norman* Reigns, which (Mr. *Camden* says) he is willing to believe; but unless he had given his Reasons, we cannot yield our Assent, because the *Marmyons* in *Lincolnshire*, had that Honour very early in the *Norman* Times, and as soon perhaps as the Custom of having Champions came in.

Robert Wollerond resided here in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and his Nephew *Alane Plugenet* was honoured with the Title of a Baron. Hereabouts also we are informed from *Domesday-Book*, that there were certain Revenues by an old Custom assigned to one or two Priests on this Condition, that they should go on Embassies for the Kings of *England* into *Wales*. Of the Men of this Part of the County 'tis also said in the same Book: The Men of *Archenfield*, whenever the Army marches forward against the Enemy, by Custom make the Vanguard, and in the Return homeward, the Rear-ward. In this Part of the County is

Devereux, a considerable Place, which probably gave name to the noble Family of the *Devereux's*, of whom *William Devereux* was Sheriff of this County in the 46th Year of King *Edward* III. and *Walter Devereux*, descended of another *Walter*, who was Sheriff in the 50th Year of the same King, was created Earl of *Essex* by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Wormbridge, where Dr. *Henry Parry*, Bishop of *Worcester*, a Person made famous by his Writings, was born, adjoins to this Place: He died in 1616. 'Tis reported of him, That the King of *Denmark* being then in the Court of King *James* I. was so pleased with a Sermon, that he preached before that King and him, that he gave him a Ring of great Value. As the River *Munnow* bounds the southern Parts of the County from *Wales*, so the *Wye* with its winding Stream cuts it into two Parts, but not in the Middle, as Mr. *Camden* asserts. It comes out of *Radnorshire*, where it rises in *Plimllymonhill* near *Lanidios*, and entring this County on the western Bounds, comes to

Clifford-Castle in *Hunlington* Hundred, which *William Fitz-Osborn*, the first Earl of *Hereford*, built upon his Waste; (as *Domesday-Book* tells us) but *Ralph de Todeny* held it. Mr. *Camden* informs us, That 'tis supposed, that it came afterwards to *Walter*, the Son of *Richard Punt* or *Ponce*, a *Norman*, because his Surname was *De Clifford*, and from him the noble Family of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, are originally descended.

Here the beautiful *Rosamund* is said to be born, her Father *Walter*, Lord *Clifford*, having great Possessions hereabout, which not being long after *Fitz-Osborn*'s Time, 'tis likely the above mention'd *Walter* was her Father. She was Concubine to K. *Henry* II. and by him had *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*; but this Manor did not long continue in the Family, tho' the younger Branches flourished in other Places; for in King *Edward* I.'s Reign we find that *John Gifford* held it, having obtain'd it by marrying the Heiress of *Walter Clifford*, the Grandson of the former *Walter*.

'Tis no small Honour to this Town, that the honourable Families of the *Cliffords*, first Earls of *Cumberland*, created in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and flourishing till the End almost of the Reign of King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1643, and then determining in the Heiress, who was married to *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*, then the present Right Honourable *Hugh*, Lord *Clifford*, of the same Family, but of a collateral Branch, created in 1672, took their Name and Title from this Town. From this Place the *Wye* leads us to

Whitney, a Village in the same Hundred, which also has given Name to an ancient and noted Family, of which *Robert de Whitney* was Sheriff of this County in the first Year of King *Richard* II. Keeping the Course of the River we come to

Eaton-Bishops, so called, because the Manor belongs to the Bishops of *Hereford*, from which City it is distant about two Miles. Here is a very large Camp, containing about thirty or forty Acres, but the Works of it are single, except a little on the West-side.

Digitized by Google

At this Place Bishop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, seems inclined to fix the Birth of the famous Cardinal *Eaton*, to whom *Urban* VIII. gave the *Roman* Purple for his own Merit, for he was a Person in that Age most eminently active, wise, and learned, especially in the *Hebrew* Tongue, in which he wrote some Books, and out of it translated others; but in the Quarrel between the Anti-Pope *Clement* VII. and him, when several of the Cardinals revolted from him, this Cardinal was with six others suspected by *Urban*, and seized; five of whom he caused to be tied up in Sacks and drowned in the Sea, but Cardinal *Eaton* he made a close Prisoner, as he continued five Years in Want and Nastiness, till *Boniface* IX. restored him, and then he came into *England*, and was commended to King *Richard* II.'s Favour, but returned again to *Rome*, where he lived seven Years in great Plenty, and dying in 1397, was buried under a sumptuous Monument in St. *Cæcilia*'s Church. About two Miles from *Eaton* is

Kenchester in *Grimsworth* Hundred, where about the Year 1669, was found in a Wood, a great Vault with a Table of Plaister in it. The Vault it self was paved with Stone, and thereabouts were dug up also many Pieces of *Roman* Coins, with large Bones, leaden Pipes, several *Roman* Urns with Ashes in them, and other Vessels, the Use of which was not known.

Creden-hill is about a Mile from *Kenchester*: Upon it is a very great Camp and mighty Works, the Graff being inward as well as outward, and the whole contains by Estimation about forty Acres. A little lower stands the City of

Hereford, the chief Place in this Shire, and a Bishop's See, of which we shall speak more fully when we come to the Ecclesiastical History, and in the mean Time shall only treat of the civil State of it from its Original, so far as can be discovered.

Mr. *Camden* finding *Ariconium* mentioned by *Antonine* to be placed in these Parts, is of Opinion, that *Ereinue*, the Name of the County, *Accenfield* the Tract adjoining, and *Hereford*, which he says the common People call *Hariford*, did all take their several Names from it, not as if *Ariconium* and *Hariford* are the same, or stood in the same Place, but because as *Baldach* in *Assyria* took its Name from *Babylon*, because it had its Original from the Ruins of it; so our *Hariford* had its Name and Beginning from its Neighbour *Ariconium*, which being destroy'd, as is reported, by an Earthquake, has no clear Marks of a Town, because *Hariford* has been raised out of the Materials.

This conjecture of Mr. *Camden*'s, founded upon the vulgar Pronunciation of the Name of *Hereford*, does by no means please the Author of the Additions to the *Britannia*, for he says, the Name of *Hereford*, in the *Saxon* Language, Hereford, is of a pure *Saxon* Original, and implies no more than a Ford of the Army, which Interpretation doth also suit very well with the Situation of the Place, the *Severn* being for some Hundreds of Years the Frontier between the *English* and *Welsh* Nations, which were always at War one with another.

But tho' *Hereford* it self might not take its Name from *Ariconium*, yet it may be probable, that *Kenchester*, which seems to retain some small Shadow of the Name, might owe its Original to it, because there are visible at this Day the Ruins of some old Walls, called *Kenchester* Walls, about which there are often dug up Stones of inlaid Chequer-Work, *British* Bricks, *Roman* Coins, and the like, which are probable Marks of it.

This City, which is of a considerable Bigness, being about a Mile and an half in Compass, has a pleasant Situation in the midst of a fine large Champion, encompassed with two Rivers, which water delicious Meadows, and near a small Forest, called *Hawood*: It is supposed to have sprang up, when the *Saxon* Heptarchy was in its Glory, founded, as some write, by King *Edward* the Elder, to which Mr. *Camden* seems to assent, saying; And indeed there is no mention of it more ancient, for the *Britains* called this Place *Trefawith*, from the Beech-Trees growing here, and *Hereford* from an old Way, and the *Saxons* Fern-leg, from Fern; but that great Author contradicting himself in saying, this City sprang up

up in the Heptarchy, yet was founded by *Edmund* the Elder, who reigned near an hundred Years after the Diſſolution of the Heptarchy by King *Egbert*, we muſt ſearch higher for the Original of it, for which we need be at no farther Pains, than to make good Mr. *Camden*'s Conceſſion, that it was founded under the Heptarchy, tho' the preciſe Year or Perſon is not known.

The *Saxon* Heptarchy was not eſtabliſhed till the Year 575, and *Auſtin* the Monk did not arrive in *England* to convert the *Saxons*, till about the Year 600, or after. When Chriſtianity had made ſome Progreſs, it happened, that *Peada*, King of *Mercia*, was made a Chriſtian, and then this Place was ſo conſiderable, that in about twenty Years after, when the Church Government came to be eſtabliſhed in that Kingdom, it was made an Epiſcopal See, and *Putta* was ordained the firſt Biſhop, *Anno* 680.

We read nothing more of it till the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, which was an Occaſion of the great Growth and Increaſe of this Town. The ſad Story of it is this: *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, a Prince, learned, ſober, and religious, was invited by the great King of the *Mercians*, *Offa*, to marry *Elfryd* his Daughter, a Lady of great Beauty, for which End *Ethelbert* coming with a great Retinue to *Offa*'s Court, then ſeated at *Sutton-Wallis* in this County, was murdered by King *Offa*, at the Inſtigation of *Quindreda* his Wife, that he might gain his Kingdom, and buried at *Marden*, which lies North of *Sutton* upon the River *Lug*, but afterwards removed by King *Offa*'s Order to *Hereford*. His Death being known, he ſoon gained the Reputation of a Saint and Martyr, and *Milfrid*, a petty King of the *Mercians*, built a Church over his Tomb, and dedicated it to him, which proved a Cauſe of the enriching and enlarging of the Town, partly by the Gifts of the *Mercian* Kings to the Church, and partly by the Multitudes, who came to viſit the Martyr's Tomb.

This City not long after this came into the Power of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, as *William* of *Malmsbury* informs us; and *Athelſtan*, the *Weſt-Saxon*, forced the Princes of *Wales* to comply with theſe Terms of Subjection, to pay him for Tribute twenty Pound weight of Gold, and 300 *lb.* of Silver every Year; but the *Welſh* did not remain quiet under ſuch hard Conditions long; for *Griffin*, Prince of *South-Wales*, aſſiſted and inſtigated by *Algar*, an *Engliſhman*, Earl of *Mercia*, rebelled againſt *Edward* the Confeſſor, and having routed Earl *Ralph*, who was ſent againſt them, ſacked the City, deſtroyed the Cathedral, and carried *Leofgar*, the Biſhop, captive; but *Harold* having quieted the Rebellion, fortified it, as *Hoveden* informs us, with a broad and high Rampire.

When the *Normans* invaded this Nation, this City lay in Ruins, which were then ſo high and formidable, that they ſhewed it to be ſome great Place, but was then but very meanly inhabited, for it appears by *Domeſday-Book*, that there were but 103 Men, both within and without the Walls, when that Survey was taken. The *Normans* afterwards much improved and enlarged it, for they firſt built a very large and ſtrong Caſtle by the River *Wye*, near the Place where the Cathedral had ſtood, (the Work, as ſome report, of Earl *Milo*, or rather of *William Fitz-Oſborn*, firſt Earl of *Hereford*, who built it to ſecure his Country from the Incurſions of the *Welſh*, but now it is ruin'd by Time, and fallen into decay) and then walled it round about.

Leland tells us, that this Caſtle, by the Ruins, appeared in his Time to be one of the faireſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt in all *England*: The Walls were very high, firm, and full of great Towers, and where the River did not defend it, it was ſtrongly ditched: It had two Wards, each of them ſurrounded with Water; the Dungeon was high and exceedingly well fortified, having in the outward Wall or Ward, ten ſemi-circular Towers, and one great Tower in the inward Ward.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, we read of a Caſtle here defended by *William Talbot*, in the Behalf of *Maud* the Empreſs, againſt that King, *Anno* 1138, but he recovered it that Year; which ſhews, that what Mr. *Camden* ſays about *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*'s Building it, is a Miſtake, becauſe he was not Earl, till ſome Years after, *viz.* in 1141.

In *Richard* I.'s Abſence, when his Brother, Earl *John*, (afterwards King) began to aſpire to the Crown, the Keeping of this

Digitized by Google

Caſtle was committed to *Roger Bigod*, who took an Oath to preſerve it for the King's Uſe, and in caſe he died before his Return, to reſign it to Earl *John*; yet *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, removed this *Roger*, and put another Governour into his Place.

When *Simon*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the diſaffected Barons took Arms againſt King *Henry* III. they began to commit the firſt Acts of Hoſtility in this Place, ſeizing the Biſhop, *Peter Equeblanka*, whom they plundered and impriſoned, and as many of the Canons, as were Foreigners. From hence they marched into *Gloceſterſhire*, and ſo towards *London*, *Anno* 1263. Here alſo the Earl of *Leiceſter* fell out with the Earl of *Gloceſter*, another Captain of the confederate Barons, and attempted to ſurprize him, but he eſcaping, this Quarrel broke the Barons Power and ruined their Cauſe; ſo that as the Rebellion began, ſo it ended here.

In the Reign of that unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* II. the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and Barons, met in this City, and having called together the great Council of the Realm, declared the Prince, afterward King *Edward* III. the Protector of the Realm, his Father King *Edward* II. then living; and much about the ſame Time was that King's great Favourite, the younger *Hugh Spenſer*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, hanged here on a Gallows fifty Foot high, as were alſo Sir *Simon de Reading*, another Miniſter of State in the ſame Reign, *John*, Earl of *Arundel*, *John Daniel*, and *Thomas de Michaeldure*, great Friends of the Earl of *Gloceſter*.

Near this City alſo was fought the Battel of *Mortimer's* Croſs, between King *Henry* the Sixth's Army, and the Earl of *Marche's*, afterward King *Edward* IV. who being the Victor, took Sir *Owen Tudor*, or *ap Theodor*, the moſt noble Gentleman of the *Welſh* Nation, deſcended from *Cadwalladar*, and the Founder of the noble Family of the *Tudors*, *David Floyd* Eſq; *Morgan ap Reuther*, and other Gentlemen, and executed them in this Town.

When the Wars began between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *William Waller* took this City for the later, but the King's Forces recovered it again, and Sir *Barnabas Scudamore* was made Governour of it, who added ſeveral new Works to its Fortifications. The *Scotch* Army, which came to the Aſſiſtance of the Parliament, ſate down before this City, *Auguſt* 15, 1645. and ſummon'd the Governour to ſurrender; but Sir *Barnabas* rejecting their Summons with Diſdain, defended it ſo well, that after they had loſt Abundance of their Men, they retired Northward with Diſhonour and went no farther; but in *December* after, Colonel *Birch*, a noted Parliament-man in King *Charles* II.'s Days, and Colonel *Morgan*, Governour of *Gloceſter*, having by a Stratagem poſſeſſed themſelves of the Drawbridge, broke into the Town with a Body of 2000 Foot and Horſe, and after a ſhort Skirmiſh forced the Garriſon to ſubmit and yield themſelves Priſoners of War; and among them were taken the Lord *Brudenel*, a Papiſt, fourteen Knights, Judge *Jenkins*, and a great Number of Officers and Gentlemen.

This City in its preſent Condition is pretty large, but the Buildings are mean and old, and but thinly inhabited, there being not any ſtaple Trade to enrich it, or invite People to go and ſettle in it. The Manufacture for which it is any Thing famous, is Gloves, and that is too poor a Trade to make a Place of that Bigneſs to flouriſh: It is governed by a Mayor, who is ſworn yearly upon *Michaelmas*-Day, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and divers Common-Council-Men, and by their Charter have particular Privileges for particular Companies and Societies among themſelves, who have their diſtinct Halls, and petty Laws enacted for regulating and ordering their Affairs in Commerce: It hath three good Markets weekly on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, which afford Plenty of all Sorts of Grain and Proviſions, but the Market on Fridays is chiefly for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and two great Fairs yearly on the Wedneſday after *Eaſter* and the twentieth of *March*. The Aſſizes, Quarter and Petty-Seſſions, County-Courts, and moſt other publick Meetings, are held here.

Over the River *Wye* on the ſouth Side of the City there is ſtrong Stone-Bridge of eight Arches, which leads to an ancient Building ſtanding at a little Diſtance from it,

Digitized by Google

le, called *Retheras*, belonging formerly to the Family of the *Bodenhams*, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Heirs of Mr. *Vaughan*, which is one of the moſt delightful and pleaſant Seats in this Part of the County, having a ſpacious Park before it, and the River *Wye* behind it; verdant Meadows on the one Side, and fruitful Tillage on the other. It had once ſo great Plenty of Apple-Trees belonging to it, that ('tis reported) if a Man took but one Apple from every Tree, he would have enough at laſt to make an Hogſhead of Cyder.

In this City were not long ſince ſix Churches, beſides the Cathedral, but two of them being demoliſhed in the late Civil Wars, there are now but five in all, *viz.* St. *Owen*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Martin*, St. *John Baptiſt*, and St. *Peters*. The Cathedral of this City was firſt built by *Milfrid*, a petty Prince of *Mercia*, but it did not ſtand long, tho' we find not when, or how it came to be demoliſhed; for Biſhop *Godwin* tells us, that *Ethelſtan*, the Biſhop of this See, built this Cathedral from the Ground in 1050; but *Griffin*, King of *Wales*, invading this County ten Years after, and defeating the *Engliſh* in Battel, took this City, and laid this Church and the whole Town in Aſhes, having firſt plundered the Houſes, and robbed the Church-men of their Treaſure, Holy Reliques, and Prieſts Veſtments. The Biſhop they ſlew, and ſeven of the Canons, beſides a vaſt Number of Lay-Men.

From this Invaſion the Cathedral lay in Ruins, till it was rebuilt by Biſhop *Reinelm* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. (ſay Mr. *Camden*, *Speed*, *&c.*) but Biſhop *Godwin*, who was the Biſhop of this very See, and a very curious and judicious Antiquary, ſays, that it was rebuilt by *Robert Loſinga*, in the Reign of the Conqueror, after the Platform of the Church at *Aquiſgrave*, now *Aix le-Chapel*, then lately built by *Charles* the Great. Several Additions have been ſince made to it by the ſucceeding Biſhops, ſo that at preſent it is a beautiful and magnificent Structure, adorned with divers Monuments of ancient Prelates and Abbots, and to it belong a Biſhop, a Dean, a Chancellor, ſix Canons, twenty-ſeven Prebendaries, a Chantor, a Treaſurer, twelve Vicars Choral, with Deacons, Choriſters, and other Officers.

The Biſhop's Palace, and the Cloſe, are pleaſanter for their Situation than on any other Account, for the Buildings are very ordinary. The Dignitaries have all of them Houſes adjoining to the Church, and a College for the Vicars and Choriſters, who live after an academical Way under a Governor, who preſides over them, and ſupplies them with all Neceſſaries to encourage their Attendance upon all Divine Offices. Mr. *Henry Hall*, a famous Maſter of Muſick, and Organiſt, who wrote ſeveral Poems, and an Opera on the *Doge* of *Venice*'s Marriage with the Ocean, belonged to this Cathedral. Here is alſo an Hoſpital liberally endowed for twelve poor People.

The Nobility who have derived their Titles of Honour from this City, are

Sueno, the eldeſt Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who was alſo Earl of *Oxford*, *Gloceſter*, *Somerſet*, and *Berks*. He was a turbulent and factious Peer, and was baniſhed out of *England* for his Miſdemeanors in 1044; and tho' he was reſtored to the Favour of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, by the Mediation of his Father, yet this Earldom was given to

Ralph, the Son of *Walter Medantine*, or *de Mauntz*, by *Goda*, King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Siſter. He raiſed an Army in this County to ſuppreſs Earl *Godwin*, who rebelled againſt that King, was made Admiral of fifty Ships, and ſent againſt *Harold* the *Dane*, who infeſted the Coaſts with Piracies, and oppoſed *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*, when he invaded this Shire, but was beaten, and *Hereford* taken, as is abovementioned. The *Normans* found him in Poſſeſſion of this Honour and Office, but ſoon diveſted him of it, and put in his Place

William Fitz-Oſborn of *Crepon*, a Perſon not only nearly related to the Conqueror, but of as great Merit as any of his Attendants into *England*. He was one of the Conqueror's Council, Governour of the *Iſle of Wight* and *Winchester* Caſtle, and a Juſtice itinerant for the whole Nation. He

buil

Digitized by Google

built the Caſtles of *Clifford*, *Wigmore* and *Ewias*, but dying before the general Survey, there is no Memorial left of it. He left three Sons, *William*, who had all his Lands in *Normandy*, *Ralph*, a ſhorn Monk at *Cormeilles*, and

Roger de Britolio, or of *Bretevil*, Earl of *Hereford*; he joined with *Ralph de Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk*, in a Conſpiracy to diveſt King *William Rufus* of the Government, and raiſed great Forces to effect his Deſign, but they were routed by that King at *Pagadune*, and he was adjudged to loſe all his Poſſeſſions, and ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment, in which he died, leaving two Sons, *Reynold* and *Roger*, excellent Soldiers under King *Henry* I. but could not obtain their Reſtoration to their Honour and Dignity: King *Stephen* therefore finding this Earldom vacant, gave it to

Robert le Boſſu, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Son of *Itta* or *Amicia*, the Daughter to *Emme de Bretevil*, Counteſs of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Roger de Bretevil* aforeſaid, to deſcend to his Heirs by Inheritance, but it proved to no Advantage, for *Maud* the Empreſs, who contended at that Time with King *Stephen* for the Crown, ſet up

Milo, Son of *Walter*, Conſtable of *Gloceſter* in that Earldom: He was one of King *Henry* I.'s chief Counſellors, and an expert Soldier, and by that King made Earl of *Brecknock*. After his Death he adhered to his Daughter *Maud*, and was made Earl of *Hereford*, when ſhe had gotten King *Stephen* Priſoner; but Fortune changing, that King recovered the Throne, and diveſted him of this Honour, and he was forced to live in Obſcurity to his Death, but

Roger his eldeſt Son, when King *Henry* II. came to the Throne, was put into Poſſeſſion of this Earldom. He was a devout Perſon, and founded the Abbey of *Flexley* in *Gloceſterſhire*, and was a great Benefactor to divers other Abbies; he died without Iſſue, and *Walter* his Brother ſucceeded him in his paternal Inheritance, but the Earldom of *Hereford* was kept from him by King *Henry* II. He had no iſſue, nor his Brothers *Henry* and *Mabel*, who alſo ſucceeded to the Inheritance, and ſo it paſſed to the Siſters, and *Margery*, Wife to *Humphry Bohun*, having a Part, her Son

Henry Bohun, was created Earl of *Hereford*, by King *John*, who alſo granted him twenty Pounds to be received yearly out of the third Penny of the County of *Hereford*; but he rebelling againſt King *John* and his Son King *Henry* III. was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Lincoln* 1 *Henry* III. but being releaſed, died in his Voyage to the Holy Land. His Wife *Maud* being the Daughter of *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and Heir to *William de Mandevile* her Brother, the laſt Earl of *Eſſex* of that Family, brought that Honour to her Husband, and ſo

Humphry Bohun his Son by her, became Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*: He was Earl-Marſhal at the Marriage of King *Henry* III. ſtood Godfather for Prince *Edward*, and had Cuſtody of the *Marches* of *Wales*: He was called, *The good Earl of* Hereford, becauſe he was a zealous Man for the publick Good, not fearing to oppoſe the King's Miſmanagement in wronging the Earl of *Cornwal*, following the Council of Aliens, oppreſſing his Subjects with Taxes, *&c.* He left for his Succeſſor by *Maud*, Daughter of the Earl of *Ewe*,

Humphry his Son and Heir, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*: He had by his Wife *Joan*, Daughter of *Robert de Quincy*, a Son *Humphry*, who in his Father's Life-time married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *William de Brees*, Lord of *Brecknock*, by whom he had a Son, *Humphry de Bohun*, but he died before his Father the Earl, who thereupon had for his Succeſſor

Humphry de Bohun, his Grandſon: He was Conſtable of *England*, and preſent at the Battel at *Roxborough*, where the *Engliſh* conquered the *Scots*: He died at *Pleſhy* in *Eſſex*, and was buried in our Lady's Chapel at *Walden*, leaving

Humphry de Bohun his Son and Heir, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*: He was a great Favourite of King *Edward* I.'s, and had many Preferments heaped upon him; but in King *Edward* II.'s Reign, uniting with the diſcontented Lords to remove *Hugh de Spencer* the Younger, from the King, he was a Leader of the Battel of *Burrough Brig*, where the King utterly defeated them, and this Earl in paſſing the Bridge was ſlain, *Anno* 1321. He left by his Wife *Elizabeth*, one of King *Edward* I.'s Daughters, and Widow

Digitized by Google

of *John*, Earl of *Holland*, a numerous Iſſue, of which

John de Bohun, his Son and Heir, ſucceeded him in his Earldoms of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and Conſtablery of *England*: He was in two Expeditions in *Scotland* in King *Edward* III.'s Reign, and had two Wives, but no Child by either of them, whereupon his Honour and Inheritance deſcended entire to his next Brother

Humphry de Bohun, who was thereby made Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*: He was in the great naval Fight at *Sluys* againſt the *French*, 14 *Edward* III. and attended King *Edward* III. into *France* to relieve *Aguillon*, then beſieged by the *French*. He died unmarried in 1361, and all his Lands and Honours went to his Nephew

Humphry de Bohun, Son of his Brother *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, who thereupon became Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and Conſtable of *England*, beſides the Honour which he had from his Father, who was Earl of *Northampton*: He went in an Embaſſy to the Duke of *Milan*, to treat of a Marriage between *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and *Violanta* that Duke's Daughter, and was in an Expedition into *France*; but died young, leaving only two Daughters, *viz. Eleanor*, married to *Thomas de Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, the King's ſixth Son, and *Mary* married to

Henry of *Lancaſter*, Earl of *Derby*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, who was on that Account created Duke of *Hereford*, which Honours he enjoy'd till he was made King of *England*, by the Title of King *Henry* IV. but then this Honour fell to the Poſterity of the elder Siſter, married to *Thomas de Woodſtock*, who left only one Daughter by her, *Anne*, married to

Edmund Stafford, Earl of *Buckingham*, who having obtained, 1 *Henry* IV. an Aſſignation of the Purparty of *Humphry de Bohun* the laſt Earl of *Hereford*'s Eſtate, in Right of his Wife became Earl of *Hereford*. He was ſlain in the Battel of *Shrewsbury* on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, fighting for the King, leaving

Humphry Stafford his Son and Heir, Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Nottingham*, *Staffford*, &c. He was a Perſon in great Favour with King *Henry* VI. as well for his great Services, as near Alliance to the Crown, and was therefore created Duke of *Buckingham*, &c. He was ſlain at the Battel of *Northampton*, *July* 27, 38 *Henry* VI. and left

Henry Stafford, his Grandſon, the Heir of his Honours and Eſtate, and ſo Duke of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, &c. He became a very active Man, and raiſed King *Richard* III. to the Throne; but either thro' Remorſe of Conſcience or Diſguſt, he ſoon after plotted with Biſhop *Morton*, a zealous *Lancaſtrian*, to advance *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* to the Throne, and ſo unite the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, who had ſo much diſturbed the Nation; which was ſoon effected; but after his Death, which he ſuffered at *Salisbury* for Treaſon, his Honour was loſt to his Poſterity, and ſo this Earldom lay vacant till

Walter d'Evreux or *Devereux*, deſcended from the *Bohuns*; his Mother *Cecilia*, Daughter of [illegible] *Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*, was create[illegible], King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. Viſcount *Hereford*: He died in 1558, having had Iſſue by his Wife, Sir *Richard Devereux*, who died before his Father, but left a Son, Heir to his Grandfather, named

Walter Devereux, Viſcount *Hereford*, whom Queen *Elizabeth* created Earl of *Eſſex*, *Reg.* 4. He was Field-Marſhal of the Queen's Forces in the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, 12 *Eliz.* one of the Peers that ſate on the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and being ſent againſt the Rebels in *Ireland*, died there the 18th of *Eliz.* leaving

Robert Devereux Knt. Heir of his Eſtate and Honours: He was the great Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*, and under her made Earl-Marſhal of *England* and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, where he was guilty of ſome Miſmanagements, which diſpleaſing the Queen, his Enemies took an Advantage ſo to aggravate, that he was condemned for Treaſon, and executed on *Tower-hill*, *Febr* 25, 1600. He left iſſue one Son, *Robert*, and two Daughters, *Frances* and *Dorothy*.

Robert Devereux his Son ſeems to have remained deprived of his Honour ſo long as that Queen lived, but was reſtored to his Honour with his Siſters by an Act of Parliament 1 *Jac.* and ſo became Viſcount *Hereford* and Earl of *Eſſex*: He had gain'd great Experience in the Art of War in the Palatinate, and was therefore made Lieu-

tenant-

Digitized by Google

tenant-General of the Army, which King *Charles* I. ſent againſt the *Scots*, to ſuppreſs an Inſurrection there; but upon ſome Diſguſt he became diſaffected to the Court-Party, and accepted of a Commiſſion to be General of the Parliaments Forces, which he managed a While with too great Succeſs, but died without Iſſue, whereby the Honour of the Earldom of *Eſſex* became vacant, but the Title of Viſcount *Hereford* deſcended to

Walter Devereux of *Caſtle-Bromwich* in *Warwickſhire* Bar. deſcended of the firſt *Walter*, Viſcount *Hereford*, by *Margaret* his ſecond Wife, which Honour was confirmed to him by Parliament in 1646. He had ſeveral Sons, but all dying before him but the youngeſt,

Leiceſter Devereux, he ſucceeded his Father as Viſcount *Hereford*, but dying in 1676, left his Honour and Eſtate to his eldeſt Son

Leiceſter Devereux, but he enjoyed them not long, dying in 1682, and, leaving no Iſſue,

Edward Devereux, his Brother, became Viſcount *Hereford*: He was married, but died without Iſſue in 1706, whereupon the Honour paſſed to a collateral Branch, *viz.*

Price Devereux of *Vaynor* in the County of *Montgomery* Eſq; Grandſon of *George Devereux* of *Sheldon-Hall* in *Warwickſhire*, who married *Bridget*, the Daughter of *Arthur Price* of *Vaynor* Eſq; He was Son of Sir *George Devereux*, who was Brother to *Walter Devereux*, laſt mention'd. This preſent Viſcount *Hereford* hath married *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of *Samuel Sandys* of *Ombersley-Court* in *Worceſterſhire* Eſq; and by her hath one Son, *Price Devereux*, born in 1694, and a Daughter, *Mary*. About a Mile's diſtance from this City is the Pariſh of

Dinder, where there is a *Roman* Camp, called by the Vulgar, *Oyſter-hill*, which may perhaps retain ſome memorial of *Oſtorius Scapula*, who was the *Roman* General when the Army encamped here, and commanded it; for it is not ſo probable that it can have any real Relation to the Shell-fiſh of that Name, when it is at ſo great a Diſtance from the Sea.

The *Wye* has ſcarce run three Miles beyond the City, but it receives the River *Lug*, which having fallen with a rapid Stream from *Radnor* Hills, glides thro' this Province from North-weſt to South-eaſt with a ſtill Courſe. At its firſt Entrance we have in view

Brampton Brian-Caſtle, which a famous Family, ſurnamed from thence *de Brampton*, whoſe Chriſtian-Name was *Brian* uſually, held by a continual Succeſſion to the Reign of King *Edward* I. when by a female Heir it came to the *Harleys*, of whom we find ſome in the Catalogue of Sheriffs. The late Sir *Edward Harley* Knt. of the *Bath*, was very eminent for his Stedfaſtneſs to the Intereſt of his Country in the worſt of Times. Higher upon the Borders of the County, beyond the joining of the Rivers *Bardfield* and *Teme*, ſtands

Lanterdin or *Llantwardine*, near which is a perfect *Roman* Camp, called *Brandon*, very commodiouſly ſituated for a Supply of Water, by reaſon of the Nearneſs of thoſe Rivers. It is a ſingle ſquare Work with four Ports. About half a Mile from thence, on the other Side of the River *Bardfield*, was a *Britiſh* Camp, now covered over with great Oaks, called *Coxall*, or rather *Coxwall*, taking its Name from the *Vallum* or Wall, as *Eaton-wall* and *Walford* in this County, and other Towns in other Counties do.

A Quarter of a Mile from *Brandon* there are two Barrows, one of them was cauſed to be digged down by Sir *Edward Harley* in 1662, and in it was found a great Deal of Coals, and ſome Pieces of burnt Bones; but in the Middle they found an Urn, about two Foot and an half High, full of Coals and Aſhes, and ſome pieces of burnt Bones. Near the *Lug* lies

Wigmore, which gives Name to the adjoining Hundred: The *Saxons* called it Wyginga-mepe. It was repaired in ancient Times by King *Edward* the Elder, and afterwards fortified with a Caſtle by *William Fitz-Oſborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, in a certain piece of waſte Ground, called *Mareſhen*, (as it is ſaid in *Domeſday-Book*) in the Tenure of *Randulph de Mortimer*, from whom the *Mortimers*, afterwards Earls of *March*, were deſcended, but of theſe more in *Radnorſhire*.

Hugh Mortimer, Lord of this Town and Caſtle in King *Henry* II.'s Reign, having taken Arms againſt that King, was ſoon reduced

Digitized by Google

duced to obedience, and forced to yield up the Caſtle to him, *Anno* 1155. To this place Prince *Edward*, Son to King *Henry* III. fled from his Keeper's at *Dover*-Caſtle, where he was impriſoned after the Battel of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, the Lord *Roger Mortimer* ſending him a ſwift Horſe to ride off with. This Lordſhip and Caſtle came afterward into the Poſſeſſion of the Royal Houſe of the *Plantagenets*, by the Marriage of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, with the Heireſs of the *Mortimer*'s Eſtate and Honours. Three Miles from hence is

Richards-Caſtle, which took its Name from *Richard*, ſurnamed *Scrupe*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, who was the Owner thereof, from whom deſcended *Hugh de Say*, Lord of *Richards-Caſtle*, who deceaſed in the Reign of King *Richard* I. leaving one only Daughter, married to *Hugh de Ferrers*, whoſe Daughter and Heir being married to *Robert de Mortimer*, it afterwards came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Mortimers*, from whom it at length paſſed to the *Talbots*, who held it ſome Time, till Iſſue male failing, the Inheritance came to be divided between the two female Heirs, who were married to *Guarin*, Archdeacon, and *Matthew Gurney*. The Caſtle ſtands on the Top of a very rocky Hill, which is well wooded: but ſo long ago as *Leland*'s Time, the Walls and Towers of it were going to decay.

Beneath this Caſtle, Nature, (which no where ſports herſelf more, in ſhewing Wonders than in the Waters) hath brought forth a little Well, called *Bone-well*, becauſe it is always full of ſmall Bones, which ſome judge to be fiſhes, but others Frogs Bones. It is now and then emptied and cleaned from the Bones, but within a little Time 'tis as full of them as ever, tho' no Fiſh or Frogs are found in it. What the Cauſe of it is, let Naturaliſts enquire. Near this Caſtle is

Orleton, in *Wolphy* Hundred, where anciently the *Blounts*, deſcended of the Family of the *Blounts* of *Moulkland* in this County, had a Seat. Southward of this Place upon the River *Lug* ſtands

Yetton, in *Wigmore* Hundred, famous only for being the Lordſhip of the *Hackluits*, an ancient Family in theſe Parts, of which was that eminent Hiſtorian, Mr. *Richard Hackluit*, who publiſhed a Book of Voyages, and was a great Encourager of Adventurers in the Reign of King *James* I. Returning to the Courſe of the *Teme*, we paſs by a Village, called *Little Hereford*, of no Note but for the Name, and then ſee at a little Diſtance

Nethwood or *Netherwood*, a Village where the noble Family of the *Devereux's*, Earls of *Eſſex*, had a Seat, and *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, the firſt of that Name, that bore that Title, ſo famous in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was born. More toward the Borders of the County is

Whitborn in *Broxaſh* Hundred, where the Biſhop of *Worceſter* either now hath, or formerly had a Palace, and Biſhop *Scory*, Biſhop of *Hereford* dying there, was buried in this Church, *Anno* 1584. The *Lug*, the *Wadels*, and the *Arrow*, three good Rivers, come out of *Radnorſhire* with almoſt parallel Streams. The *Wadels* paſſes by no Place of Note, and falls into the *Lug* at *Byton*, but the *Arrow* waters

Kyneton, a pretty large and well built Market Town in *Huxlington* Hundred, whoſe Inhabitants are many of them Clothiers, and drive a good Trade in narrow Cloths. The Market is one of the moſt conſiderable in the County, tho' 'tis probable it was not ſo in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, becauſe he takes no Notice it; it is on Wedneſday, and Fair on . Here is alſo a Free-School, of which Mr. *William Tayler*, a noted Preacher in the Time of the Rump-Parliament, had been Maſter. From hence the *Arrow* haſtens to the *Lug*, and in its Way waſhes

Pembridge, another ſmall Market-Town in *Stretford* Hundred. The Market is on Tueſdays weekly, and Fair on . The Market is a very indifferent one. Between this Place and the *Wye*, near the Midſt ſtands

Weobly, or *Webley* in the ſame Hundred, formerly the Barony of the *Verdons*, the firſt of which Family *Bertram de Verdon* came into *England* with the Conqueror. The Poſterity of this great Man became hereditary Conſtables of *Ireland* by a Marriage with a Daughter of one of the *Lacyes* of *Trin* in that Nation. From the *Verdon*'s the Eſtate came by Daughters to the *Furnivals* of *Burgh-herſh*, *Ferrars* of *Groby*, *Cropthuls*,

Digitized by Google

Joals, and from them by the *Ferrers* of *Chartley* to the *Devereux's*, Earls of *Eſſex*.

Here was a Caſtle in King *Stephen's* Reign, which being fortified againſt him by the Partizans of the Empreſs *Maud*, he ſoon recovered it, and held it ever after. Of what Bigneſs it was, or how long it has been razed, we have not yet been able to learn.

Tho' it is an ancient Corporation, yet the Market is very ordinary. It ſuffered very much, not long ſince, by a Fire, for which a Brief was granted and collected. The Market is kept on Thurſdays, and Fair on . The only Thing this Town is famous for, is its Ale, for which it is as much celebrated in the common Vogue, as *Lempſter* for Bread. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, who are in this preſent Seſſion 1717, *viz.* *Paul Foley* Eſq; and *Charles Cornwall* Eſq;. Weſtward of this Town, upon the Borders of *Radnorſhire*, ſtands

Hunlington-Caſtle, which in ancient Times belonged to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford*; and not far from thence

Eardiſley, where the famous and ancient Family of the *Baskervills* had a noble Seat: They derive their Pedigree from a Niece of *Gunora*, a celebrated *Norman* Lady. Of this Name and Family we find one *Richard de Baskervill* Knt. who repreſented this County in two Parliaments in King *Edward* I.'s Reign, *Reg.* 28. and 30. and 'tis probable 'twas the ſame Perſon, who was Sheriff for this County in the 8th Year of *Edward* II. after whom ſeveral of the ſame Family were Sheriffs in the ſucceeding Reigns. This Family held the Hamlet of *Hanton in Capite*, as of the Honour of *Montgomery*, by the Service of giving the King one barbed Arrow, as often as he came into thoſe Parts to hunt in *Corndon* Chace. Next to it is

Kinnerſley, the Seat and Lordſhip of the ancient Family of *Delabere*, of which were *Richard Delabere*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 31ſt and 43d Years of King *Edward* III. and *Kinard Delabere*, who repreſented this County in Parliament in the 7th and 13th Years of King *Richard* II. and 1ſt Year of King *Henry* IV. as alſo *Thomas Delabere*, who was Sheriff for this County in the 8th Year of *Richard* II. Soon after the *Wadels* has joined the *Lug*, we come to

Croft-Caſtle, belonging to the famous and very ancient Family of the *Crofts*, of which was Sir *Richard Crofts*, who was Sheriff in the 2d Year of King *Edward* IV. and after the Battel of *Tewksbury*, took Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Henry* VI. Priſoner. But upon a Proclamation of a great Reward and a Promiſe of Safety for the Prince's Perſon, Sir *Richard* (ſays our Author) nothing ſuſpecting the King's Promiſe, brought forth his Royal Priſoner, who was preſently murdered in King *Edward* IV.'s Preſence, by his Brothers the Dukes of *Clarence* and *Gloceſter*.

Some are of Opinion that this Sir *Richard Crofts* was not of this Family, but finding one of the ſame Name dwelling near *Tewksbury* at that Time when the Battel was fought, and Sheriff of the County, we conclude him to be the Man; and if ſo, Sir *James Crofts*, who was ſo famous for his Valour in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, eſpecially at the Siege of *Leith*, was a Deſcendant of this Family. That Queen gave him the Government of *Berwick* to recompence his Sufferings in Queen *Mary's* Reign, when he was condemned for being concerned in Sir *Thomas Wyat's* Inſurrection; but he eſcaped with Impriſonment only, to be a rare Inſtance of Mercy in that mercileſs Reign. Sir *Herbert Crofts*, the Popiſh Exile-Writer, was of this Place and Family. The Eſtate deſcended to Dr. *Herbert Crofts*, Biſhop of this See in 1662, and his Son of the ſame Name, who was created a Baronet, *Nov.* 18, 1671, is now the Poſſeſſor of it. More to the South is

Caſtle-Parke, where there is a large Camp with two great Ditches, called the *Aubry*, from whence there is a lovely Proſpect of the adjacent Country. Following the Courſe of the River *Lug*, it brings us to

Leominſter, or, as it is commonly called, *Lempſter*, for ſhortneſs. It is ſo called from the Monaſtery or Minſter, which, 'tis ſaid, was built by King *Merwald* upon the appearing of a Lion to him, and ſo it was denominated, *Leonis Monaſterium*, or *Leominſter*; but Mr. *Camden* ſays, that the *Britains* calling this Place *Llan-lleni*, which ſignifies a Church of Nuns, it is but loſt Labour to ſeek for any other Original of the Name;

Digitized by Google

Name; yet ſome will have its Name to come from Flax, of which the beſt Kind grows here.

Here is a Tradition, that King *Merwald* or *Merwalſh*, and ſome of his Succeſſors had a Caſtle or Palace on an Hill-Side by the Town. The Place (ſays *Leland*) is now called *Comfor-Caſtle*, and there are to be ſeen Tokens of Ditches, where Buildings have been.

The *Danes*, 'tis ſaid, deſtroyed this Nunnery, and a College of Prebends was afterward ſettled here; but King *Henry* I. annexed the Lands of *Lempſter* to his Abbey of *Reading*, and ſo made the religious Houſe here a Cell to it. In King *John*'s Reign, *Walter de Breoſa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, revolting from his Prince, took this Town, and burnt it.

The Town is large and a great Thorough-fare from *Wales* to *London*. It ſtands in a pleaſant Country, and the Buildings, as they cannot be called magnificent, ſo neither may they be counted mean. It hath ſeveral Bridges over the *Lug*. The Market here was formerly ſo much frequented on the Account of Wool and Wheat brought hither in Plenty (the one called *Lempſter-Ore*, becauſe 'tis as it were a gold Mine to enrich the Town, and the other being celebrated for the fine Bread made of it) that the Cities of *Hereford* and *Worceſter* complaining of their Loſs of Trade, obtain'd an Order of the King to oblige them to alter their Market-Day, which was then on Thurſday, but is now kept on Friday; and the Fairs are on the 2d of *February*, *May* 2, and *October* 28. It is a Borough-Town, governed by a Bailiff, Juſtices of the Peace, and twelve capital Burgeſſes, and has the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Parliament, who are in this preſent Seſſion, *Edward Harley* Eſq; and *George Caſwall* Eſq;.

There is but one Pariſh Church in *Lempſter*, large, but dark, a very old Building; inſomuch that there is a great Likelihood that it was built before the Conqueſt. The Priory-Church is joined to the Eaſt-end almoſt of the Pariſh-Church.

This Town hath the Honour of giving a Title to Sir *William Farmer* Baronet, the only ſurviving Son of Sir *Will Farmer* Baronet, who having engaged in his Youth againſt the rebellious Subjects of K. *Charles* I. died the 14th of *May*, 1661, ſoon after the Reſtoration of his Son K. *Charles* II. which Sir *William Farmer* the Son was raiſed to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Lempſter* of *Lempſter* aforeſaid, by Letters Patents, bearing date at *Weſtminſter*, *April* 12, 1692. *Anno* 4 *Will. & Mar.* He new erected his ancient Seat at *Eſton* with Free-ſtone, and added pleaſant Gardens and Plantations to it, which he adorned with coſtly marble Statues, *Greek*, *Roman*, and *Ægyptian*, and died *Decemb.* 7, 1711, leaving by the Lady *Sophia* his third Wife, ſixth Daughter of *Thomas*, Duke of *Leeds*, *Thomas*, Lord *Lempſter*, his Son and Succeſſor, and as yet under Age and unmarried, born in 1698.

The *Lug* having received the *Arrow* into it a little above *Stoke*, haſtens to the *Wye*, and in its Paſſage firſt touches upon

Hampton, now call'd *Hampton-Court*, where *Rowland Lenthall*, Maſter of the Wardrobe to King *Henry* IV. who married one of the Heirs of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel*, built him a very fine Houſe, which has for a long Time been in the Poſſeſſion of the noble Family of the *Coningsby's*, of which was Sir *Thomas Coningsby*, who was Sheriff of this County in the 40th Year of Q. *Elizabeth*, and founded an Hoſpital in the City of *Hereford*: From him the Right Honourable *Thomas*, Lord *Coningsby* of *Coningsby* is deſcended, who was firſt by King *William* III. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Title of Lord *Coningsby* of *Clanbrazil* in the County of *Ardmagh*, by Letters Patent dated at *Dublin*, *April* 7, *Anno* 4 *Will. & Mar.* and has ſince by other Letters Patent, bearing date at *Weſtminſter* the 18th of *June*, *Anno* 2 *Georgii Regis*, been created Lord *Coningsby* of *Coningsby* in the County of *Lincoln*. He was one of the firſt Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* after K *William* III. had reduced it to him.

The Honourable *Margaret Coningsby*, elder of the two Daughters of the ſaid Lord *Coningsby*, by the Lady *Frances Jones* his ſecond Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Richard*, late Earl of *Ranelagh*, was alſo by his preſent Majeſty King *George*, created Viscounteſs and Baroneſs *Coningsby* of *Hampton-Court* aforeſaid, by Letters Patent dated at *Weſtminſter*, *January* 26, 1716, *Anno* 3 *Georgii Regis*. From hence the *Lug* leads us to

Digitized by Google

Sutton-Walleys, where are ſome ſmall Remains of King *Offa*'s Palace. 'Twas in this Place that *Quendreda* his Queen, procured King *Ethelbert* to be murthered, and buried obſcurely at *Marden*, a ſmall Village adjoining, where his Corpſe lay for a long Time in Obſcurity before it was removed to *Hereford* Cathedral.

Between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, in a common Meadow, called the *Wergins*, were placed two large Stones for a Water-mark, the one erected upright, and the other laid athwart. In the late Republican Time, about the Year 1652, they were removed 240 Paces diſtance from the Place of their former Situation, and no Body knew how, which gave Occaſion to a common Opinion, That they were carried thither by the Devil, becauſe it ſeemed above any humane Power; for when they were brought back to their Places again, one of them required nine Yoke of Oxen to draw it. Beyond the River *Lodden* in *Radlow* Hundred is

Marcley-Hill, where a great Wonder happened in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, in the Year 1575. Dr. *Fuller* gives us this Account of it: 'The Hill rouſed it ſelf, as 'it were out of its Sleep, or rather it 'might be ſaid to be in Labour for three 'Days together, ſhaking and roaring all 'that while, to the great Terror of all that 'heard it, or beheld it. It threw down 'every Thing that oppoſed it, and remo-'ved it ſelf to an higher Place.' A Thing ſtrange enough, but yet what another Author adds, much increaſes it, 'It carried 'along with it the Trees that grew upon 'it, the Sheep-folds and Flocks of Sheep 'grazing on it. In the Place from whence 'it removed, it left a Gap of 400 Foot 'wide, and 320 Foot long. The whole 'Field was above twenty Acres. It over-'threw *Kinnaſton*-Chapel that ſtood in its 'Way, removed an Yew-Tree, growing 'in the Chapel-yard from the Weſt to the 'Eaſt, throwing down with violence the 'Cauſeys, Trees, and Houſes: It made 'tilled Lands Paſture, and Paſture tilled 'Land.' Having thus walked from ſix a Clock on the Sunday-Evening till two a Clock on Monday-Morning, it then ſtood ſtill and moved no more, mounting up to an Hill twelve Fathoms. Mr. *Camden* ſuppoſes, that this Shaking and Removal of this Mountain was cauſed by that kind of Earthquake, which Naturaliſts call *Braſmatia*. Near the Confluence of the *Wye* and *Lug*, the former receives the *Freme*, which riſing in an Hill near *Wolferlow* in *Broxaſh* Hundred, firſt paſſes by

Bromyard, a little Market-Town lying in the Road between *Hereford* and *Worceſter*, at almoſt an equal Diſtance from both thoſe Cities. The Country all along is full of Orchards, and in the Fruit-ſeaſon makes it very pleaſant Travelling. The Market here is on Mondays, and the Fairs yearly on the 25th of *March* and 25th of *May*.

The *Frome* having received the *Lodden* at *Stretton-Grantham*, meets the *Lug* below *Dromington*, and both of them unite their Streams with the *Wye* at *Mardford*, and in their Courſe firſt paſs by

Aſperton, where the *Grandiſons* in ancient Times had a Seat, and *John Grandiſon*, D. D. and Biſhop of *Exeter* was born. Near this Place is

How-Capel, where anciently lived a Family of the *Capels*, of which was *Chriſtopher Capel*, whom Mr. *Wood*, in his *Athen. Oxon.* calls *The Stout Alderman of* Gloceſter, as alſo *Richard Capel* his Son, who was a famous Presbyterian Divine in the Times of the Rump-Parliament's Uſurpation, and *Oliver*'s Protectorſhip. Nearer the *Wye* is

Brockhampton in *Greytree* Hundred, where on a piece of Ground, called *Capellor Hill*, is a very large ſquariſh Camp, called *Woburry*: 'Tis double trenched, and near half a Mile long, tho' 'tis but narrow. We come now to the Eaſt-ſide of the County, where it is parted from *Worceſterſhire* by *Malvern* Hills, which might deſerve the Name of Mountains for their Steepneſs and Loftineſs. Under them lies

Lidbury, a fine well-built Market-Town, ſituated in a rich clayey Ground: 'Tis much inhabited by Clothiers, and has a good Market weekly on Tueſdays, and two Fairs yearly, on the firſt of *May* and the 21ſt of *September*.

Here is an Hoſpital very well endowed for the Relief of the Poor, to which Dr. *Thomas Thornton*, who was Maſter of it in King *James* I.'s Days, was a great Benefactor; and we find that it is a Poſt of ſuch Honour, that a Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*,

Digitized by Google

as he was, need not think it below him. He lies buried in the Chancel of the Parish-Church here.

Mr. *Tombs*, the Head of the Anabaptists in the Rump's Reign, was Master of this Hospital, which it seems he thought a good Preferment, or he, who at that Time might have had almost any Thing, would not have contented himself with it.

Dr. *Hoskins* was Minister here, and lies buried in this Church, with an Epitaph on his Grave beginning thus:

Sub Pedibus Doctor jacet hic in Legibus Hoskins,
Esse pios docuit, quodq; docebat, erat, &c.

In *English* thus: --

Here lieth Doctor *Hoskins* under Foot, who was what he taught Men to be, Pious and Good.

In this Place, *Robert de Betun*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. departed this Life, from whence we conjecture, that there was an Episcopal Palace here; for we read that *Edwin* the *Saxon*, Son of *Elderick*, the Forester, cotemporary with the Conqueror, gave this Place to the Church, the Clergy having made him believe that he was cured of the Palsy by the Intercession of St. *Ethelbert*. Not far from this Place is

Colwall, a small Village, near which, upon the Waste, as a Country-man was digging a Ditch about his Cottage, he found a Coronet of Gold set with Diamonds, large enough for any ordinary Head. The poor Peasant not knowing the Value of it, carried it to a Goldsmith at *Gloucester*, and sold it for 31 *l.* to him; who, as it seems, was as ignorant of the Worth of the Stones, as the Peasant was of the Gold, and so sold it to a Jeweller of *London* for 250 *l.* but the Jeweller made 1500 *l.* of it. We have done now with what is most remarkable in these Eastern Parts, and shall return to the *Wye*, and follow its Course till it leaves the County, taking Notice of the most considerable Places by it as we shall pass along; and first we observe, that almost over-against *Brockhampton*, where the River fetches a Circle, lies

Holm-Lacy, where the *Scudamores* have a long Time had a Seat. They much advanced themselves, by Matching with the Heiresses of two wealthy and antient Families in the County, the *Ewias's* and *Huntercombes*. Of this Family was Sir *John Scudamore* Knt. whom we find in the Catalogue of Sheriffs, to have that Office 9 *Henry* IV. in which he succeeded Sir *Richard Arundel* Knight, and he the brave Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, who was afterward martyred. The same Sir *John Scudamore*, or his Son, was Knight of the Shire for this County in three several Parliaments in 2 *Henry* V. and 7. and 27 *Henry* VI. From hence the *Wye* winds along by several inconsiderable Villages to

Ross, a Market and free Borough-Town, so made by King *Henry* III. in *Greytree* Hundred. It is a well built, populous, and well frequented Town, by reason of its Market on Thursdays, which is plentifully stored with Cattle and other Provisions, weekly, and four Fairs yearly, on *Ascension-Day*, *Corpus Christi*, St. *Margaret July* 20, and St. *Andrew*. It consists of two Streets, crossing each other, four Furlongs in length a Piece, containing about 300 Houses; Mr. *Camden* says, 'twas in his Time noted for Smiths; but if so, there is no Appearance of it, there being no more of that Trade than in other Towns. At the West End of this Town there is a fine broad Causey lately raised. Over-against *Ross* is

Wilton in *Wormlow* Hundred, a very ancient Castle of the *Greys*, from whom so many illustrious Persons have descended. It was built, as is commonly reported by *Hugh Longchamp*; but we find, says Mr. *Camden*, in the publick Records, that King *John* gave *Wilton*, with the Castle, to *Henry Longchamp*, who was Sheriff of this County in the second Year of King *Richard* I. and so 'tis possible that the Castle might be built by *Hugh* some Time before. This Castle stood upon an Hill, and is now in Ruins. From the *Longchamps* it passed by the Marriage of the female Heir to the *Fitz-hughs*, who enjoyed it not long before it fell to the *Greys*, *Reginald Grey* being the Lord of it in King *Edward* I.'s Reign. From this Place to *Monmouth* there cannot be a pleasanter Country, than the *Wye* flows through, where stands

Goodrich Castle, which King *John* gave to *William*, Earl-Marshal, and was afterwards the principal Seat of the noble Family of the

Tale-

Digitized by Google

Talbots, but now belongs to the Duke of *Kent*, who is of the noble Family of the *Greys* above mentioned. In the South Limits of this County ſtands

Doward in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch*, a pretty high Hill, on the Top whereof (ſays the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) one would gueſs, 'That there has been 'an ancient Fortification, by the Ditches 'there are ſtill to be ſeen;' and yet this makes it more probable, that in digging there for Iron-Ore and Lime-ſtone, broad Arrow-heads have been found of late Years; and not long ago, the greateſt Part of the Bones of a gigantick Perſon were found in a Place that ſeem'd to be arched over. The Length of them between Joints was as much again as that of the largeſt Men of this Age. They were given to a Surgeon at *Briſtol*.

At St. *Michael's* the *Wye* meets with the *Munnow*, and being become a broad and deep Stream, paſſes into *Monmouthſhire*, where it meets with the County-Town *Monmouth*, but then it ſeems to change its Name to *Munnow*, for *Monmouth* is the ſame as *Munnow-mouth*; but this belonging to another Shire, we muſt treat of that in its Place.

The Natural Hiſtory.

THE Soil of this County is not only fruitful in general, but ſeems to excel moſt, if not all others, in theſe three Things. 1. Corn, of which the Wheat, of which *Lempſter* Bread is made, may ſeem incomparable; and the Barley which makes the Malt, of which *Weobly* Ale is brewed, may ſeem to be of a more delicate Nature than others; for tho' Art goes a great Way in the making the Bread and brewing the Ale; yet where ſo great Eminency appears, much may be attributed to the Nature of the Grain produced from the Soil of the Place.

2. Wool, which is reckoned the fineſt Sort of *England*, and being ſold moſt of it at *Lempſter*, as the Sheep are fed in the hilly Country adjoining, is therefore called *Lempſter-Ore*, from the Gain it produces to the Inhabitants, not only from the quick Sale of it, but the Price it bears, the Clothiers and others that uſe Wool in their Manufactures much coveting it. Now the Excellency of the Wool cannot be ſolely attributed to the Nature of the Sheep, but the Soil, it being well known to the Traders in Wool, that the Staple of it depends much upon the Nature of the Paſture, which, as it is fine, or coarſe, will make the Fleece of the ſame Quality.

3. Fruits, eſpecially Apples, which, as they grow almoſt every where, beſides large Orchards planted on purpoſe; ſo they yield ſuch a delicious Juice, that the right and genuine *Herefordſhire* Cyder, is one of the moſt incomparable Liquors in *England*. It is true, 'tis very hard to light of any of the beſt Sort in any Place out of this Shire; that which is ſent to *London*, and uſually ſold upon the Road, being of a weak and poor Spirit, pleaſant to the Taſte for the preſent, but it will not keep; but then, ſince ſo little of their beſt Cyder is ſent out of the County, we muſt believe that no Country either breeds or has ſuch Cyder, the Excellency of which may be decyphered to us: 1. By its eaſy Production, requiring no Uſe of Fuel, no long Toil in brewing often, as Ale and Beer do, but eaſily ſqueezed and ground once a Year, and then preſerved in Veſſels for Uſe, for the whole Year, if not for many Years after; for if it be rightly made, and of good Fruits, the older 'tis, 'tis often the better. 2. By its Plentifulneſs, every Houſe almoſt having ſuch Quantities, that it is their conſtant Drink almoſt all the Year round, and ſpares them much Malt, Wood, and Labour. 3. Its deliciouſneſs, in which it may vie almoſt with the beſt Canaries, and out-does moſt other White-Wines, which are many of them made by ſophiſticating it. It is ſaid, that ſome of the beſt Sort of this Country Cyder, was ſent over into *France* when the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Mancheſter*, was Embaſſador there;

Digitized by Google

and it passed among the Noblemen there for an excellent Wine, tho' they could not guess of what Country it was; and lastly, for its wholesomness, for it excites an Appetite, cleanses the Stomach, strengthens Digestion, and infallibly frees the Kidneys and Bladder from the Breeding the Gravel and Stone. To this we add its Usefulness in physical Cases: It cures many Diseases, and some kinds of it, especially that which is made of the best Pippins duly ripened and well fermented, are an excellent Remedy for Consumptions, and all Sorts are a good Vehicle for healing vegetables, or other medicinal Matters. To these we may add,

4. Their Waters, of which they have not only great Plenty in their four great Rivers, the *Mumow*, *Wye*, *Lug*, and *Frome*, with their Branches, the *Arrow*, the *Wadels*, the *Deier*, *Ledden*, *Liden*, and the *Hosbny*, but also many of them of a more excellent Nature than usual; for Dr. *Fuller* reports of the Salmons of this County, that they are good, when they are unfit for eating every where else in *England*, for, says he, the River *Wye*, which is not only much the largest River, but receives almost all the rest, affords perennial Salmons, always fat and sound, and fit for the Table, when the Salmon of other Rivers are sick, lean, and unfit for Use, which must be attributed to the Nature of the Waters, and not of the Fish.

Many mineral and medicinal Waters are also found in this County.

On *Malvern-Hill*, near the Top of it, is a Spring, which has a long Time been found of excellent Use for healing the Eyes, and about a Furlong lower, is another healing Spring, of both which Dr. *Beal* writes thus to the Royal Society. 'The higher 'Spring is peculiar for the Eyes, but the 'healing Spring is about a Furlong lower. 'This cures many Maladies, and particularly Cancers, if applied and made use of, 'before the Strength of Nature be quite 'exhausted. I have read in the Monuments belonging to the Hospital at *Ledbury*, a Town in the Way from *Hereford* 'to those Springs, that a Bishop some Ages 'ago endowed that Hospital with some 'Revenues for the Entertainment of distressed Passengers that passed to those 'Springs for the Relief of their Distempers.'

About two Miles and a half from *Malvern-Hills* is another Spring, which the old People thereabouts call *Holy-well*, on the Side of a low Hill in an arable Field, which besides its healing Qualities, has an extraordinary Efficacy in clearing the Skin from Sun-burnings and Freckles; and adds as much Lustre as agrees with concealed Art and Modesty; for after washing two or three Mornings, it makes the Skin as smooth as Glass. It passes thro' a light Sand, and seems as if it were working with some Ferment, and is full of very small and thin *Lamina*; appearing metalline and bright, like the purest Silver; but the Refiners could not find it to be of any Value, no more than the Inquisitive could, from whence the beautifying and healing Quality proceeded; for the Springs which were opened in the lower Grounds, and seemed to proceed from it, had them not, tho' they had the same bright Ferment: The common Fields adjoining had on their Clods and Fallows something of the same Glistering, but much faded, yet enough to dazzle the Eyes that are fixed on them in a bright Sun-shine.

Within two Miles of this last Spring is another called also *Holy-well*, on the Brow of such another Hill in an arable Field: This is very good for the Eyes, and has also done many Cures upon putrid and fetid Ulcers, which had been many Years accounted incurable. Many drink of it, and mightily commend its healing Quality, and none ever complained of receiving any Harm by it: It is somewhat rough, but very pleasing and grateful to malignant Ulcers.

There are some marble Quarries in this County near *Snodhill*, and 'tis said, that there has been as good of that kind taken out of them, as any in *England*.

The Cattle of all Kinds are common to this Shire with the rest of *England*, but their Hogs excel, being fed plentifully with the Apples which fall from the Trees into the Hedges, and become a Prey to them in their continual Search. Whether this Food has any Effect upon their Flesh farther than to fatten them, is not certainly known; but 'tis evident, their Bacon is not only very fat, but as they term it, as red as any Rose, which with Cabbages and Coleworts, which they are careful to pro-

Digitized by Google

duce plentifully in their Gardens, and preſerve all the Year round in their Granaries, makes an excellent Diſh for hungry Ploughmen, and therefore is much uſed in Farmhouſes.

The Air of this County is very pleaſant and healthful, as may be proved by this Inſtance: Serjeant *Hoskins*, a Gentleman of this Country, in the Reign of K. *James* I. hearing that that King being on his Progreſs, was coming this Way, invited His Majeſty to his Houſe, where he nobly entertain'd him, and after dinner, to crown his Treat with ſome Diverſion, he provided ten old Men and Women to dance the Morris before the King, all of them together making 1000 Years of Age, that is, one with another an 100 Years old, ſome indeed a little leſs, and others as much above.

In the Pariſh of *Weſthyde* in this County, not far from *Hereford*, *June* 6, 1697. there fell ſo great a Quantity of Hail, and of that Bigneſs, that it deſtroyed all the Poultry, Corn, Graſs, and moſt of the Fruit-Trees in the Village, and broke moſt of the Windows, many of the Stones being nine Inches in Compaſs by Meaſure; but it killed no Men nor Cattel, tho' it hurt ſeveral.

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

John Scudamore of *Home-Lacy* Eſq; created *June* 1, 1620. Bar. 134. Now made Lord *Scudamore* in *Ireland*.

Edward Powel of *Penkelley* Eſq; created *January* 18, 1621. Bar. 168.

George Bridges of *Wilton* Eſq; created *May* 17, 1627. Bar. 225. Now made *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Carnarvon*.

John Kirle of *Much-Marcle* Eſq; created *May* 17, 1627. Extinct. Bar. 226.

John Scudamore of *Ballingham* Eſq; created *July* 23, 1644. Bar. 447.

William Powell, al. *Hinſon* of *Pengethley* Eſq; created *January* 23, 1660. Bar. 601.

Herbert Croft of *Croft-Caſtle* Eſq; created *November* 18, 1671. Bar. 799.

Bennet Heskins of *Harewood* Eſq; created *December* 19, 1676. Bar. 827.

Sir *Job Charleton* of *Ludford* Knt. created *May* 12, 1686. Bar. 891.

Edward Gedere of *Burhope* Eſq; created *December* 5, 1707. Bar. 951.

GENTLEMEN, *and others of* EMINENCY *in this County.*

SIR *John Oldcaſtle*, Lord *Cobham*, equally eminent for his Valour, Learning and Piety, for which laſt he was a Martyr, was born here.

The noble Lord *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, the Peoples, as well as Queen *Elizabeth*'s great Favourite, was born in this County.

Ethelbert, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who was ſainted by the Pope, tho' murdred by *Quindreda*, King *Offa*'s Queen, was buried firſt at and afterwards interr'd at the Cathedral at *Hereford*.

Roger of *Hereford*, a noted Writer, was born in that City. He lived in King *Henry* II.'s Reign.

William of *Lempſter* was a Native of that Town, and a noted Writer.

John Guillim, Author of the Book of Heraldry that goes under his Name, was a Native of

John Dwyes of *Hereford*, eminent for his Skill in Writing and Arithmetick.

Fair *Roſamund*, the object of King *Henry* II.'s Love and his Queen's Envy, whoſe Beauty and Misfortune, pleaſant Life and tragical Death the Poets have ſung of; ſhe was the Daughter of and born

Mr. *Philips*, Author of the Splendid Shilling, *Blenheim*, and other Poems in Imitation of Mr. *Milton*'s Style and Way of Writing, who has alſo publiſhed a Poem which he calleth *Cyder*, in Praiſe of that Liquor, in which he takes an Opportunity to compliment ſeveral Families of Note in theſe Parts, was a Native of this County.

Sir

Digitized by Google

Sir *Thomas Cornewall* was Sheriff of this County in the 40th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. He founded an Hospital at *Hereford*, to which

John Walker, a Citizen of *London*, but Native of *Hereford*, gave 20 *l. per Annum*. He vowed, that whatever he got above 10000 *l.* he'd give to the Poor, or lay out in other Charities, which he faithfully performed, expending an equal Sum that Way.

Sir *Herbert Croft*, a Popish Exile and Writer, was born at *Croft-Castle*.

Humphry Ely, another Popish Exile, a Professor of the Civil Law at *Pont Amousson* in *Spain*, *Anno Domini* 1663.

The Ecclesiastical History.

HEREFORD is one of the most ancient Bishopricks in *England*, being erected in the Time of the *Britains*, when it was first subject to the Metropolitan of *Caer-leon* upon *Uske*, and afterwards to St. *David*'s; but who were then Bishops we have no Account of, and therefore we must begin our History of this See with the first Settlement of Christianity in these Parts, when

Putta was made the first Bishop of this See, *Anno* 680. by *Sexulfus*, Archbishop of *Litchfield*, according to the Decree of a Synod met at *Hereford*, by which it was ordained, That the Kingdom of *Mercia*, which was then governed by one Bishop only, should be divided among more. His Successors, of whom we have no Account, but their Names were

2. *Tirtellus*.
3. *Tirtherus*.
4. *Werstodus*. He began to erect a magnificent Cross in his Church, but dying
5. *Cuthbert*, his Successor finished it, and raised besides a Monument for all his Predecessors, putting large Superscriptions on both in Heroic Verse, to express the Design of them. He was removed from hence to the See of *Canterbury*, in 740.
6. *Podda*.
7. *Ecca*.
8. *Cedda*, who died, *Anno* 857.
9. *Albert*.
10. *Esna*, who died, *Anno* 885.
11. *Celmund*.
12. *Utellus*.
13. *Wulfard*
14. *Benna* or *Beonna*.
15. *Edulfus*.
16. *Cuthwulfus*.
17. *Mucellus*.
18. *Deorlaf*, or *Deorlafus*.
19. *Cenemund*, or *Cynemundus*.
20. *Edgar*.
21. *Tidkelm*.
22. *Wulfhelm*.
23. *Alfricus*.
24. *Athulfus*.
25. *Ethelstanus*, a Person of great Piety. He built the Cathedral from the Ground, but being blind thirteen Years before he died, governed his See by a Deputy, *viz.* *Tramerin*, Bishop of St. *David*'s. He died *Feb.* 10, 1055. and was succeeded by
26. *Leowegarus*, or *Leofgarus*, Duke *Harold*'s Chaplain, a very holy and religious Man. He was slain by *Griffin*, King of *Wales*, who having routed the *English* Army, took *Hereford*, plundered it with St. *Ethelbert*'s Shrine, and burnt it with the Monastery built by *Ethelstan* his Predecessor, when he had sate but three Months, *June* 16, 1056. After his Death this See was vacant four Years, being governed by *Aldred*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who being removed to *York*,
27. *Walter*, Queen *Edith*'s Chaplain, was consecrated by the Pope, *Anno* 1060. He was killed by a Woman, whom he would have ravished, as *Malmsbury* tells us, which seems not very probable, because no other Historian mentions it, and he had sate nineteen Years. His Successor was

Digitized by Google

28. *Robert Lasinga*, a very learned Man, and great Mathematician. He rebuilt his Cathedral which had been destroyed by *Griffin*, King of *Wales*, according to the Model of the Church at *Aquisgrave*, lately erected by *Charles* the Great. *Remigius* built *Lincoln* Cathedral about the same Time.

29. *Gerard*; Nephew of *Walkelin*, Bishop of *Winchester*. He was Bishop here but a short Time, and then was removed to *York*, leaving this See to

30. *Reynelmus*, the Queen's Chancellor, *Anno* 1107. He was invested by King *Henry* I. but the Archbishop refusing to bless him, because he was so invested, he returned his Ring and Crosier to that King, who was at first very angry with him, and banished him, but being reconciled, suffered him to be consecrated by the Archbishop. He sate about eight Years, and died of the Gout, *Octob* 28, 1115

31. *Jeffrey de Clivâ* (*Godw.*) *de Olivâ*, (*Heyl*) succeeded him. He was a very abstemious Person, and affected the cheapest Food and Clothing. He improved the Lands and Estate of his See, but was branded with want of Charity to the Poor. He sate but five Years, dying *Febr.* 3, 1119. From his Death arose a Proverb, *No Bishop of* Hereford *lives long*. His Successor was

32. *Richard*, whom *Malmsbury* calls, *Clerk of the Seal*. He was consecrated at *Lambeth*, *Jan.* 16, 1120, and died at *Ledbury*, *Aug.* 15, 1127; but was buried in his Cathedral.

33. *Robert de Betun*, Prior of *Lanthony*, was elected into his See: A religious Prelate, and in great Favour with the Pope, who left all Things to him, with his Legate and the Archbishop. He was consecrated at *Oxford* in 1131, by *William*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and died *April* 22, 1148. One *William*, a Prior of *Lanthony* after him, wrote the History of his Life.

34. *Gilbert Foliot*, Abbot of *Gloucester*, was consecrated into this See, in 1149. He sate twelve Years, and then was translated to *London*, in 1161, and left his See to

35. *Robert de Melun*, who died in 1167, *Feb.* 28. and was buried in his Church.

36. *Robert Foliot*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*; (after the See had been vacant six Years, thro' the Disturbance that arose in the Nation upon Archbishop *Becket*'s Death, as some other Sees were) was chosen by the King's Permission. He was a very learned Man, and was before preferred by *Becket*. He died *May* 9, 1186, and was succeeded by

37. *William de Vere*, who was consecrated in 1186, and died in 1199.

38. *Giles de Bruse*, the Son of *William*, Lord *Brecknock*, a noble and powerful Peer, was consecrated into his Place, in 1200. He took part with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, and on that Account was forced to fly out of the Nation; but having obtained the King's Favour, was returning home, but died by the Way, *Nov.* 17, 1215, at *Gloucester*. He is thought to have built the Tower of the Cathedral, which is represented by his Monument.

39. *Hugh de Mapenore*, Dean of *Hereford*, was elected into his See. The Temporalties of the Bishoprick, which had been seized by King *John*, for his Predecessor's Fault, was restored to him by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 1. He died about *Easter* 1216, and

40. *Hugh Foliot*, was consecrated in *November* 1219, and died *July* 1234, and

41. *Ralph de Maydestan*, or of *Maidstone*, succeeded him, a most excellent Divine. He bought an House in *London* of the Lord *de Monte Alto* or *Monthaut*, for the Residence of the Bishops of *Hereford*, when they should come to that City, and the Patronage of the Church in which the House was called, *St. Mary de Monthaut*, and annexed them to his See. He left his See in 1239, and took the Habit of a *Franciscan* at *Oxford*, and lived five Years after. He died at *Gloucester* and was buried there, but upon his Resignation,

42. *Peter de Egueblanke* was chosen in his Stead on St *Bartholomew*'s Day, 1239. He much disobliged his Clergy, in advising the King to exact large Sums of Money of them. He spent much Labour and Money in endeavouring to obtain the Archbishoprick of *Bourdeaux* before it fell, and got nothing but Scoffs for his Pains. He was taken by the rebellious Barons in his Cathedral, in 1263, strip'd of his great Wealth, which he saw them divide among their Soldiers, and put in Prison; where being kept long, he died of a Kind of Leprosy, *November* 27, 1268; and

43. *John*

Digitized by Google

43. *John Bretton*, the great Lawyer, was choſen into his See: He wrote a Book much eſteemed by the Lawyers at this Day, entitled, *De Juribus Anglicanis*, *i. e.* Of the Laws of *England*. He died in 1275, *May* 12, and was ſucceeded by

44. *Thomas Cantilupe*, Archdeacon of *Staffford*, Chancellor of *Oxford* and *England*, a Perſon noble by Birth, but more noble by his Virtues. His Father was *William*, Baron of *Cantilupe*: He was ſo holy and good a Man, that Archbiſhop *Kilwarby* ſaid, he was without Sin. The Authors of thoſe Times ſay, He wrought many Miracles, and was much reſpected by Pope *Martin*, and dying *March* 28, 1285, was canonized for a Saint by Pope *John* 22. His Succeſſor was

45. *Richard Swinfield*, D. D. a *Kentiſh Man*, and a conſtant and eloquent Preacher. He was conſecrated *March* 7, 1275. and when he had ſate 34 Years, died in 1316, and after him

46. *Adam de Orlton*, Doctor of Law, born at *Hereford*, was raiſed to this See. He was in great Favour with Queen *Iſabel*, the Wife of King *Edward* II. who depoſed him, and adviſed her by an equivocating Verſe, to put him to Death. He ſate here ten Years, and was then tranſlated, firſt to *Worceſter*, and then to *Winchester*, leaving this See to

47. *Thomas Charlton*, Doctor of Law and Prebendary of *York*; he was conſecrated by the Pope's Order, *October* 18, 1327, and ſoon after made Lord Treaſurer, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and at length Deputy, but being recalled in 1340, died ſoon after, *January* 11, 1343, when he had ſate ſixteen Years. After him

48. *John Trilleck* obtained his See, and held it ſixteen Years and ſix Months, dying *December* 1360.

49. *Lewis Charlton* (whom *Bale* calls *Carlem*) an eminent Divine and Mathematician, ſucceeded him, created Chancellor of *Oxford*, in 1357. He was made by the Pope's Bull, *September* 9, 1361, ſate eight Years, and is buried in his Church, in the North-Wall of the Quire. His Succeſſor was

50. *William Courtney*, who was conſecrated in 1369, and when he had preſided five Years and ſix Months, was tranſlated to *London*, and afterward to *Canterbury*.

51. *John Gilbert*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, was thereupon tranſlated hither in 1375. He was ſent an Embaſſador into *France*, in 1385, and the next Year made Treaſurer of *England*, but that Truſt was taken from him in 1389, yet being made Biſhop of *St. David's*, he was reſtored to it, and

52. *John Trevenant*, or *Trefant*, L L. D. Prebendary of *St. Aſaph*, and Auditor of the *Rota* in the Court of *Rome*, was put into this See, in 1389. He was ſent by King *Henry* IV. to Pope *Boniface* the IXth, to make out his Title to the Crown. He held this See four Years, and dying in 1404, left it to

53. *Robert Maſcal*, a Perſon of ſignal Piety and Learning, and upon that Account much in Favour with King *Henry* IV. who made him his Confeſſor, an Embaſſador to foreign Princes, and at length preferred him to this See. He wrote a Book of his Embaſſies, and having built a Church for the White Friars in *London*, was after his Death *December* 22, 1416, buried in it. He was ſent to the Council of *Conſtance* with two other *Engliſh* Biſhops. After his Death,

54. *Edmund Lacy*, D. D. Dean of the Chapel to King *Henry* V. was conſecrated Biſhop of *Hereford* in that King's Preſence, *April* 18, 1417, in *Windſor* Chapel. He ſate three Years, and then was tranſlated to *Exeter*, about *Eaſter* 1420, and

55. *Thomas Polton*, Dean of *York*, was conſecrated to this See in 1420, but continued in it but fifteen Months, and then was removed to *Chicheſter*, and then to *Worceſter*, and

56. *Thomas Spofford*, (*Godw.*) *Scofford*, (*Heyl.*) Abbot of St. *Mary* at *York*, was raiſed to this See. He held it twenty-ſix Years, and then reſigned it to

57. *Richard Beauchamp*, Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, who was conſecrated, *February* 1448, and having preſided here two Years and three Months, was tranſlated to *Salisbury* in 1450, and

58. *Reginald Butler* obtained his See. He was Abbot of *Gloceſter*, and when he had been Biſhop two Years and three Months, was tranſlated to *Litchfield*, where having

Digitized by Google

ſate ſix Years, he died and was buried in the Cathedral at *Hereford* in a marble Tomb, with the *Butler*'s Arms.

59. *John Stanbery* was his Succeſſor here, a Perſon of a graceful Stature, and eminent Piety and Learning; ſo much in favour with King *Henry* VI. that he made him the firſt Maſter of *Eaton* College, his Confeſſor, and then Biſhop of *Norwich*; but *William Poel*, Duke of *Suffolk*, extorted that Biſhoprick from him and gave it his Chaplain; but the King gave him the See of *Bangor*, then vacant in 1448, and five Years after, the See of *Hereford*. He had ſuch a Reverence for all the Pope's Decrees, that he implicitly received them all, tho' ſome of them are intolerable; and was ſo firm to his Prince, that he would never deſert him in the loweſt Ebb of Fortune: He was taken at the Battle of *Northampton*, *July* 10, 1460. and lay a long Time in *Warwick* Gaol, but being at length freed, dy'd in the Abbey of *Carmelites* at *Ludlow*, *May* 11, 1474; and

60. *Thomas Milling*, D. D. was raiſed to this See from Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, where he had been a Monk from his Youth, *Anno* 1474, 14 *Edw* IV. He was of the Privy Council to that King, and Godfather to the Prince *Edward*, his eldeſt Son, and dying, was buried in St. *John*'s Chapel in that Church, *Anno* 1492; and

61. *Edmund Audley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was tranſlated hither, and within ten Years removed to *Salisbury*, *Anno* 1502; and

62. *Adrian de Caſtello*, an *Italian*, was conſecrated into this Church: He being made Cardinal the Year after, was tranſlated to *Bath* and *Wells* in 1504; and

63. *Richard Mayo*, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Maſter of *Magdalen* College there twenty-ſeven Years, who had been ſent into *Spain* in 1501, to fetch the Princeſs *Katherine*, to be married to *Arthur*, Prince of *Wales*, was after his Return made Biſhop of *Hereford*, which having held eleven Years, he died *April* 18, 1516, and his See was given to

64. *Charles Booth*, D. D. Chancellor of the *Marches* of *Wales*, who was conſecrated *November* 30, 1516. He ſpent a great Deal in repairing the Palace in *London*, belonging to his See, and was Biſhop here eighteen Years and five Months. He was buried in his Cathedral, and to him ſucceeded

65. *Edward Fox*, D. D. Almoner to King *Henry* VIII. and while he was in that Office, was ſent upon divers Embaſſies into *Germany*, *France*, and other Places, and afterwards made Biſhop of this See in 1535. He was a favourer of the Reformation, and on that account *Martin Bucer* dedicated his Comments on the Goſpels to him. He wrote ſeveral Books himſelf, as *Bale* aſſures us; and when he had ſate two Years and ſeven Months, died at *London*, *May* 8, 1538, and

66. *Edmund Bonner*, D. D. was nominated to this See, but before his Conſecration the See of *London* becoming void by the Death of Dr. *John Stokeſley*, he was preferred to that, and

67. Dr. *John Skip*, Archdeacon of *Dorſet*, was made Biſhop of *Hereford*, and confirmed *November* 20, 1539. He preſided twelve Years and four Months, and dying at *London*, while the Parliament was ſitting, was buried in the Church of St. *Mary de Monthault*, adjoining to his Palace.

68. *John Harley* ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated *May* 26, 1553, but was depoſed within a few Months by Queen *Mary*, becauſe he was married, and lived but a ſmall Time after, and

69. *Robert Parſew*, al. *Warton*, was put into his See. He had been Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, and there had ſacrilegiouſly ſpoiled and ſold the Biſhop's Lands; yet Queen *Mary*, as if ſhe reſolved to give him a new Prey, made him Biſhop of *Hereford* in 1554. He died a little before the Queen, and

70. *Thomas Reynolds*, Dean of *Exeter*, was declared his Succeſſor; but the Queen's Death made the Nomination void, and ſo

71. *John Scory*, who had been Biſhop of *Chicheſter* in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, was elected Biſhop of *Hereford* by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order in the Beginning of her Reign. He died in 1585, and

72. *Herbert Weſtfaling*, D. D. and Canon of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated *December* 12, the ſame Year; a Perſon ſo grave, as never almoſt to be ſeen to laugh; ſo juſt and honeſt, that no Body doubted but his Wealth was well got. He gave 20 *l. per Annum* to

Joſias

Digitized by Google

John College in *Oxford*. He died *March* 1, and

73. *Robert Bennet*, D. D. and Dean of *Windsor*, succeeded him in 1602, but was not consecrated till King *James* I.'s Accession to the Throne, to whom he took the Oath of Allegiance, and sate sixteen Years, and had for his Successor

74. *Francis Godwin*, Bishop of *Landaffe*, who was translated hither. He was the Author of that excellent Work, Of the Succession of the Bishops of *England*, so full of Learning and Reading. He also presided here about sixteen Years, and then gave Place to

75. *Augustine Lindsel*, who held this Bishoprick but one Year, and then dying

76. Dr. *Matthew Wren*, Master of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, succeeded him, but held it but one Year, and was then removed to *Norwich*, and made Dean of the Chapel to King *Charles* I. He remained in that See about three Years, and was translated to *Ely* in 1640, where he was articled against by the Parliament and sequestred, but lived to the Restoration, and died in 1667.

77. Dr. *Theophilus Field* succeeded Dr. *Wren* in 1635, but held it a few Months only, when it was given to

78. Dr. *George Cooke*, a Person of an ancient Family in *Derbyshire*, tho' the Lord *Brook* was pleased to aspersе him and the Bishops of that Time, to be of the Dregs of the People. He was one of the twelve Bishops that protested against all the Proceedings of Parliament after the Bishops were excluded, as was also Dr. *Wren* his Predecessor. He was deprived by the Parliament, and lived not till the Restoration, when

79. Dr. *Nicholas Monke*, whose Name, and much more his Relation to the great General, who under Providence was the blessed Instrument of it, was had in Veneration, being first made Prebendary of *Windsor*, was consecrated Bishop of this Diocese, *Jan.* 13, 1660. He died within a Year, and was succeeded by

80. Dr. *Herbert Croft*, descended of the ancient Family of the *Crofts* of *Croft-Castle* in this County, and Heir to the Estate which his Son now enjoys. He held this See thirty Years, and dying in a good old Age, he left it to

81. Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, who was translated from *Bristol* hither, and was confirmed in this See, *July* 29, 1691. He was Bishop here about ten Years, and was succeeded by

82. Dr. *Humphrey Humphreys*, who being translated from *Bangor*, was confirmed in this See, *Decemb.* 2, 1701. He was Bishop about eight or nine Years, and dying

83. Dr. *Philip Bisse*, the present Bishop of *Hereford*, succeeded him.

This Diocese contains the County of *Hereford*, and part of *Shropshire*, and in it are 313 Parish-Churches, of which there are 166 Impropriations. For the Government of it there are under the Bishop, two Archdeacons, *viz.* of *Hereford* and *Salop*. It is valued in the King's Books, at 768 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* ¼. There are also eight Deaneries under the Archdeacon of *Hereford*, and the Deaneries in *Shropshire* are under the Archdeacon of *Salop*.

The Monasteries of this County are,

Hereford: The Church here consisted of secular Canons founded by *Milfrid*, a *Mercian* King, in Expiation for the Murder of *Ethelbert*, King of the *East-Angles*, by *Offa* his Predecessor. King *Edward* the Confessor granted great Liberties to these Canons, who had found so many Benefactors before that King's Reign, that *Walter*, Bishop of that Church, was in Possession of 98 *Masuras* (each of them containing four Oxgangs) of Land, which it seems were so abused in his Time, that *Robert* his Successor found indeed forty Hides of Land belonging to the See when he came to it, but all wasted.

In *Domesday Book* the Canons of *Hereford* are said to hold so many Manors and other Lands in Right of the Church there, as amounted to 300 Hides, to which *Ralph de Maydenston*, added all his Land in *Hamme* (the Manor in which it lay, being before given to the Priory of *Crasswell*) valued at 15 *l. per Annum*, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and on condition of celebrating Mass on the Day of his *Obit* for ever; but the Manor was afterwards bought of the Prior and Convent of *Crasswell*, by *Peter de Aquâ blanch*, Bishop of *Hertford*, and

Digitized by Google

annexed to his Church. King *William* the Conqueror reſtored to this Church divers Manors unjuſtly taken from it by Earl *Harold* and *Ralph Mardac*, confirmed them to this Church, dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Ethelbert*; and to the Canons of the ſame, the Church of *Putley* in *Grey-tree* Hundred, given them by *William Devereux* his Predeceſſor.

Here was alſo another Priory founded by *Walter de Lacy*, and endowed with Revenues of a good Value, which were confirmed to it by *William* the Conqueror; but *Hugo de Lacy*, his Son, *Anno* 1101, gave it to St. *Peter's* at *Gloceſter*, to be a Cell to that Abbey. This Monaſtery was dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and was of the Order of St. *Benedict*. *John de Pembridge* was a Benefactor to it, and it remained in a flouriſhing Condition a conſiderable Time. But

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. ſome Conteſts ariſing between *William de Irby*, who claimed to be Prior under the King's Patronage, and *Thomas de Berghul*, who claimed by another Title, the Eſtate of the Priory was ſo waſted between them, that there was not enough left to diſcharge the Works of Piety, for which it was firſt built; the Houſe alſo ran to ruin at the ſame Time, whereupon that King to prevent the final Deſtruction, *Reg.* 15. directed his Writ to the Sheriff of *Hereford*, commanding him to ſeize the ſaid Priory and all its Poſſeſſions, and ſafely keep them till further Order.

Mr. *Speed* alſo mentions another Priory in this City, built by *Henry de Pembrigg* for *Franciſcan* Friars, and dedicated to St. *Gutlake*. Valued at the Diſſolution at 12*l.* 3*s.* 3*d. ob. per Annum.*

Acornbury, a Priory of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by the Lady *Margery de Lacy*, for Nuns, and endowed by her with the Foreſt of *Acornbury* in this County. It was dedicated to St. *Catherine*; and King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 50. confirmed their Eſtate to them. *Katherine de Lacy*, Daughter of the Foundreſs, gave certain Lands to theſe Nuns for the finding of a Chaplain to celebrate daily in their Church, for the Souls of her Anceſtors; and in caſe the ſaid Service was not duly performed, then the Biſhop of *Hereford* was authorized to compel the Prioreſs and Nuns to the Performance.

Margaret, Widow of *Walter de Clifford*, gave her Heart to theſe Nuns, to be buried in their Church, and with her Heart fifteen Marks Sterling, in Alms, by a Deed dated *Anno* 1260. *John de Breuſe* gave to the Nuns of *Cornbury*, the Rents of ten *Burgagia*, i. e. *Borough-Houſes* in *Tittlehin*, which Gift was confirmed by *William* his Son, 18 *Edward* I. Valued at the Diſſolution, at 67*l.* 13*s.* 2*d. ob. per Annum, Dug.* 75*l.* 5*s.* 5*d. ob. Sped.*

Baroune, a Priory of black Monks, mention'd by Mr. *Speed*, but we do not find any ſuch Place in the County, nor in Sir *Will. Dugdale's Mon. Ang.*

Beodune, a Plain where the Monks of *Schobbedon*, who had been driven from the Abbey there, by *Hugh de Mortimer*, built them a Monaſtery and Church, which was dedicated to St. *James*, by *Robert Foliot*, then Biſhop of *Hereford*: The aforeſaid Sir *Hugh* had been ſome Time before reconciled to the ſaid Monks, and at the Dedication conferred on them great Benefactions, both in Lands, and Plate for the Altar, and after entered himſelf into this Houſe, and died a Canon of it, being of a great Age; but his Son, Sir *Roger de Mortimer* proved ſo unkind to theſe Canons after his Father's Death, that moſt of the Convent were forced to retire to *Schobbedon* for a Time, but being reconciled to them by the Mediation of King *Henry* III. he confirmed all that his Father had given to theſe Canons, and added ſome Lands himſelf.

Clifford, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, founded by *Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce*, anciently Lord *Clifford*, and Anceſtor of the Counteſs of *Lincoln*, as appeared by an Inquiſition made 10 *Edward* III. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and ſubjected by the Founder to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 57*l.* 7*s.* 4*d. per Annum, Dugd.* 75*l.* 7*s.* 5*d. ob. per Annum, Speed.*

Creſſwell, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, founded by *Walter de Lacy*, the Founder of St. *Peter's* at *Hereford*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He gave to this Church and the Monks ſerving God there divers Lands and Revenues, and made it a Cell ſubject to the Priory of *Grandemont* in *Normandy*. K. *Henry* III.

Digitized by Google

17 HI. confirmed all their Lands and Revenues to them, and moreover granted them divers Liberties. Other Benefactors gave them other Lands, which were confirmed to them by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 1.

Walter de Lacy gave these Monks divers Lands, in pure and perpetual Alms with Warranty, and among them the Manor of *Homme*, which *Peter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, afterwards bought of the Prior and Convent here, for 550 Marks, agreeing by his Deed, dated in 1256, that in case he or his Successors should happen to be impleaded for the said Lands, the said Prior and his Successors should not be obliged to defend and warrant the same above the Sum of 550 Marks. Mr. *Speed* does not mention this Monastery.

Dore or *Doure*, a *Cistercian* Abbey, founded by *Robert* Earl of *Ferrars*, and endowed by him with Lands to hold free and quit of all secular Service, by the Rent of three Shillings yearly, to be paid at the Feast of St. *Peter ad vincula*. And these Things were expressed to be given, not only for the Health of the Souls of his Ancestors and Heirs, but also (*pro pace & stabilitate totius Anglie & Walliæ, i. e.*) for the Peace and Stability of all *England* and *Wales*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

King *John*, by his Deed dated *Reg.* 17. gave divers Lands to the Church of the Blessed *Mary at Dore*, and the *Cistercian* Monks there; *Walter de Clifford*, and others, were Benefactors to this House, and all their Gifts were confirmed by King *Henry* III. in the same Year. *Roger de Clifford* gave his Body to God and the Blessed *Mary*, and the Monks of *Dore*, to be buried in their Church, and with his Body he gave them Lands, *nomine Decimæ*. Valued at the Suppression, at 101 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum*, *Dugd.* 118 *l.* 2 *d. per Annum*, *Speed.*

Ewias, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded and endowed by *Harold*, Lord of *Ewias*, *Anno Dom.* 1100, whose Gift was afterward confirmed by *Robert* his Son, who also gave them other Lands, all which were confirmed by *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John*, Bishop of *Salisbury*. This House is not mentioned by *Speed*.

Flanesford, a Monastery of Canons regular of St. *Augustine*, founded by *Richard Fitz*, in Honour to God, St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *John Baptist*; and by him endowed with divers Lands and Possessions, which being held of the King *in Capite*, King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 20. granted him a Licence for so doing. Valued at 14 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*, *Dugd.* 15 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*, *Speed.*

Ledbury, an Hospital founded by *Hugh Foliot*, Bishop of this Diocese, for the Reception of poor People and Travellers, and dedicated to the Honour of God and St. *Katherine* the Virgin. He endowed it with several Churches and Tenements, &c. all which, with certain Lands given by others, King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 2. confirmed. Valued at 22 *l.* 5 *s. per Annum*, *Dugd. Speed.*

Leominster, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by *Merwald*, one of the Kings of *Mercia*, but was afterward destroyed by the *Danes*. King *Henry* I. when he built the Abbey of *Reading*, gave them the Abbey of *Leominster*, with all the Estate belonging to it, and the Monks there repaired it, and made it a Cell to their Abbey, and *Richard* and *Hugh*, Bishops of *Ely*, confirmed it to them.

Lingebrooke, an House for *Benedictine* Nuns, whose Founder was not known, but by an Inquisition taken 24 *Edward* II. it was found that *Adam Elgar* Clerk, was a Benefactor to this House, and founded an Anniversary for *William de Power*. Valued at the Suppression, at 22 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, *Dugd.* 23 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*, *Speed.*

Monkenlen, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Ralph de Torry* the Elder, and endowed with the Manor and Church of the said Town, and other Revenues, all which *William*, Bishop of *Hereford*, confirmed by his Episcopal Authority, and appropriated to St. *Peter* at *Conches* in *Normandy*, to be a Cell to that Abbey.

Schobbeden, an Abbey of Canons regular of St. *Augustine*, built by *Oliver de Merlymond*, chief Steward of the Lands of Sir *Hugh de Mortimer*, in the Time of King *Stephen*, upon his Manor of *Schobbeden*, given him by Sir *Hugh*, his Lord, for his good Services. He brought some Monks from St. *Victor's* Abbey in *Paris* (where he having been entertain'd, saw the Order and Piety of those Holy Men, and was so pleased with it, that he resolved to build one himself,) to institute an House here, which he endowed with divers Lands and Profits.

Dugd.

Digitized by Google

But a Difference afterward happening between *Oliver* and his Lord, the former left his Service, and the later seized *Oliver*'s Lands, and deprived the Canons of their Subsistence, till being reconciled by the Mediation of the Bishop of *Hereford*, Sir *Hugh* not only restored their Lands, but gave them more, and among them the Church of *Wigmore*, and advanced their Prior to an Abbot, which was the Original of

Wigmore Abbey, a Monastery of Canons regular of St. *Augustine*. The Manor of *Wigmore* had been given at the Conquest to *Ralph de Mortuo mari*, or *Mortimer*, one of the chief of those 260 famous and valiant Knights, which *William* I. brought with him in his Army into *England*. He built the Castle of *Wigmore*, and left two Sons, *Hugh* and *William*, the first of which founded and endowed this Abbey, *Anno* 1179. His Grandson, *Ralph de Mortimer*, Patron of this Abbey, being sent over into *Normandy*, to defend it against the Invasion of the King of *France*, the *Welsh* invaded this Monastery in his Absence, plundered the Canons of their Moveables, and burnt all the Buildings except the Church. The Family again restored it, when they were raised in Dignity and Estate: *Roger*, the great Grandson of the said *Ralph*, being made Earl of *March*, 10 *Edward* III. and his Great Grandson *Edmund*, marrying *Philippa*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of the same King, from whom the *York* title to the Crown is derived. He was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and dying there, was brought over and buried in the Abbey Church of *Wigmore*, where his Countess and most of his Ancestors had been interred, This House, at the Suppression, was valued at 267 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d. ob. per Ann. Dugd.*

Wormley, a Monastery of Canons regular of St. *Augustine*, erected by *Stephen de Ebroicis*, and dedicated to God and St. *Leonard*. He gave to the Canons here certain Mills, Lands, and Tithes in *Lenhale*, for the Maintenance of three Chaplains. *Gilbert de Lacy*, in consideration of 100 Shillings paid to him by the said Canons, and *William*, the Son of the said *Stephen*, confirmed the former Grants made to them in 1240.

John de Baskerville gave to God and the Church of St. *Leonard* of *Pyonia*, and to the Prior and Canons there in *Frankalmoine*, all his Lands of *Stanley*, which he held of the Manor of *Wormley*, and *Nicholas de Wormley*, Lord of the said Manor, reciting the said Grant, confirmed the same to the Prior and Canons, and also released and quit-claimed to them one Pair of Spurs, or Six-pence of yearly Rent, by which the aforesaid *John* held that Land.

Robert de Staunton, *Gilbert Talbot*, *Robert Boter*, and others, were Benefactors to the said Canons, and their Gifts were confirmed by *Roger de Mortuo mari*, Lord of *Wimfretone*, *Anno* 1304, *Gerhard de Eylesford* gave them the Advowson of *Pyonia Regis* or *Kings Pewne*. And *Peter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, appropriated the Church of *Wormsley*, (of which these Canons were Patrons) to this Convent, yet not so as to defraud the Church of its due Service. His Deed bears Date, *Anno* 1262. Here was a Chantrey founded by the Lady *Basilia de Pourhull*. Valued at the Suppression, at 83 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum, Dugd. Speed.*

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

PErsecution, while *Wickliffe*, and his great Favourers lived, was but in *Embryo*; many were troubled for his Doctrines, as he himself was, and some of them brought to recant their Tenets, as *William Swinderby*, *John Purvey*, *Richard White*, *William Thorp*, &c. but the Act for burning of Hereticks was not made, till the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 2. who (as Dr. *Fuller* expresses it, *Church Hist. Lib.* 4. *pag.* 155.) being conscious that he had got and did keep the Crown by a bad Title, counted it the wisest Way to comply with the Clergy and gain their Favour by enacting bloody Laws for the Extirpation of poor Christians, under the false Notion of Hereticks, condemning them to be burnt. This County, tho' remote from *London*, the greatest Scene of Action, yet produced one of each Sort as early as any in *England*, *viz.*

William Swindirby, a Priest of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, being accused of divers Opinions falsly objected to, and proved against him

Digitized by Google

him before *John Buckingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, was by the Threatnings and Promises of the Friars, his Accusers, who had brought dry Wood to the Place to burn him, constrained thro' fear of Death, to promise and swear, That he would never after hold, teach, or preach the said Doctrines privily or openly, under the Pain of Relapse, and that he should revoke the said Conclusions at *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, &c. in the full Congregations there; which having done, he was dismissed.

Being thus molested in *Lincoln* Diocese, he removed into this of *Hereford*, and did further preach and teach the Gospel as before he had done, and being summoned before *John*, Bishop of this Diocese, had first his former Recantation objected against him, and then other Articles added, which it *was said* he asserted, and preached in divers Parts of his Diocese, as at *Whitney*, &c. *viz.*

'1. That no Prelate in the World, having Cure of Souls, and being in a deadly Sin, can either effectually loose a Penitent, or bind an impenitent Sinner,

'2. That after the sacramental Words pronounced by the Priest, having a Purpose to consecrate, there is not the very Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar; for the Accidents of Bread cannot be without the Subject, and so Bread is taken by the Communicant with Christ's Body.

'3. That only Contrition takes away Sin, and that Auricular Confession is superfluous, and not requisite to Salvation.

'4. That inferior Curates have not the Power of binding and loosing, from the Pope or Bishop, but from Christ, and therefore no Pope or Bishop can revoke that Power to themselves.

'5. That no Pope or Bishop can grant such annual Pardons as are usual, &c.

William Swinderby made his Defence to these Articles, and denied most of them, and more particularly those that were charged upon him by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, yet was he by the Bishop of *Hereford*, sitting in Judgment in the Parish-Church of *North-Lidbury* in this County, pronounced an Heretick, Schismatick, and false Informer of the People, and all Christians admonished to avoid him, receive, or favour him, till he was reconciled to the Church.

Walter Brute, a lay Person, but learned, and a Graduate in the University of *Oxford*, being stirred up against the Pope and his Clergy, by the unjust Condemnation of *William Swinderby*, his Friend and Companion, and the impudent Pardons and Indulgences granted by Pope *Urban*, to *Henry Spencer*, Bishop of *Norwich*, became a zealous Preacher of the reformed Doctrines, as taught by *John Wickliffe*, in the Diocese of *Hereford*, at several Places, *viz.* at *Whitney*-Church, in a certain Desert, called *Derwalswood*, in a Chapel at *Newton*-Park near to the Town of *Leyntwardyn*, and many other Places; of which, when *John Trevenant*, Bishop of *Hereford*, had Information, he caused divers Articles of accursed Heresy (as they were then called) to be drawn up against him, and having summoned him to appear in the Parish-Church of *Whiteborne*, required his Answer to them, which were as follows:

'1 That the Bishop of *Hereford* and his 'Assistants, did naughtily, wickedly, perversely, and unjustly condemn the Answers of *William Swinderby*, Chaplain, because he avouched and affirmed, That the 'said Conclusions were true and Catholick.

'2. Concerning the Sacrament of the Altar, That after the sacramental Words 'there remains very Bread, and that there 'do not remain Accidents without the 'Substance after the Consecration.

'3. That the Pope is very Antichrist.

'4. That it is not lawful for Christians 'in any Case, or for any Cause whatsoever, 'to swear, either by the Creator or any 'Creature.

Walter Brute wrote a long Defence of these Articles, and exhibited it to the Bishop, but his Answers not being thought sufficient, he was summoned to appear before the said Bishop in the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, and there by Threatnings and Promises wrought upon to make his Submission to the Church's Determination, and the Correction of the said *John*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and so he escaped their Hands for that Time; what became of him afterwards is not known.

Digitized by Google

This was all that the Bishops could do at that Time, against such as would not conform to their truly heretical Doctrines, but laboured to restore the Gospel-Truths; and these, tho' they suffered not Death, yet suffering in their good Name, Liberties and Estates, might be termed Martyrs, *i. e.* Witnesses of it. But these were not the only Persons of this County; there is one who was a Native of it, as remarkable as any in *England*, except *William Sautre*, our Protomartyr in *England*, *viz.*

Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, a valiant and brave Knight, and a great Promoter of the pure Evangelical Doctrine then preached by the *Lollards*, as they were then called, whom he not only followed and encouraged, but valiantly defended: *Thomas Arundel*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, angry at the Growth of Heresy, was chiefly offended with Sir *John*, and calling an Assembly of Prelates and Doctors, at St. *Paul's* in *London*, to repress the Increase of Heresy, resolved to proceed against the Lord *Cobham*, as a principal Favourer, Receiver, and Maintainer of the *Lollards* in the Dioceses of *London*, *Rochester*, and *Hereford*; but knowing that he was a Man of great Birth, and in Favour with the King, the Archbishop applied himself to him, and complained against him.

The King having heard their Complaints admonished them to treat him with Gentleness, and bring him over to the Unity of the Church without Rigour, promising them that he would discourse him about the Matters alledged against him seriously, as he accordingly did; for he soon after sent for the Lord *Cobham*, and admonished him secretly to submit himself to his Holy Mother the Church, and as an obedient Child, acknowledge himself culpable: Sir *John* being thus advised by the King, replied, 'That he was ready to obey His 'Majesty as a Minister of God, and a Christian King, and to him next to God, he 'ever would, as he always hitherto had, 'submit all he possessed, either by Nature 'or Fortune; but as to the Pope and his 'Spirituality, he owed them neither Suit 'nor Service, forasmuch as he knew him 'by the Scripture to be the great Antichrist, the Son of Perdition, the open 'Adversary of God, and the Abomination 'standing in the Holy Place.' This Answer when the King heard, he would not talk any more with him; but when the Archbishop attended him for an Answer to his Complaint, he gave him and the Bishops full Authority to cite, examine, and punish him according to the Canons and Laws of the Church.

The Archbishop having received this Permission, caused a Citation to be sent him, which when the Lord *Cobham* refused to obey, and appear, he excommunicated him; the Lord thereupon draws up the Sum of his Belief, and going to the Court, presented it to the King, but he would not accept it, but ordered it to be delivered to his Judges, commanding at the same Time, that he should be arrested and imprisoned in the Tower. He was soon after brought to his Examination before the Archbishop and other Bishops, in the Chapter-House of St. *Paul's*, and being questioned about his Judgment about the real Presence, and other Things, gave in this Answer:

'1. That he believed all the Sacraments 'that God had ordained for his Holy 'Church, and that the Sacrament of the 'Altar is Christ's Body in the Form of 'Bread.

'2. That as to the Sacrament of Penance, he believed, That it is necessary 'for every Man that will be saved to forsake Sin, and to do Penance with true 'Confession and Contrition.

'3. That to do worship to dead Images, 'or trust in the Help of them, which is only due to God, or to have Affection to 'one more than another, he believed it the 'great Sin of Maumetry.

'4. That every Man is a Pilgrim upon 'Earth towards Bliss, and as he that keeps 'not God's Commands, tho' he visits all the 'Saints Shrines in the World, shall be 'damned; so he that keeps God's Commands, shall be saved, tho' he never in 'his Life went on any Pilgrimage.'

These Answers he referred himself to, and justified in all his future Examinations, which being judged heretical, the Archbishop pronounced this Sentence at length against him, 'That he judged, declared, 'and condemned Sir *John Oldcastle* Knt. and 'Lord *Cobham*, a most pernicious and detestable Heretick, and being convicted of

the

Digitized by Google

'the same, and refusing utterly to obey 'the Church again, he committed him 'from thence as a condemned Heretick, 'to the secular Jurisdiction, Power and 'Judgment, to do him thereupon to 'Death.'

The Lord *Cobham* lying thus under the Sentence of Death, was remanded back to the Tower again, and there continued some Time, but at length by the help of Sir *Roger Acton*, made his Escape from his Imprisonment, and flying into *Wales*, remained there four Years. After this his Flight, he was outlawed, and a great Sum of Money promised to any Man that would bring him to the King, either alive or dead; which so prevailed with the Lord *Powys*, that hearing he was in the Parts near him, called *Powis-Land*, he used all manner of Means to apprehend him, which proving successful, he sent him up bound to the Parliament; who, in the Absence of the King, who was then gone on an Expedition into *France*, sentenced him, 'That as 'a Traitor to the King, he should be 'drawn thro' *London*, to the new Gallows in 'St. *Giles*'s without *Temple-Bar*, and there 'be hanged, and burned hanging;' which Sentence was accordingly executed, *Anno* 1417.

DIVINES of EMINENCY *born in, or inhabiting, this County.*

John *Bretton*, Bishop of this See, an eminent Lawyer, was born at

John Grandison, Bishop of *Exeter*, who died in 1369, was born at *Alterynnis*.

Dr. *Smith*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, was a Native of

Dr. *Parry*, Bishop of *Worcester* in K. *James* I.'s Reign, a learned Writer, was born at *Wormbridge*.

Dr. *John Bayly*, Son to Dr. *Lewis Bayly*, Bishop of *Bangor* in King *Charles* I.'s Reign, a very eminent Divine, was born at

Dr. *Hoskins*, a very learned Minister, his Cotemporary, was Parson of *Ledbury*, and born at *Mounton* in *Lanwarn* Parish.

Cardinal *Adam de Eston* was born at *Eaton*.

Mr. *Henry Hall*, a famous Master of Musick, was Organist of this Cathedral. He understood Compositions well, and wrote several Poems, and an Opera on the Subject of the *Doge* of *Venice*'s Marriage with the *Adriatick*-Sea.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *in this County.*

Aymstry, a School to which there is 4 *l. per Annum* given, for teaching the poor Children of that Place.

Dewn, a School erected to teach the poor Children of that Parish.

Hampton-Court, a School for teaching and cloathing twelve Boys of that Town, at the Expence of a charitable Nobleman.

Hereford, here are two Schools, the one for sixty Boys, and the other for forty Girls, all taught and cloathed at the Charge of certain Persons of Quality, and others, who have liberally subscribed for the Support of them both.

Kingsland, where is a School erected in 1713, for teaching of fifteen Children.

Kinton, a School well endowed with 50 *l. per Ann.* for teaching the Children there.

Laintol magna, or *Long Laintol*, upon which there is 14 *l. per Annum* settled by a private Gentleman, for the teaching of the poor Children there.

Laintol Parva, or *Little Laintol*, where there is 11 *l per Annum* settled for the erect-

Digitized by Google

ing of a School, but it has been hitherto much neglected.

Ledbury. Here one Mrs. *Hall* built a School-house, and gave 15 *l. per Ann.* for the Teaching of twenty-three poor Children, to which an unknown Person has added thirty more, which he pays duly for the Teaching of

Leominster. Here is a School erecting, but whether it be settled or no, we know not.

Linton. Some children here are taught and clothed.

Ludlow, where is a Free-School, lately founded by Mr. *John Pierpoint*, for the Instruction of the Children of that Town and the neighbouring Parishes, in the Fundamentals of Religion, Grammar-Learning, Writing, Arithmetick and Mensuration: The Governors of it were incorporated by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1709

The School is endowed with an Estate of about 306 *l.* a Year, freed from all Taxes, and to be applied in the manner following, *viz.* yearly.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the School-master	70	0	0
To the Usher	40	0	0
To a Writing Master	40	0	0
To put out six Apprentices	30	0	0
To be laid out in Books of Piety to be given to, and among the Apprentices — —	6	0	0
To set up the Apprentices, if they appear to have served their Time faithfully, and be of the Communion of the Church of *England* — — — —	60	0	0
Exhibitions to be allowed three Scholars, studying either at *Oxford* or *Cambridge* — —	60	0	0
	306	0	0

Besides which Endowments the worthy Benefactor hath given several Acres of Land for Pasture, *&c.* on part of which he hath expended about 1500 *l.* in building a School-house, and other Houses for the Master's and Usher's Dwelling, and in walling in, and planting and making Gardens and other Conveniencies about them.

In the Chapel also of *Ludlow* he hath built a Gallery for the Boys, who are in Number an Hundred, out of that and the neighbouring Parishes, and a Pew for the Master and his Family.

Much-Martel, a School for twenty Boys, taught at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

Pyon-Regis, a School for fifteen Children, who are taught for 6 *l. per Annum*, subscribed by several Persons.

Ross, where are two Schools, one for thirty Boys, the other for twenty Girls, both clothed as well as taught, by a Subscription of 100 *l. per Ann.* and upward, of which 20 *l.* is given by a charitable Nobleman. One and twenty Children have been put out Apprentices by the Benefactors to this School, since it was first erected.

Stoke-Edith, *Edy*, or *Edith*, where are two Schools, one for twelve Children, at the Charge of a Lady; another for eight Children, kept at a Chapel of Ease in the Parish, at the Charge of the Minister; and because they have no Writing-master, the Minister himself hath undertaken to teach all the poor Children to write, that will come and be catechised, which several do, tho' some of them are above twenty Years of Age.

Weobly, where are two Schools, one for twenty-five Boys, of which twenty-one are clothed, and all of them are furnished with Books. The Boys are catechised in the Church every Lord's Day in the Afternoon. The Subscriptions for the Boys School are 27 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* and a Gentleman in the Neighbourhood gives 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Mistress of the Girls School. Four Boys have been put out to Husbandry by the Boys Subscribers.

Digitized by Google

ACO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Aconbury	Greytree		
Allensmore	Greytree	V. Hereford	5 12 4 0
Almerly	Stretford	V. Weobly	6 18 0 0
Alterinnis	Ewias Lacy		
Amberley	Broxash		
Arcop	Wormlow		
Arkston	Webtree		
Ashton	Wolphey		
Asperton	Radlow		
Aston	Wigmore		
Aston	Wolphey		
Aston Ingham	Greytree		
Atforton	Wigmore		
Avenbury	Broxash	V. Frome	7 8 8 0
Aylton	Radlow		
Aymestree	Wigmore	V. Leominster.	7 14 2 0
Backton	Webtree		
Ballingham	Wormlow		
Bartestrie	Radlow		
Barton	Huntington		
Barton	Wigmore	V. Weobly	3 13 4 0
Batch	Huntington		
Bearley	Stretford	V. Leominster.	5 9 0 0
Bernythin	Wormlow		
Bickerton	Greytree		
Bickleton	Wolphey		
Bidleston	Wormlow		
Birchall	Wolphey		
Birdenbury	Broxash	R. Frome	2 1 8 [illegible]
Birrinton	Wolphey		
Birriton	Wolphey		
Bishopston	Grimsworth	R. Weobly	8 0 0 0
Bishopston Court	Grimsworth		
Bishton	Grimsworth		
Blackmere	Webtree	V. Hereford	2 9 10 0
Bodenham	Broxash	V. Weston	12 1 6 0
Bodenham Woodhall	Broxash		
Boresford	Wigmore		
Bosbury	Radlow	V. Frome	10 3 8 0
Boulston	Wormlow		
Bowley	Broxash		
Bradnor	Huntington		
Brainton	Grimsworth		
Brainton Court	Grimsworth		
Brampton Abbots	Greytree		
Branstill Castle	Radlow		
Bredwardine	Webtree	V. Weobly	7 8 3 [illegible]
Brickhouse Little	Grimsworth		
Bridge Sollers	Grimsworth	V. Weobly	3 10 0 0
Bridstow	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	9 5 10 0
Brierley	Wolphey		

Bartell

BRI	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Brilley	Huntington		
Brimfield	Wolphey		
Bringwin	Wormlow		
Brinſop	Grimſworth	V. Weſton	3 0 10 0
Brinſop Court	Grimſworth		
Broberry	Grimſworth		
Brockhampton	Broxaſh		
Brockhampton	Greytree		
Brockmonton	Wolphey		
Brome	Stretford		
Brompton	Wigmore		
Brompton Brian	Wigmore	R. Clun	5 11 0 0
Brompton Brian Caſtle	Wigmore		
BROMYARD ∞	Broxaſh		
Broxwood	Stretford		
Bucknell	Broxaſh		
Buckton	Wigmore		
Bulch-Trewen	Ewias Lacy		
Bullingham Lower	Webtree		
Bullingham Upper	Webtree		
Bullington	Stretford		
Bunſell	Grimſworth		
Burchope	Broxaſh		
Burghill	Grimſworth	V. Weſton	7 3 0 0
Burrington	Wigmore		
Burton	Stretford		
Byford	Webtree	R. Weobly	7 12 8 0
Bygrave Hall	Odſey		
Byrch Magna	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	6 13 0 0
Byrch Parva	Wormlow		
Byton	Wigmore		
Byton Woodhouſe	Wigmore		
Caldicot	Wormlow		
Calow	Webtree		
Camberton	Wolphey		
Cannon Bridge	Webtree		
Cannon Frome	Radlow		
Cannon Peon	Grimſworth	V. Hereford	5 13 6 0
Catſop	Grimſworth		
Carwardine	Webtree		
Caſcob	Wigmore		
Chaunſton	Webtree		
Checkley	Greytree		
Chilſton Lower	Webtree		
Chilſton Upper	Webtree		
Chorleſtree	Wolphey		
Cledoll	Ewias Lacy		
Clehonger	Webtree	V. Hereford	4 6 8 0
Clifford	Huntington	V. Weobly	14 10 0 0
Clifford-Caſtle	Huntington		
Cobball	Webtree		

COD.

Digitized by Google

GOD.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Coddington	Radlow	V. Frome	4 18 5 0
Collington	Broxash	R. Frome	4 9 0 0
Colwall	Radlow	P. Hereford	15 [illegible]
Colwall	Radlow	R. Frome	20 [illegible]
Comadock	Wormlow		
Comb	Wigmore		
Comb	Wormlow		
Comb College	Wormlow		
Coughton	Greytree		
Court-House	Wormlow		
Cowarn Magna	Broxash	V. Frome	14 13 19 6 0
Cowarn Parva	Broxash		
Cowley	Radlow		
Coxall	Wigmore		
Cradley	Radlow	R. Frome	18 0 0 0
Cradock	Wormlow		
Craſwell	Ewias Lacy		
Credenhill	Grimſworth	R. Weobly	17 19 4 0
Credenhill Court	Grimſworth		
Croft	Wolphey	R. Leomiſter	7 11 2 0
Croft-Caſtle	Wolphey		
Cuſop	Ewias Lacy	R. Weobly	5 19 6 0
Dereford	Wigmore		
St. Devereux	Webtree	R. Tethingfield	6 15 7 0
Dewchurch Magna	Wormlow		
Dewchurch Parva	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	9 13 4 0
Dewlas	Webtree		
Dewſwell	Wormlow	V. Hereford	4 [illegible] 0 0
Dewſwell	Wormlow		
Didley	Webtree		
Dilwin Magna	Stretford	V. Weſton	6 2 6 0
Dilwin Parva	Wolphey		
Dilwin Sollars	Wolphey		
Dinder	Webtree	R. Hereford	8 9 6 0
Docklow	Wolphey		
Dormington	Greytree	V. Weſton	4 [illegible] 8 0
Dormington Court	Greytree		
Dorſton	Webtree		
Downton	Wigmore		
Dowre	Webtree		
Dunmington	Radlow	R. Frome	20 4 5 4
Dynchill	Broxash		
Eardis Land	Stretford	V. Leomiſter	4 9 0 0
Eardiſley	Huntington	V. Weobly	7 12 4 0
Easbach	Radlow		
Eaton	Greytree		
Eaton	Wolphey		
Eaton Biſhops	Webtree		
Edwin-Loch	Wolphey	R. Burford	2 1 9 0
Edwin-Ralph	Wolphey	R. Frome	6 7 [illegible]
Elton	Wigmore		

Digitized by Google

E S N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Eſnor	Radlow	R. Frome	8 0 0 0
Evington	Wolphey		
Ewithington	Broxaſh	P. Hereford	11 16 8 0
Eye	Wolphey	V. Leominſter	7 19 2 0
Farlow	Wolphey		
Fawley Magna	Wormlow		
Fawley Parva	Greytree		
Felton	Broxaſh	V. Frome	5 0 0 0
Forty	Webtree		
Fochog	Ewias Lacy		
Fowking-Houſe	Greytree		
Fowmind	Huntington		
Fowmind Chapel	Greytree	V. Roſs	6 9 8 0
Foxley	Grimſworth		
Foye	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	13 6 8 0
Frogſtreet	Wigmore		
Fromanton	Broxaſh		
Frome	Greytree		
Frome Biſhop	Radlow	V. Frome	8 5 10 0
Caſtle Frome	Radlow		
Frome Hammonds	Radlow		
Gartertop	Wolphey		
Garway	Wormlow		
Gatley	Wigmore		
Glewſton	Wormlow		
Goodrich	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	8 0 0 0
Goodrich-Caſtle	Wormlow		
Grafton	Webtree		
Grange	Wigmore		
Granton	Wormlow		
Grendon Biſhops	Broxaſh		
Grendon Court	Broxaſh		
Grendon Warren	Broxaſh	R. Frome	2 0 0 0
Gunnarew	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	1 10 0 0
Gwith-hiron	Wormlow		
Ham	Greytree		
Hampton Biſhops	Grimſworth	R. Hereford	2 13 0 1
Hampton Biſhops	Grimſworth	R. Hereford	43 13 4 0
Hampton Charles	Broxaſh		
Hampton Court	Wolphey		
Hampton Wafer	Wolphey		
Hamſon	Webtree		
Hardwick	Broxaſh		
Hardwick	Huntington		
Hardwick	Stretford		
Hargaſt	Huntington		
Harrolds-Ewias	Webtree		
Harwood	Wormlow		
Haſel	Radlow		
Hatfield	Wolphey		
Hawery	Webtree		

Digitized by Google

Hay.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Haywood	Wormlow		
Hellins	Greytree		
Heuner	Wolphey		
Heutland	Wormlow		
HEREFORD ☙	City		
Hereford College	City of Hereford		
Hereford Palace	City of Hereford		
Hereford Parva	Wolphey	V. Leominſter	6 14 0 ●
Hide	Broxaſh		
Hide Hill	Wolphey		
Hide Weſt	Radlow		
Hill	Greytree		
Hinton	Stretford	P. Hereford	7 9 10 ●
Holm	Wolphey		
Holmer	Grimſworth	R. Hereford	16 10 8 ●
Holm-Houſe	Greytree		
Holm Lacy	Webtree	V. Tethingfield	8 ● 0 ●
Holm Lacy-Houſe	Webtree		
Hongaſton	Webtree		
Hope	Stretford		
Hope	Wolphey		
Hope Manſell	Greytree	R. Roſs	6 5 0 0
Hope Sollars	Greytree	R. Roſs	4 3 4 ●
Hopewood	Stretford		
Hoplers Green	Wolphey		
Hopton Sollers	Broxaſh		
Horewethy	Wormlow		
Horton	Wigmore		
How-Caple	Greytree	R. Roſs	9 ● ● ●
Howle	Greytree		
Howton	Webtree		
Hullingwick	Broxaſh		
Humber	Wolphey	R. Leominſter	5 16 2 ●
Huntington	Grimſworth	P. Hereford	11 4 4 ½
Huntington	Huntington		
Huntiſham	Wormlow		
Huntley	Greytree		
Hurſley	Wolphey		
Hurſtway	Huntington		
Ingleton	Radlow		
Inkſton	Wormlow		
Kenchester	Grimſworth	V. Weobly	6 5 6 0
Kenchurch	Webtree	R. Tethingfield	10 11 2 ½
Kenchurch Court	Webtree		
Kevernall	Wormlow		
Kilpeck	Wormlow		
Kilridge	Wormlow		
Kimbolton	Wolphey		
Kings Caple	Wormlow		
Kingſham Nether	Wigmore		
Kingſham Over	Wigmore		

Digitized by Google

IN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Kingsland	Wigmore	R. Leominſter	31 3 4
Kings Peon	Stretford		
Kingſton	Webtree	V. Hereford	6 6 8
KINGTON ☞	Huntington		
Kington Old	Huntington		
Kinley	Webtree		
Kinnaſton Chapel	Greytree		
Kinnerſley	Stretford	R. Weobly	13 18 4
Kinnerſley Houſe	Stretford		
Kinton	Wigmore	V. Weobly	10 13 4
Knill	Wigmore	V. Leominſter	4 10 0
Knill Houſe	Wigmore		
Kynechtrech	Webtree		
Langſton	Wormlow		
Larpot	Greytree		
Lawton	Stretford		
Lawtons Hope	Grimſworth		
Layſters	Wolphey		
Lea	Greytree		
Leadon	Radlow		
LEDBURY ☞	Radlow	V. Frome	14 12 5
Lee Nether	Wigmore		
Lee Upper	Wigmore		
Lenthall Earls	Wigmore		
Lenthall Starks	Wigmore		
LEOMINSTER ☞	Wolphey	R. Leominſter	10 3 8
Letton	Grimſworth		
Letton	Stretford	R. Weobly	6 15 8
Letton	Wigmore		
Leytons Court	Broxaſh		
Limbrook	Wigmore		
Lingan	Wigmore		
Linton	Broxaſh		
Linton	Greytree	V. Roſs	8 10 0
Litton	Wigmore		
Llandinabo	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	3 1 8
Llangarran	Wormlow		
Llangunnock	Wormlow		
Llanhythog	Wormlow		
Llanrothall	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	3 15 3
Llanſillo	Ewias Lacey		
Llantwerdine	Wigmore	V. Weſton	22 7 0
Llanveyno	Ewias Lacey		
Llanvihangel	Webtree		
Llanvihangel Eſkes	Ewias Lacey		
Llanwarn	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	15 0 0
Logaſon	Wolphey		
Longrove	Wormlow		
Longtown	Ewias Lacey		
Long Ward	Radlow		
Luckton	Wolphey		

LUD

Digitized by Google

LUD.	Hundred.	Demesne.	Valuation.
Ludford	Wolphey		
Ludford House	Wolphey		
Lugwardine	Radlow		
Lullam	Webtree		
Luntley	Wolphey		
Luston	Wolphey		
Lyonshall	Stretford	V. Weobly	6 10 6 ob
Lyonshall Caſtle	Stretford		
Madley	Webtree	R. Hereford	16 1 8 ob
Maballen	Huntington		
Manſell Court	Grimſworth		
Manſell Gamage	Grimſworth	V. Weobly	5 5 8 ob
Manſell Hope	Greytree	R. Roſs	6 5 0 0
Manſell Lacy	Grimſworth	V. Weobly	5 4 0 ob
Marcle Magna	Greytree	V. Roſs	14 3 0 1
Marcle Parva	Radlow	V. Frome	7 1 4 0
Marden	Broxaſh	R. Hereford	5 14 5 ob
St. Margarets	Ewias Lacy		
Marlow	Wigmore		
Marſton	Broxaſh		
Marſton	Stretford		
Marſton	Wormlow		
Mathern	Radlow		
Michael Church	Huntington		
Michael Church	Wormlow		
Middleton	Wolphey		
Middlewood	Huntington		
Milton	Stretford		
Mitchell	Radlow		
Mockas	Webtree	R. Weobly	6 7 1 ob
Monderfield	Broxaſh		
Monington	Grimſworth	R. Weobly	8 0 0 ob
Monington	Webtree		
Monington Court	Grimſworth		
Monkland	Stretford	V. Leominſter	11 0 9 ob
Mordford	Greytree	R. Roſs	10 6 8 ob
More	Wormlow		
Morecot	Stretford		
Morehampton	Webtree		
Moreton Jefferies	Radlow	V. Hereford	3 0 0 ob
Morton	Wolphey		
Morton upon Lugg	Grimſworth	P. Hereford	20 0 0 ob
Mouldley	Wigmore		
Mowle	Wigmore		
Munſley	Radlow	R. Frome	28 1 7 ob
Mynde	Wormlow		
Naſh	Wigmore		
Netherwood	Broxaſh		
Newchurch	Wolphey		
Newcourt	Webtree		
Newton	Broxaſh		

Digitized by Google

NEW.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Newton	Ewias Lacy		
Newton	Wigmore		
Newton	Wolphey		
Newton Weld	Wormlow		
Noke	Stretford		
Norton	Broxash	V. Hereford	5 0 0 0
Norton Camon	Grimsworth	P. Hereford	2 3 2 ½
Nunnington	Broxash	P. Hereford	11 13 4 0
Oat-croft	Wigmore		
Ocull	Broxash	V. Frome	2 0 0 0
Ocull Prichard	Broxash		
Oldcourt	Ewias Lacy		
Oldfield	Wormlow		
Orton	Wolphey		
Parton	Huntington		
Pedwardine	Wigmore		
PEMBRIDGE ∞	Stretford	R. Leominster	36 10 2 ½
Pembridge Caſtle	Wormlow		
Pencomb	Broxash		
Pencoyd	Wormlow		
Pencreek	Wormlow		
Penland	Huntington		
Penreſſe	Stretford		
Penroſe	Wormlow		
Penyard Caſtle	Greytree		
Perry	Broxash		
Peter-Church	Webtree	V. Weobly	5 6 8 0
Peterſtow	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	7 10 10 0
Peytoe	Wigmore		
Pipe	Grimsworth	V. Hereford	7 3 4 0
Pixley	Radlow		
Pontrilas	Webtree		
Poſten	Webtree		
Preſton	Broxash	R. Hereford	10 7 4 ½
Preſton	Webtree	V. Leominſter	20 0 0 0
Puddleſton	Wolphey	R. Leominſter	7 17 8 ½
Putley	Greytree	R. Hereford	3 18 3 0
Queb	Huntington		
Rickard's Caſtle	Wolphey	R. Ludlow	16 0 0 0
Risbury	Wolphey		
Rochford	Wolphey	R. Burford	17 11 8 0
Rod	Wigmore		
Roſmaund	Broxash		
ROSS ∞	Greytree	R. Roſs	42 2 11 ¼
Roſs-Forreins	Greytree	V. Roſs	26 13 4 0
Rotheras	Webtree		
Rowdon	Broxash		
Rowlſton	Ewias Lacy		
Rudhall	Greytree		
Ruxton	Wormlow		
Saddlebow	Wormlow		

Digitized by Google

MAP.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Sapy Inferior	Broxash	R. Burford	4 4 9 0
Sapy Superior	Broxash	R. Frome	9 9 5 1
Sarnesfield	Stretford		
Sarnesfield	Wolphey		
Sarnesfield Coffen	Stretford		
Selleck	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	16 15 0 0
Shelfwick	Grimsworth		
Shobdon	Stretford	V. Leominster	5 8 0 0
Shorley	Wigmore		
Showle	Radlow		
Snowdell	Webtree		
Snowdell Caſtle	Ewias Lacy		
Stanback	Wigmore		
Stanton upon Wye	Grimsworth	R. Tethingfield	7 0 0 0
Staunton	Stretford	R. Weobly	13 4 4 0
Stepleton	Wigmore		
Stepleton Caſtle	Wigmore		
Stocklow	Stretford		
Stockton	Wolphey		
Stockbach	Wolphey		
Stoke	Wolphey		
Stoke Bliſſe	Broxash	V. Frome	6 16 6 0
Stoke Edith	Radlow	R. Weſton	15 0 0 0
Stoke Lacy	Broxash	V. Frome	8 0 0 0
Strangford	Greytree		
Strangward	Stretford		
Stretford	Stretford		
Stretford	Wolphey	R. Leominſter	6 13 4 0
Stretton	Grimsworth	R. Weobly	9 18 1 0
Stretton Granthum	Radlow	V. Frome	10 3 3 0
Sufton	Greytree		
Sugwas	Grimsworth		
Sutton Fren	Broxash		
Sutton St. Michael	Broxash	R. Weſton	4 0 0 0
Sutton St. Nicholas	Broxash	R. Weſton	8 1 8 0
Swinmore	Webtree		
Tadington	Radlow	V. Weſton	3 0 3 0
Tedſton de la mer	Broxash	R. Frome	13 6 8 0
Tedſton Wafer	Broxash	V. Frome	12 10 0 0
Terrills Court	Wolphey		
Thingill	Broxash		
Thornbury	Broxash	R. Frome	5 6 8 0
Thruxton	Webtree	R. Hereford	43 13 4 0
Tiberton	Webtree		
Tillington Houſe	Grimsworth		
Tillington Lodge	Grimsworth		
Titley	Wigmore		
Trebawdy	Wormlow		
Tredochan	Wormlow		
Tre-Evan	Wormlow		
Tregate	Wormlow		

Digitized by Google

HERE.	Hundred.	Demesne.	Valuation.
Tregoſe	Greytree		
Tremaheide	Wormlow		
Treorannen	Wormlow		
Trepem Kennet	Wormlow		
Trerado	Wormlow		
Treſeck	Wormlow		
Treſella	Wormlow		
Treſilly	Wormlow		
Tretire	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	6 0 0 0
Trevill	Wormlow		
Trewen	Wormlow		
Trewin	Ewias Lacy		
Treworgan	Wormlow		
Triago	Wormlow		
Trippleton	Wigmore		
Tupſley	Grimſworth		
Turnaſton	Webtree	R. Weobly	2 14 1 0
Twiford	Strefford		
Valley	Broxaſh		
Vowchurch	Webtree	V. Weobly	6 [illegible] 0 0
Upleadon	Radlow		
Upton	Wolphey		
Upton Biſhops	Greytree	R. Roſs	8 [illegible] 6 0
Urchingfield	Webtree		
Wackton	Broxaſh		
Walford	Greytree	V. Roſs	13 2 1 0
Walford	Wigmore		
Wall Hills	Radlow		
Walkerſton	Ewias Lacy		
Walton	Greytree		
Walton	Radlow		
Warham	Grimſworth	P. Hereford	7 13 4 0
Warton	Wolphey		
St. Waynards	Wormlow		
Weare	Grimſworth		
Weares End	Wormlow		
WEOBLY	Strefford	V. Weobly	9 1 0 0
Wellington	Grimſworth	P. Hereford	14 0 0 0
Wellington	Grimſworth	V. Weſton	6 13 4 0
Wellington	Radlow		
Weſt Hope	Grimſworth		
Weſton	Strefford	V. Weſton	5 15 3 0
Weſton Beggar	Radlow		
Weſton under Peniard	Greytree		
Weſtwood	Wolphey		
Wheyle	Wolphey		
Whitborn	Broxaſh	R. Frome	14 14 2 0
Whitborn Palace	Broxaſh		
Whitchurch	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	6 0 4 0
White Houſe	Ewias Lacy		
Whitney	Huntington	R. Weobly	5 8 0 0

Digitized by Google

W I C.	Hundred.	Demesne.	Valuation.
Wickton	Wolphey		
Wigmore	Wigmore	V. Leominster	8 0 0 0
Wigmore Caſtle	Wigmore		
Willerſley	Stretford	R. Weobly	3 6 8 0
Willey	Wigmore		
Wilton Caſtle	Wormlow		
Winforton	Huntington	R. Weobly	9 6 8 0
Winnall	Wigmore		
Winneſley	Wolphey		
Winſlow	Broxaſh		
Wintercot	Weobly		
Wiſtereon	Broxaſh		
Withington	Broxaſh	V. Hereford	5 1 0 0
Withington Court	Broxaſh		
Witton	Wigmore		
Wolferlow	Broxaſh	V. Frome	5 0 0 0
Woolthorp	Greytree		
Wooton	Stretford		
Woples	Wigmore		
Worlds End	Radlow		
Wormbridge	Webtree		
Wormeſley	Grimſworth		
Wormeſley Grange	Grimſworth		
Yarkhill	Radlow	V. Frome	4 6 8 0
Yarpoll	Wolphey		
Yaſor	Grimſworth	V. Weobly	6 0 0 0
Yatton	Greytree		
Yatton	Wigmore		

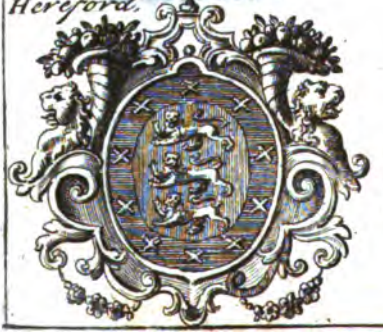
Hertford-

Digitized by Google

HEREFORD SHIRE with some Confining Towns	Hereford.	Rosse.	Lidbury.	Watsford.	Lemster.	Ludlow. Salop.	Wigmore.	Kyneton.	Webley.	Pembridge.	Whitney.	Huntington.	Clifford Castle.	Haye Brecknock.	Old Town.	Newcourte.	Kilpecke Castle.	Pencoyde.	Bramyarde.	Middleton.	Richards Castle.	Prestaine Rad.	Bushopston.	Rocheforde.	Castle Frome.
Monmouth SE	12	6	15	5	22	29	27	24	19	22	20	23	19	18	10	12	8	6	20	24	27	27	15	26	16
Newent Glos. SE	12	5	6	6	20	27	26	26	20	22	24	25	24	24	18	17	13	9	14	21	25	28	17	21	10
Castle Frome NE	8	10	4	12	12	17	17	19	13	15	19	20	20	21	18	15	12	11	5	13	16	21	12	12	95
Rocheforde N.	14	21	16	23	7	7	10	16	13	12	19	18	21	23	24	20	19	20	7	4	7	22	15	102	
Bushopston W.	5	13	14	11	8	15	12	9	4	7	7	9	8	9	10	6	7	10	12	11	12	12	120		
Prestaine. Rad NW	16	25	24	26	9	10	5	4	4	6	9	6	11	13	20	16	19	22	18	11	8	125			
Richards Ca. NW	15	23	20	25	5	3	3	10	9	6	14	12	16	18	22	18	19	21	12	4	117				
Middleton N	12	20	16	22	3	5	7	12	9	8	15	14	17	18	21	17	17	16	8	135					
Bramyard NE	10	15	9	16	9	13	14	17	12	13	18	18	10	21	20	17	14	14	122						
Pencoyde SE	7	4	11	5	16	23	21	19	13	17	16	18	18	15	9	8	4	107							
Kilpecke Cast. S	5	6	13	6	14	23	19	15	11	14	12	15	12	12	7	6	105								
Newcourte SW	8	12	17	13	14	21	17	22	9	12	8	11	8	7	5	103									
Old Town SW.	11	13	19	13	16	25	21	16	13	16	11	14	10	9	112										
Haye Brecknock SW	13	20	23	20	15	21	16	9	10	12	4	7	2	105											
Clifford Castle W.	13	20	23	20	14	19	14	7	9	10	2	5	117												
Huntington W.	13	22	23	23	11	15	10	3	7	6	3	121													
Whitney W.	12	19	21	20	12	17	12	5	7	8	122														
Pembridge NW	11	20	19	21	5	10	5	5	3	118															
Webley. NW	8	17	16	18	16	12	8	6	115																
Kyneton NW	13	22	22	23	9	13	7	127																	
Wigmore Cast NW	15	24	21	25	6	6	120																		
Ludlow Salop NW	17	25	21	27	7	110																			
Lemester NW	10	18	13	20	112																				
Watforde SE	10	2	10	100																					
Lidbury SE	10	8	95																						
Rosse SE	9	97																							

HEREFORD SH
sends
VIII Members
to Parliament;
has
VIII Market Towns,
and
176 Parishes;
is divided into
11 Hundreds,
containing
about 660000 Acres,
and 13000 Houses,
and about
00000 Inhabitants
in Compass
102 Miles.

Hereford.



Leominster.

Weobly.

Digitized by

f *Hert-*
Town
), tho'
ildings
wes in-
ng and
w their
Alfred
ounties
ractice
inting
ch and
if they
e Loſs,
-light,

furiſdi-
to *Eſ-*
fice in
heator;
Reg. 9.
om *Eſ-*
The Ju-
r Eaſe
n Peo-
whole
have
to de-
nſider-
uarter-

: Hun-
ughiny,
d and
s and
ibe in

Odſey

Digitized by Google

HEREFOR

SHIRE

with some C

fining Tow

Monmouth S

Newent Glos.

Caſtle Frome

Rocheforde

Byſhopſton

Preſtaine Ra

Richards Ca.

Midliton N

Bramyard N

Pencoyde S

Kilpecke Caſt.

Newcourte S

Old Towne S.

Haye Brecknoc

Clifford Caſtle

Huntington

Whitney W.

Pembridge

Webley. NW

Kyneton N

Wigmore Caſt

Ludlow Salop

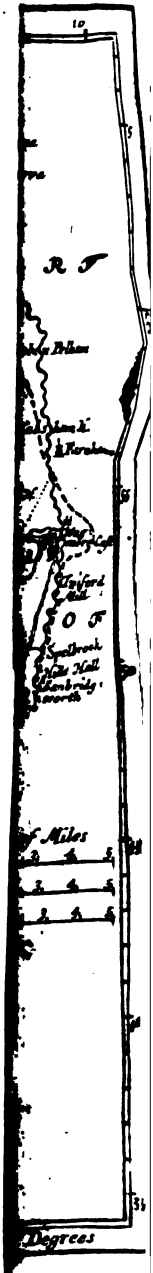
Lemeſter. NW

Watforde. SE

Lidbury. S

Roſſe. S E

Hereford.



Digitized by Google

Hertfordſhire.

HERTFORDSHIRE is an inland County, bordering upon *Eſſex* on the Eaſt, on *Middleſex* on the South, on *Buckinghamſhire* and *Bedfordſhire* on the Weſt, and *Cambridgeſhire* on the North. It takes its Name from the chief Town *Hertford*, as ſeveral other Counties do: The Extent of it from *Royſton* in the North to *Totteridge* in the South, is about twenty-eight Miles; and from *Rye* in the Eaſt to *Puttenham* in the Weſt, is about the ſame Meaſure, ſo that the Circumference will amount to about 130 Miles, and contains in it about 451020 Acres, 120 Pariſhes, and 16569 Houſes.

In the Times of the *Britains* and *Romans*, the *Cattieuchlani* and *Trinobantes* ſhared this County between them, and being a fine and delightful Country, it was well inhabited by them, inſomuch that ſcarce any of its Neighbours excelled it in ſeveral famous ancient Places, of which there are large Footſteps remaining, tho' the *Saxons*, when they had made themſelves Maſters of this Nation, did what they could to deſtroy all the Marks of Antiquity, that nothing might diſcover to future Ages, that any other but themſelves were the firſt Inhabitants of this Country.

In the *Saxon* Heptarchy, the *Mercians*, *Eaſt-Saxons* and Kings of *Kent*, divided it between them; but when the Heptarchy was reduced to one Kingdom by King *Egbert*, who was the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch, he divided the whole Nation into 35 Counties, for the better Convenience of Government, calling this *Hertfordſhire*, from the Town of *Hertford*, which was then the principal Town in it, and is ſtill the Shire-Town, tho' *Ware* now outſhines it both in Buildings and Inhabitants: But after the *Danes* infeſted the Land, and by their Pillaging and Robberies taught the *Engliſh* to follow their Example, and make Repriſals; King *Alfred* found it neceſſary to divide the Counties into Hundreds, according to the Practice of their Anceſtors in *Germany*, appointing that they ſhould keep continual Watch and Ward to prevent Robberies; and if they did not, they ſhould anſwer for the Loſs, if they were committed by Day-light, which Cuſtom is upheld to this Day.

This County, as to viſcontiel Juriſdiction, was for a long Time annexed to *Eſſex*, and one Sheriff ſupplied that Office in both Counties, as did alſo one Eſcheator; but in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Reg.* 9. 1567, this County was ſevered from *Eſſex* and found a Sheriff by it ſelf. The Juſtices of the Peace, for the greater Eaſe both of themſelves and the common People, have by Conſent divided the whole Shire into three Parts, where they have their ſeveral Courts or petty Seſſions to determine leſſer Matters, the more conſiderable being referred to the general Quarter-Seſſions at *Hertford*.

This County is divided into eight Hundreds, *viz.* *Odſey*, *Edwinſtree*, *Brughing*, *Broadwater*, *Hitchin*, *Dacorum*, *Hertford* and *Caſhio*; the moſt remarkable Places and Towns of which we ſhall deſcribe in Order:

Digitized by Google

I. Odſey *Hundred.*

THis Hundred and *Edwinſtree*, having been alienated from the Crown about the Time of King *Edward* I. were ſold in 1662, to *Arthur*, Earl of *Eſſex*, in whoſe Family they ſtill remain; the Right Honourable, *Algernoon*, Earl of *Eſſex*, being the preſent Lord of them. It is called *Odſey*, from an ancient Grange of that Name in it.

Royſton is the chief Town in this Hundred, and ſtands upon the utmoſt northern Border of this County, where it touches on *Cambridgeſhire*: It is a Place of ſome Note, but not ancient, having been built ſince the Conqueſt upon this Occaſion. A famous Lady named *Royſia* (thought by ſome to have been Counteſs of *Norfolk*) erected a Croſs by the Road-ſide in this Place, which from thence was called for many Years together *Royſis-Croſs*. This, in that ſuperſtitious Age, was looked upon as a pious Work, being deſigned to put Travellers in mind of Chriſt's Paſſion.

At length *Euſtachius de Marc*, Lord of *Nuſelle*, with ſome others, having purchaſed a Piece of Land adjoining to the Croſs, built a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, dedicating it to St. *Thomas* the Martyr, [not the Apoſtle, but *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*] endowing it with ſeveral Churches and Lands. The Monaſtery drew Traders and ſuch as kept Inns, to erect Dwelling-houſes near it, partly to ſupply the Monks with Neceſſaries, and partly to entertain Strangers who came to viſit them; ſo that by Degrees it became a Town, and ſo *Royſe's-Croſs* was turned into *Royſe's-Town*, and ſoon contracted into *Royſton*.

The Manor of this Town was given to the Monaſtery, and King *Richard* I. by his Charter dated at St. *Edmondsbury*, *Nov.* 9. 1189. *Reg.* 1. not only confirmed to the Monaſtery all the Revenues with which it was endowed, but alſo granted them a Fair for all the Week of *Pinteceſt*, and a weekly Market on Wedneſday, according to the Liberties of the Markets and Fairs granted to the Canons of *Dunſtable*, with this farther Privilege, That none ſhould buy or ſell there without the Leave of the Canons, &c. all which King *Henry* III. farther confirmed, and granted them another Fair on the Vigil and Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, *July* 6 and 7.

At the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, the Scite of the Abbey and all its Appurtenances, as Rents of Aſſize, Quit-rents, Markets, and Fairs, &c. was granted by King *Henry* VIII. in conſideration of 176*l.* 5*s.* in Hand paid, to *Robert Cheſter* Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of his Privy-Chamber. He was deſcended of an ancient Family of that Name in the County of *Derby*; and being knighted by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1552. was conſtituted Sheriff of *Hertfordſhire* and *Eſſex*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 7. *Anno* 1565. His Poſterity have been Lords of this Manor ever ſince, *Robert Cheſter* being the preſent Lord.

It is full of good Inns, and the Market which is here kept weekly on Wedneſdays, is much frequented upon the Account of the Corn-Trade, for it is almoſt incredible what a Multitude of Corn-Merchants, Malſters, and other Dealers in Grain, do conſtantly reſort to it, and what a vaſt Number of Horſes laden with Corn, do on the Market Days, fill all the Roads round it. The Fairs now are kept on *Aſh Wedneſday*, Wedneſday in *Whitſun-Week*, and on the Feaſt of *Thomas of Becket*, *July* 7.

The Church of this Town anciently belonged to the Priory, but being purchaſed by the Inhabitants at the Diſſolution, was by Statute made the Pariſh-Church of *Royſton*. A Vicar perpetual was ordained for the Church, the King being Patron; and becauſe the Revenues of it were but ſmall, conſiſting only of a Portion of ſmall Tithes, the Obventions, Oblations, and other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, it was ordained by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1660, that all the Inhabitants ſhould pay 12*d.* in the Pound quarterly to the Vicar, out of the annual Rents of all their Houſes, Shops, Ware-houſes, Barns, Stables, Orchards, Gardens, Lands and Tenements, for his Suppore; but the Patronage of the Vicarage was long before this granted to Sir *Robert Cheſter*, and his Family, who are the preſent Patrons of it.

The Church conſiſts of a Body, an Ile on each Side, and a ſquare Tower, in which is a Ring of five ſmall Bells: In it are ſeveral

Digitized by Google

ral Monuments and Inscriptions, *viz.* for *John* the Prior, *Leonard Hammond*, *William Chamber*, who gave an Allowance by Will for a Sermon to be preached on *Rogation-Monday*, by some Fellow of St. *John*'s College *Cambridge*, yearly; *Robert White*, a Prior here, and *Robert Warden*, who gave a Shilling a Sunday, to be distributed to the Poor in Bread, at the Discretion of the Incumbent and Church-wardens for ever.

In this Town there was also anciently an Hospital, dedicated to the Honour of St *John* and St. *James* the Apostles. Valued at the Suppression, at 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d. per Ann.* but we do not find by whom it was founded. South-west of this Town, at about two Miles distance, stands

Therefield, or *Therfield*, among the Tops of small Hills hanging over *Royston*. It was so called from the Hill whereon it was seated.

The Manor of this Town was given by *Ethericke*, Bishop of *Sherburn*, *Anno* 980, to the Abbey of St. *Benedict* of *Ramsey*, and King *Edward* the Confessor not only confirmed the Gift, but added divers Privileges and Jurisdictions. In the Time of *William* the Conqueror, when his great Survey was taken, it is said in *Domesday-Book*, to be the Land of St. *Benedict* of *Ramsey*. The Abbot of *Ramsey* held *Thurreweld* in the Hundred of *Odsey*, for ten Hides and one *Vergate*, &c. and we find that his Successor in 6 *Edward* I. paid one Shilling a Year to the King for the Sheriff's Aid. And so it continued till the Dissolution,

When it came into the Hands of K. *Hen.* 7 VIII. *Reg.* 34. and continued about two Years in the Crown, and then was granted by that Prince, with the Advowson of the Church, to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, *London*, who still are the Lords of it, and keep a Court-Leet and Court-Baron here, but the *Fordhams* have held the Scite of this Manor by Leases for Years, several Generations; the Relict of Mr. *Richard Fordham* being the present Possessor of it.

Here also are two other Manors in this Town, called *Mardley* and *Gledshow*: The first was held by *Alward*, a *Saxon*, in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, but was given by the Conqueror to *Robert de Gaun*, one of his Followers, who accompanied him hither. How long it continued in his Family, we know not, but find, that it was in the Possession of *Philip de Mardley*, 13 *Edward* I. *Giles Badlesmere*, 8 *Edward* III. Sir *John Tibetot*, and lastly of the *Turners*, who held it a long Time; but at length, in 1630, alienated it to the *Willimots*, in whose Family it now remains.

The Manor of *Gledshow* was held anciently by a Family of that Name, who sold it to the *Gills*, and they to the *Clerkes*, whose female Heirs have caused it to be divided, but two Parts are in the Possession of *John Sanford*, who is the present Lord.

The Church is a Rectory of great Value, being rated in the First-Fruits Office, at 50*l. per Annum*: It is in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and the Rector is the Lord of a Manor; for when the Abbot of *Ramsey* erected this Church, and appointed a Minister to perform sacred Offices for the People, he gave him certain Lands for his Support, with a Power to hold a Court-Baron, which his Successors have enjoyed ever since.

The Patronage of the Rectory being in so wise and learned a Society as the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and of so great a Value, it has always been filled with Men of Note, *viz.* Dr. *Overal*, then Dean of St. *Paul's*, and afterwards Archbishop: Dr. *Alabaster* and Dr. *Mountford*, Prebendaries; Dr. *Berwick*, Dean; Dr. *Turner*, a Prebendary, afterwards Bishop of *Ely*, but deprived: Dr. *Standish* and Dr. *Holder*, a Residentiary and Sub-Dean of the King's Chapel in K. *William*'s Reign.

Here was the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Berners*, descended from *Hugh de Berners*, upon whom as a Reward for the Valour he had shewn in the *Norman* Invasion, *William* the Conqueror bestowed a fair Estate at *Everſden* in *Cambridgeshire*: And to that Degree of Reputation did his Posterity arrive, that Sir *John Bourchier*, who married the sole Heiress of his Family, had the Title of Lord *Berners*, when he was created a Baron by King *Edward* IV. A little Distance from hence to the South-west lieth

Kelshall, or as it is in *Domesday-Book*, *Chelesselle*, a Village, the Manor of which belonging anciently to the Crown, was by King *Ethelred*, Father to King *Edward* the Confessor, given to the Abbey of *Ely*, which

Digitized by Google

held and enjoyed it at the Time of the Conqueſt, as appears by the Survey, under the Title of *Terra Abbatis Ely*, in theſe Words: *In Odſei Hund. ipſe Abbas tenuit Cheleſelle pro quing; Hidis, &c.*

The Abbots of *Ely* held this Manor till the 9th of King *Henry* I. when the Monaſtery was changed into a Cathedral, and then the Biſhops were allowed to enjoy it with all the Privileges, as the Abbots had formerly done, and the Advowſon of the Church; and ſo they continued till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was ſold to that Queen, who granted it to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*; but they alſo ſold it to *James Willymot* of *Aſpeden* in this County Eſq; whoſe deſcendant *James Willymot* hath paſſed it to *John Pointer* of *London* Gent. Maſter of the *Affidavit* Office in *Chancery*, who is the preſent Lord of it.

The Church here is a Rectory of good Value, built upon an Hill near the Edge of the Champion: In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments for *Edward Franklin*, Rector of this Pariſh, and his Wife, Mr. *John Willimot*, and Mr. *Dorrington* and his Wife, whoſe only Daughter and Heir was married to Mr. *James Willimot* of this Pariſh. In the Church are two ancient Grave-Stones, one for *Richard Adane* and *Maryon* his Wife, who died in 1435; the other for *John Elon* and *Johan* his Wife, who died in 1527. A little above this Place ſtands *Odſey Grange*, which borders upon *Ermen-ſtreet*, and where the County runs up into a Neck of Land for near five Miles, and has theſe Towns of Note in it, *viz.*

Aſhwell, called in *Domeſday Book Eſcewelle*, a fair Town, ſituated in the Champion, on a low Ground upon the River *Rhee*, which iſſues from ſeveral Springs coming out of a Rock at the South End of the Town, which being overſhadowed with divers tall Aſhes on all Sides, ſeems to give Name to the Town. Mr. *Camden* was once of Opinion, That this was the *Magiovinium* of *Antoninus*, but he afterward owned his Miſtake, and placed it at *Dunſtable* in *Bedfordſhire* more truly.

Upon an Hill in *Harborough* Field within this Pariſh, there are plain Marks of an ancient *Roman* Fortification, being a large four-ſquare Work incloſed with a Trench or Rampart. Here the *Romans* had a ſtanding Camp, which could eaſily diſcern at a Diſtance when any Enemy appeared againſt them, and of this the *Roman* Coins frequently turn'd up here are a ſufficient Proof: In *Domeſday-Book* it is termed a *Barrough*.

The Manor of this Village was anciently a Part of the Poſſeſſions of the *Saxon* Princes, but King *Edgar* gave it to the Abbey of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*; which King *Edward* the Confeſſor confirmed. In the Conqueror's Survey, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* is ſaid to hold this Manor. *In Odeſey Hundred. Abbas de Weſtmonaſt.* St. *Petri tenuit Eſcewelle, pro ſex Hidis; ſe defendebat, &c.* By the Record it appears, that this Town was then a ſmall Borough, conſiſting of fourteen Burgeſſes, created by the *Saxon* Princes, who granted them a Market and four Fairs; on *Lady-Day*, St. *Peter*'s Feaſt, St. *James*'s and St. *Ethelbert*'s Day, *Octob.* 18.

At the Diſſolution of the Abbies this Monaſtery came into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. who having converted it into a Deanery, continued it in the Poſſeſſion of it, as he alſo did, when he changed it into a Biſhoprick; but King *Edward* VI. diſſolving that See, becauſe Dr. *Thomas Thirlby* had waſted moſt of the Revenues, granted this Manor, with the Rectory and Church to Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, then Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, in free and perpetual Alms. Queen *Mary* ſoon after coming to the Crown, removed Dr. *Ridley* from his See, and vacated King *Edward*'s Grant, becauſe he had not the Pope's Licence; but when ſhe had reſtored Dr. *Bonner*, ſhe procured a Licence of Cardinal *Pole*, *Reg.* 1. and granted this Manor a-new to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, who have by Virtue of that Grant ever ſince enjoy'd it. Dr. *John Robinſon*, now Biſhop of *London*, is the preſent Lord of the Manor, and hath the Advowſon of the Vicarage.

Here are three other Manors in this Pariſh, *viz.* *Kerbyes*, denominated from its ancient Lord of that Name, but is now become Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and the Maſter and Fellows hold a Court-Baron there; *Weſtbury Nernuyts*, ſo called from its ancient Lords, the *Nernuyts*, from whom it came to the *Wal-*

Digitized by Google

Wallers, who sold it to *Andrew Lant*, a Citizen of *London*, whose Kinsman now enjoys it; and *Digswell*, of which *Roger de Bumerton* was Lord, 4 *Henry* III. He, with the Consent of *Margaret* his Wife, granted it to *John de Stanes*, from whose Family it hath passed thro' divers Hands to *Samuel Gatward*, an Attorney at Law, who now is the Owner of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which the Abbots of *Westminster* were Patrons, till the Dissolution, but the Bishops of *London* since. The Building is fair, situated in the Middle of the Town, and contains three large Iles, and a Chancel covered with Lead, having a fine Tower with a lofty Spire on it, in which is a Ring of six Bells.

In the Chancel and Iles of this Church are divers Tombs, from which the Inscriptions on Brass have been taken away, but there are some remaining, *viz.* for *Elizabeth Annstel*, who died, *Anno* 1511, *Ralph Howell*, a School-master, who died, *Anno* 1480. *Walter Somoner*, Lord of one of the small Manors of this Town, *Thomas Colby* LL. B. Vicar of this Parish, who died *Sept.* 19, 1489, *William Dakins*, Vicar also of this Place, who died 1598, *Fulke Martial*, another Vicar, who died *March* 15, 1623, *John Heuxworth* and *Martha* his Wife, who died in 1478, *John Sell*, Mercer of this Town, who died *May* 26, 1618, and *John Brownest*, who was buried *June* 11, 1622.

Some of the Vicars of this Parish have been Men of great Worth and Learning: 1. Mr. *Raymon*, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to King *James* I. and Sub-Almoner. 2. *Herbert Palmer*, Batchelor of Divinity, President of *Queen's* College *Cambridge*, and one of the Authors of *Sabbatum Redivivum*. 3. *Ralph Cudworth*, D. D. and Master of *Christ's* College in *Cambridge*, an admirable Scholar and Writer.

Here are several Charities given to the Poor. 1. By *Laurence Williams*, who gave 4 *l.* to be disposed by the Church-wardens to the Poor, at 40 *s.* a Year, and 40 *l.* to be sent upon Security to four young Men named *Lawrence*, to begin a Trade, and 3 *l.* to be laid out in a Dozen of Bread every Sunday, to be distributed to the Poor, the odd Loaf to the Clerk, and the six Shillings remaining to the Repairs of the Church. 2. Mrs. *Jane Gear* 20 *l.* to remain as a Stock for the Poor for ever. 3. *John Sell* 10 *s.* a Year in Lands. 4. *Thomas Chapman*, 20 Yards of Cloth, of 2 *s.* a Yard, and twenty Dozen of good wheaten Bread, to be distributed to and among the Poor on St. *Andrew's* Day, or the Sunday following, at the Discretion of the Minister and Church-wardens. East of this Hundred lies

II. Edwinestree *Hundred*.

THis Hundred takes its Denomination from one of the pro-consular Ways raised in this Part of *Great Britain* by the *Roman* Soldiers, called *Erminestree*, by changing of two Letters, which passes cross this Hundred. The Right Honourable *Algernon*, Earl of *Essex*, is the Proprietor of this Hundred, as he is of *Odsey*. The Towns of most Note are

Barkeway, anciently a Market-Town, the Market on Fridays, but now disused, yet being a considerable Thorough-fare, is well inhabited and in a flourishing Condition. The *Saxons* in old Time called it Beng-pant, which in their Language signified *Via ad montem*, *i. e.* a Way over an Hill.

The Manor of this Town was in the Conqueror's Days, in the Hands of *Jeffrey de Mandevile*, but was held by *Hugh de Goisfride*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, in these Words, *Terra Goisfridi de Mannevile. In Edwinstree Hundred. in Berchewei tenet Hugo de Gosfrido* III. *hid. pro uno manor.* Yet *Eudo*, the Son of *Hubert*, held at the same Time *Neuseis*, containing four Hides, and half a Virgate, *Hardwin de Scalers*, one Virgate and half; and *Edgar Atheling*, one Hide and half, then occupied by *Godwin*, which Estates are now divided into eight Manors. 1. *Barkway*, which *Jeffrey de Mandevile* conveyed to *Eudo Dapifer*, who gave the Manor of the Rectory to the Church of St. *John's* in *Colchester*. 2. *Neuselle*, which *Eudo* granted together with the Manor of *Barkway*, to the *Rochesters* or *Roffes*, which Family failing for want of male Issue, they both passed to *Robert de Scales*, by Marriage with *Alice*, the Heiress of the *Rochesters*. This *Robert* having performed great Services in the

Scotch

Scotch Wars, was rewarded by King *Edward* I. with Lands worth 300 Marks *per Annum*, and ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons. His Arms were Gules, with ſix Eſcallops argent: He alſo obtained a Grant of the Crown for a Market to be held every Week on Tueſday, at his Manor of *Barkway*, and one Fair yearly on the Vigil, Day, and Morrow of St. *Mary Magdalene*, and five Days following.

The Market continued to be held on Tueſday, to the 39th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was altered to Fridays.

This Family flouriſhed to the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when the only Daughter and Heireſs of it was married to *Anthony Wideville*, Earl of Rivers, (or *de Riparijs*) whom, as his Siſter's Marriage with the King, and his own ſignal Valour had raiſed, ſo the Malice of his Enemies never left purſuing him, till it brought him to his End, being beheaded by King *Richard* III. His Lady ſurvived him, but leaving no Iſſue, her Inheritance was divided in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, between *John*, Earl of *Oxford* and Sir *William Tyndale* Knt. as next in Blood and Coheirs, theſe Manors fell to the Share of the former.

3. *Rakey*, alias *Walter Andrews*. 4. *Berwick*, both which Manors were in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Peters* Knt. in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. from whom they have ſince paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands to *Edward Cheſter* Eſq; who is the preſent Lord, and hath a pleaſant Seat at *Cockenhatch* in this Hundred. 5. The Rectory of *Barkway*, which *Eudo* gave to the Priory of St. *John's* at *Colcheſter*, was at the Diſſolution given to *William Geery* of this Town, from whom it paſſed to *William Platfoot*, and divers others, till it became veſted in the Lady *Saltenſtall* and her Heirs for ever. 6. *Great Cockenhatch*, the Poſſeſſion of *Algar de Cockenach*, a famous *Saxon*, from whom it was taken at the Conqueſt, and given to *Euſtace de Merc*, who having built a Monaſtery of Canons regular in Honour of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury* in *Royſton*, gave this Manor for the Maintenance of the Monks, who enjoyed it till the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. granted it to *Edward Cheſter* Eſq; and *Katherine* his Wife, and their Heirs. 7. *Heydleys*, Parcel of the Revenues of the College, in the Pariſh of *Rotherham* in *Yorkſhire*, founded by Dr. *Thomas Rotherham*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, 20 *Edward* IV. and ſo continued till the Diſſolution, when it was granted by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. to *Robert Cheſter* Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and *Katherine* his Wife, in whoſe Poſterity *S. Little Cockenbach*, and all the former Manors are united, *Edward Cheſter* Eſq; being the preſent Lord of them all.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of Mr. *Cheſter*. The Building ſtands in the middle of the Town, and hath an Ile on each Side: The Tower at the Weſt-End hath a Ring of five Bells, and in the Turret a Clock-Bell. In the Chancel are divers Inſcriptions and Tombs for *Henry Prannel* Gent. who died in 1599. *Thomas Boughton* of *Warwickſhire* Eſq; Mrs. *Suſan Caſtel*, who died *June* 21, 1633. Mrs. *Chriſtian Saltoſtal*, who died in 1639, Mrs. *Bridget* and Mrs. *Elizabeth Saltenſtal*, who died in 1693; the Lady *Saltenſtall*, who died in 1646; Mr. *John Rowland*, Citizen of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife, which laſt died in 1650, and the former in 1667; *Henry Daveniſh* Eſq; of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, the one in 1677, and the other in 1684. Several of the Tombs have long Epitaphs.

Among the Vicars of this Pariſh we find theſe two Men of Note, Dr. *Peter Smith*, who being Vicar in 1643, was one of thoſe *Cambridge* Men who were ſummoned to the Aſſembly of Divines; and Dr. *Thomas Swilt*, Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and the caſuiſtical Profeſſor in that Univerſity.

Northamſted is an Hamlet belonging to this Pariſh, about a Mile diſtant from the Town; it was in the Conqueror's Time waſt Ground, for there is no mention of it in the Survey of his Reign, but afterward it was made a Manor, and given to *William Meretun* and *Joan* his Wife, 13 *Edw.* I. who ſold it to *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, from whoſe Family it paſſed to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*; and *Staffords*, Dukes of *Buckingham*, the laſt of whom being attainted and executed for High Treaſon, this Manor came to the Crown, 13 *Henry* VIII. and was by King *Edward* VI.

Digitized by Google

Reg. 1. given to Sir *Robert Chester* and *Katherine* his Wife, whose defcendant, *Edward*, now enjoys it.

Here is a Chapel of Eaſe, called commonly *Northamſted*-Chapel, to which the Vicars of *Berkeway* are inſtituted with that Church. About a Mile from hence lies *Aneſty* or *Aſhby*, called by the *Saxons* Deanſtige, from its Situation on a ſteep Hill, and the Path-way leading over the ſame, for *Hean*, in their Language, ſignifies High, and *Stige*, a Path-way, and ſo it is called in *Domeſday-Book*.

This Manor, at the Time of that Survey, was held by *Euſtace*, Earl of *Bulloigne*, who had his Seat here, and erected a Caſtle upon an high round Hill, raiſed by the Appointment of *William* the Conqueror, to keep the *Engliſh* in the greater Awe. It was enlarged by the Barons in the Time of their Wars with King *John*, but coming to *Nicholas de Aneſty*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. his Son, he was commanded by that Prince to demoliſh ſo much of it as was built in thoſe Wars, becauſe it had been a Neſt of Rebels, and of great Advantage to the Barons againſt his Father; and Time now hath demoliſhed all the reſt. From him it came to *Dionyſe de Monte Canſio*, or *Canſi*, his next Heir, and from her it paſſed to *Audomare de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, *Edmund de Langley*, and divers others, till at length it came to Sir *Rowland Litton*, who ſold the Advowſon and Right of Patronage of this Church to the Maſter and Fellows of *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambridge*, and their Succeſſors, but ſettled the Manor upon his younger Son, *Rowland Litton*, who is the preſent Lord.

The Church was built by *Richard de Aneſty*, in the Time of King *Henry* III. out of the Ruins of the Caſtle, which he pulled down by that King's Order: It is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Chriſt*'s College *Cambridge*. In the Church there are Grave-Stones with Inſcriptions, for *Ralph Jermin* Gent. of the Family of *Riſbrooke* in *Suffolk*: He is ſaid to have lived in Wedlock fifty-five Years, and died *November* 16, 1646, his Wife dying *Octob.* 24. before him; Mrs. *Mercy Archbold*, Daughter of Mr. *Jermin*, who died 1663, and her Daughter *Mary*, who married Mr. *Walter Crooke*, who died *Aug.* 3, 1650. On the South-ſide of the Church there is an old Monument without any Inſcription, which the Inhabitants believe to be the Tomb of *Richard de Aneſty*, the Founder of the Church, but have no other Ground for it, but a common Tradition from their Forefathers. In the Chancel there is an Inſcription for *Benedict Beaucocke de Parlebians*, who died *June* 5, 1635. *Ætat.* 70.

Several Rectors of this Pariſh have been Perſons of Eminency, *viz.* Dr. *Young*, afterwards Dean of *Exeter*; Dr. *James Fleetwood*, who being the ſeventh Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* of *Vache* in the Pariſh of *Chilfort St. Giles* in *Bucks*, was firſt made Chaplain to Dr. *Wright*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*, then Prebendary of *Eccleſhall* in the ſame Church; and when the Wars broke out between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Chaplain to the Regiment of *John*, Earl of *Rivers*, and being made Dr. of Divinity at *Oxford*, by that King's ſpecial Command, for his great Service at *Edge-Hill* Fight, was further conſtituted Chaplain to his Son, *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, Tutor to two Dukes, *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and three Earls, and Rector of *Sutton-Coldfield* in *Warwickſhire*. After the Reſtoration he was the firſt that was ſworn the King's Chaplain, and ſoon after made Provoſt of *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, and at length conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Auguſt* 29, 1675. He died *July* 17, 1683. In the furtheſt Corner of this County North, bordering on *Eſſex*, lies

Barley, called by the *Saxons* Bepxley, which ſignifies in their Language, a Town among the Hills in the Champion.

The Manor of this Town, called from one of the later Lords, *Hores*, was held in the Conqueror's Reign (as appears by *Domeſday-Book*) by *William de Odburgville*, for four Hides and an half, and ten Acres, &c. It was given him by the Conqueror, for his good Service in invading this Kingdom. His Poſterity enjoyed it for ſome Generations, but leaving only an Heireſs, at length, who married *Nicholas de Criell*, he paſſed it over to the Crown, and King *Edward* III. ſettled it on *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, from whoſe Family it came firſt to *William Martin*, and then to the *Hores*.

This

'Tis now in the Family of the *Spencers*.

There are three other leſſer Manors in this Pariſh, *viz. Mincing-bury*, anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Chaterize* in the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, but at the Diſſolution given to *Ralph Rowlet* Eſq; but the Patronage of the Rectory remained in the Biſhop of *Ely*, who was Patron of the Nunnery: *Abbotsbury*, which was the Eſtate of *Eudo*, Steward of the Houſhold to King *William Rufus*, who founded the Church of St. *John Baptiſt* at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, and gave the Monks there this Manor. They enjoy'd it till the Diſſolution, when it was given to the ſaid *Ralph Rowlet*, who was then knighted, from whoſe Family it is now come to Sir *Thomas Byde*, the preſent Lord; and *Greenbury* the Lordſhip of *Hardwin de Scalers*, in the Time of the Survey, ſome of whoſe Family gave it to the Priory of *Angleſey* in *Cambridgeſhire*, which held it to the Diſſolution, when it was given 7 *Edward* VI. to Sir *Robert Cheſter*, and is now the Eſtate of *Robers Bows* Eſq;

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Biſhop of *Ely*. The Building is ſituate in the middle of the Village, and hath on each Side an Ile, and on the Weſt-End a ſquare Tower, with a ſmall Ring of five Bells, and a neat leaded Spire thirty Foot above it.

In the Chancel are the Monumens of Mrs. *Brownrigge*, Dr. *Andrew Willet*, who died *Anno* 1621, and Mr. *Robert Bricket*, who died *June* 10, 1546.

Several of the Rectors of this Pariſh were Men of great Note, *viz. Andrew Willet* D. D. the Author of *Synopſis Papiſmi*, and divers Comments on the *Old* and *New Teſtament*, *&c. Ralph Brownrigge*, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Catherine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Exeter*; *Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, a Perſon of great Repute for his Knowledge in Oriental Learning, and on that Account an Aſſiſtant to Dr. *Walton* in publiſhing the *Polyglot* Bible, *Mark Frank*, *S. T. B.* Archdeacon of St. *Albans*, and Treaſurer of St. *Paul's* and afterward Doctor of Divinity and Prebendary of the ſame Church; and Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Maſter of *Peter-Houſe*, *Cambridge*, and the late famous Profeſſor of Divinity.

This Place has had ſome conſiderable Benefactions to their School, *viz.* Dr. *Pierce*, a Phyſician, gave 3 *l. per Annum*; *Ralph Dobſon*, 20 *l. per Annum*, and Mr. *Chapman* jun. the like Rent for; maintaining it, and the poor Scholars, belonging to it, and to the Poors; Dr. *Willet*, a Tenement and 40 *l.* in Money; Mr. *Bricket*, 3 *l. per Annum*; *William Pain*, 15 *l.* in Money; and *William Smith*, a Cloſe of Paſture, rented at 17 *s. per Annum*, beſides ſome ſmall Charities. On the fartheſt Side of this Hundred, South-weſt of this Village lies

Buntingford, a ſmall Market-Town and Chapelry to *Layſton*, ſituated upon *Ermine-ſtreet*, lying in ſeveral Pariſhes beſides, as *Aſpeden*, *Throcking*, and *Widiale*. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that it took its Name from one *Bunt*, a Smith, who kept his Shop near the Ford of the River.

This Town is of ſmall Antiquity, for there is no mention of it in *Domeſday-Book*, nor is there any Account of it in our Hiſtories before 21 *Edward* III. when that King did grant one Market every Year, and one Fair yearly, to *Elizabeth de Burgo*, and her Heirs in *Buntingford*, to which Place the ſame King, *Reg.* 41. granted another Market to be held in the Highway, on Saturday every Week, and a Fair every Year, on the Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* the Apoſtles, *June* 29, to the Lord, his Tenants, and their Heirs.

The Manor wherein this Town ſtands, is *Corney-Bury*, and is in the Pariſh of *Layſton* or *Leiſtan Chirche*, which being given by *Hugh Trickat* to GOD, and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, was at the Diſſolution granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 33. to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who obtained of the ſame King, That he and his Tenants ſhould have a Market in the high Street, in the Town of *Buntingford*, on Monday in every Week of the Year, and two Fairs every Year, to continue four Days, *viz.* on the Day and Morrow of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* the Apoſtles, and on the Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, *November* 30, and *Decemb.* 1. with all the Cuſtoms and Profits belonging to a Fair or Market: And the King further granted, That the ſaid *Thomas*, Lord *Audley*, and his Heirs, Lords of the Manor, ſhould yearly chuſe two Men out of

Digitized by Google

of the Tenants, who ſhould receive the ſaid Profits, and pay them to the King, for the publick Good of the Town; to be expended as often as ſhall be needful.

The Chapel of this Town, which is a fair one, was erected by the Care and Deſire of *Alexander Strange*, Vicar of *Layſton*, but at the Charge of the neighbouring Gentlemen, who contributed 418 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* towards the building of it. It was begun in 1614, and finiſhed in 1626, and the Biſhop of *Lunden* granted a Licence that Year, for a Prieſt to celebrate Divine Service therein. This Building was erected, becauſe the Pariſh-Church ſtood at a great Diſtance from the Town. He was Vicar of this Place forty-ſix Years, and lies buried in it. He alſo gave one Acre of Land to the Vicar for reading Divine Service, and preaching a Sermon yearly upon the Monday next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, on *Faith and good Works*, and in a ſhort Prayer beg God's Bleſſing on the Poſterity of thoſe good People, at whoſe Expence the Chapel was built, and eight Acres and an Half lying in great *Hormead* and *Layſton*, towards the Repair and Ornaments of the Chapel, to which *William Brown* added half an Acre for the Repairs of the Windows.

Other Benefactions to this Town are, 1. By the Lady *Jane Barkeham*, who gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe Land, the Rent whereof ſhe order'd to be paid to the Schoolmaſter of the Grammar School in *Buntingford*, for the teaching of five Poor Children. 2. *Henry Marſhall* and *Thomas Andrews*, who gave five Acres and an Half of Land in *Layſton*, *Throcking*, and *Widial*, to the Uſe of the Poor in *Buntingford*, for ever. 3. Sir *John Wats*, Kt. who granted an Annuity of 4 *l.* *per Ann.* out of a Meſſuage and Paſture in this Town, for the ſame Uſe. And 4. *John Crouch* of *Alſwick*, Gent. who gave 5 *l.* *per Ann.* out of five Tenements in *Layſton*, to twelve poor People in *Buntingford*.

But the greateſt Benefactor to this Place was *Seth Ward*, D. D. and Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, a Native of *Aſpeden*, and brought up at the Free-School here. He erected a fair Building near the Chapel, containing eight Manſions or Dwellings, having four Rooms each, two above Stairs, and two below, and endowed it with a ſufficient Quantity of Lands, appointing certain Truſtees, (of which his Son *Seth Ward*, Chancellor of *Saliſbury* was one) to elect and maintain four poor Men, and as many Women, ſuch Perſons as having formerly lived handſomely, were by Misfortune faln into Poverty, out of the Pariſhes of *Aſpeden* and *Layſton*. This School was built in 1630 by Mrs. *Fremen*, Widow of *William Fremen* of *Aſpeden Hall*, Eſq; who gave 7 *l.* a-year to it, to teach ſeven poor Children; and Mr. *Bland*, Rector of *Buckland*, gave 40 *l.* a-year more to it, to teach two poor Children; and the Lady *Barkham* 5 *l.* a-Year to teach five poor Children; and Biſhop *Ward* gave four Scholarſhips of 12 *l.* *per Ann.* to *Chriſt's College*, to be enjoyed by four Scholars, who being born in *Hertfordſhire*, were educated at *Buntingford* School, till they were Maſters of Arts.

Having thus ſurveyed two of the more Northern Hundreds of this County, we ſhall proceed to the reſt, which lie on the Weſt Side, *viz.* *Broadwater* and *Hitchin*. And firſt of

III. Broadwater *Hundred.*

THIS Hundred takes its Name from a ſmall Village in it called *Broadwater*, probably the moſt conſiderable Place in it, when it gave that Name. It is Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Crown, and the Courts and Bailiwick are under the Management of the Sheriff, who accounts yearly in the Exchequer for the Profits of them. Places moſt remarkable in it are

Baldock, a Market-Town, ſeated upon a whitiſh Sort of Soil, but of no great Antiquity, as may appear from this brief Account of the Original of it.

Gilbert, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord of the Manor of *Weſton*, in the 4th or 5th Year of K *Stephen's* Reign, gave the Knights Templars a Parcel of Land lying in the Champion, within the Precincts of that Manor, containing about 120 Acres, whereon when they had by other Gifts built a Town, which they called *Baudac*, and a Church, he gave ten Marks to it. After this, they improved the Town by many Purchaſes, and obtained ſeveral Privileges of King *John*, who by his Charter granted them certain Rents and Cuſtoms; and his Son *Henry* III.

Digitized by Google

who *Reg.* 1. granted them and their Succeſſors, that they ſhould hold one Fair yearly in the Town of *Baldock*, on the Feaſt of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle, *Sept.* 21. and to continue four Days following, and a Market on *Wedneſday* weekly; all which Lands and Privilege *William*, Earl of *Pembroke*, confirmed.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. this Manor of *Baldock* came into that King's Hands, who gave it to *Thomas Rivet* of *London*, Mercer, and his Heirs. He in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* ſurrendred up his Patent to that Princeſs, who, in Conſideration thereof, granted to him and his Heirs, a Market on *Saturday* weekly for Beaſts, Wares, and other Things; and three Fairs yearly, on the Feaſts of St. *James*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Matthew*, the Apoſtles, and the Day after each of them. The Market is at this Day very conſiderable, eſpecially for Malt, but is alter'd to *Thurſday* weekly; and the Fairs are kept on St. *Matthias*'s Day, *Feb.* 24, and *July* 23. but when, or upon what Account this Change was made, we know not.

The Heir of Mr. *Rivet* ſold this Manor to the Lady *Anne Windſor* and *James Jeeve*, from whom they were paſſed to *John Hurſt*, Citizen of *London*, who had fined for Sheriff, and whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd it for three Deſcents, and then ſold it to *Pieres Clever*, who is the preſent Lord.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the King; the Building is erected in the Middle of the Town, and is a large Pile, with three Chancels and a goodly Tower, wherein are a large Ring of ſix excellent Bells, of which the biggeſt is very ancient, and was baptized in the Times of Popery; as is ſtill the Cuſtom in *Italy* and other Popiſh Countries.

In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments; for *Margaret Bennet*, the Mother of *Robert Bennet*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who erected it to her Memory, *Anno* 1587, for *William Crane* and *Joan* and *Margaret* his Wives, who died *Anno* 1483; for *William Kinter* and *Margaret* his Wife, who died 1416, and *Reignald Argentein*. In the Church there is a raiſed Tomb for Mr. *Joſias Bird*, who was Rector of this Pariſh 53 Years, and died *Ætat.* 88. Some Perſons have given 40 *l. per Ann.* to repair this Church, but their Names are not known.

The Poor of this Pariſh have found ſome very large Benefactors, *viz. John Parker*, of *Radwel*, Eſq; has given a Rent-Charge of 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever, out of his Eſtate there, to find twenty-ſix Two-Penny Loaves, for twenty-ſix Poor People of this Town, every Sunday; the Bread to ſtand upon his Grave-ſtone in the Chancel during the Time of Divine Service and Sermon, till it is diſtributed to and among them by the Church-warden; *John Winne* gave 1100 *l* to build ſix Alms-houſes, and purchaſe Lands to raiſe an Annuity of 40 *s.* a-piece to every poor Perſon ſettled in thoſe Houſes; and *John Yardley* gave five Acres of Land in the Pariſh of *Wilſtn*, and order'd the Rents to be diſpoſed among the moſt indigent Perſons of this Pariſh. The moſt conſiderable Town next to this in this Hundred is

Stevenedge, a ſmall Market-Town, whoſe Church being built upon an Hill is thought to have given Name to the Town, being at firſt called *Stevenhaught*, and afterwards by Contraction *Stevenage* or *Stevenedge*.

The Manor was anciently Part of the Poſſeſſions of the *Saxon* Kings, until King *Edward* the Confeſſor granted it among other Things to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, who held it in the Time of the Conqueror, as appears by *Domeſday-Book*, where it is thus recorded: *In Broadwater Hundred. Abbas de Weſtmonaſt. tenet Stigenace, pro octo Hidis defendebat, &c.* In King *Edward* the Firſt's Reign, *Anno* 6. this Manor was found to be Ancient Demeſne, of the Gift of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, on which Account the Abbot claimed very large Liberties, granted by that King and the Conqueror, which were allowed, and enjoyed by him till the Diſſolution,

When King *Henry* VIII. changed that Monaſtery into a Biſhoprick, *Reg.* 33. and made Dr. *Thomas Thirby* Biſhop of it; but he imbezilling the Revenues, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. diſſolved the Biſhoprick, and by Patent granted this Manor with *Aſhwel*, *Helwel*, *Cadwel* and *Datchworth*, in this County, to *Nicholas Ridley*, then Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, in free and perpetual Alms; which Grant Queen *Mary* vacated when ſhe diſplaced Dr. *Ridley*, and reſtored *Bonner*; but

Digitized by Google

but it was only to obtain a Confirmation of the Pope, and ſettle them more firmly on this See, as they remain to this Day, paying 100 *l.* yearly into the Exchequer.

King *James* I. by his Letters Patent, dated *April* 5. *Reg.* 22. granted to *George Mountain*, then Biſhop of *London*, and to the Inhabitants of this Town, one Market to be held on *Monday* weekly, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *Aſcenſion-Day*, the Feaſt of *St. Swithin*, and the Friday before *Palm Sunday*. But King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by their Charter, dated *June* 18. *Reg.* 5. granted a Market to the Biſhops of *London*, for the Time being, and the Inhabitants of *Stevenedge*, to be held on Friday every Week, with a Continuance of the former Fairs.

There are two other leſſer Manors in this Pariſh, anciently derived, doubtleſs, from the former, *viz.* The Manor of *Brooks*, the Eſtate of the *Ratcliffs*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Ralph Ratcliffe*, whoſe Seat is at *Hitchin*, is the preſent Lord: And the Manor of *Camois* and *Fairland*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the *Littons*, which has gone long in that Name, as the Manor of *Knebworth* hath, and is now the Lordſhip of Sir *William Litton*.

This Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Dr. *Joſeph Bentham*, who is the preſent Rector. The Building is ſituated on a dry Hill, and contains a fair Iſle on each Side of the Body of the Church, with a large Chancel, having two fair Chapels; and at the Weſt End a ſquare Tower, in which are ſix Bells, and on it a large Spire covered with Lead.

In the Chancel are ſeveral Monuments, *viz.* for *Robert Cheſter*, *D. D.* Rector of this Pariſh, who died *Anno* 1664; *William Prat*, *B. D.* who died in 1629, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, he was alſo Rector of this Pariſh; and *Stephen Hilliard*, *B. D.* Rector, who died in 1500.

Many conſiderable Charities have been ſettled on this Pariſh; 1. For the Maintenance of the Poor, by *Stephen Hilliard*, abovementioned, who gave a new Houſe in *Dedelane*, in this Pariſh, which he called, *All Chriſtian-Soul-Houſe*, for an Habitation for three poor Folks, without Payment of any Rents ſo long as the World endures, and gave ſeveral Pieces of Land and Meadow for their Maintenance; by *Robert Gimne*, who charged his Dwelling-houſe, and other Lands and Tenements, with Payment of ten Buſhels of Meſlin, to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor of this Pariſh, by the Churchwardens at *Eaſter*, and 30 *l.* out of a Tenement called *the Maidenhead*; one Half to be given to the Poor in Cloth, and the other in Money, and 20 *s.* more upon another Tenement, with the Orchards and Gardens; by *George Clerke*, who gave the great Tithes of *Roxbury* to his Son *William*, charged with 6 *l.* a-year, of which 50 *s.* is to be paid to the Miniſter and Churchwardens of this Pariſh, for the Uſe of the Poor; the one Half to be laid out in Cloth, and the other to be given in ready Money, and the reſt to be paid in the ſame Manner, for the Benefit of the Poor of *Sandridge*, *viz.* 20 *s.* and *Bennington*, *viz.* 50 *s.* by *Thomas Chapman*, Clerke, who deviſed divers Lands and Tenements to *Peter Langthorn* and his Heirs, upon Truſt that he pay 8 *l.* a-year for ever to buy Cloth and Bread to be diſtributed yearly on St. *Andrews* Day, or the Sunday following, to ſuch Poor and impotent Perſons as are truly neceſſitous, no Ways guilty of Debauchery, but keep the Church on Sundays, *&c.* twenty Yards of Yard-wide Cloth at 2 *s. per* Yard, and twenty Dozen of good Wheaten Bread; and *Richard Skore*, Rector of this Pariſh, and the Churchwardens for the Time being, were impower'd by a Decree in Chancery, to let the Tenement, called *the Black Swan*, in *Ware*, for the Rent of 4 *l.* a-year, to be paid to them for the Benefit of the Poor of this Place. 2. For the Support of the Free-School by *Thomas Allen*, Clerk, who gave all his Manors, Lands and Tenements in *Leiceſter*, *Kent* and *Hertford*, to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, on truſt, to found a Free Grammar-School in this Town, *Uxoniter*, and *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*, and pay each of them 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* by *Edward Wiltſhire*, who gave divers Lands and Tenements in this Town to certain Feoffees in Truſt for Uſe of the School, and for Default of ſuch School, to the Poor of it for ever; and by *Edward Woodward*, who gave all his Lands and Tenements in *Great* and *Little Wimondley* and *Ippolites*, to pay a Rent-Charge of 12 *l. per Ann.* quarterly to the ſaid School, *&c.* Near this Place lies

Digitized by Google

Wimbley, or *Wimondſley magna*, a Village, which borrows its Name from the ancient Proprietor, ſeated in a well-cultivated and rich Soil.

The Manor is not only ancient, but famous for its Tenure, being the moſt honourable in this Kingdom, which the Lawyers call *Grand Serjeanty*, by which the Lord of it is bound upon the Coronation-Day to preſent the firſt Cup to the King of *England*, and ſo for that Time he is the Royal Cupbearer.

This Honour, with reſpect to the Lordſhip, was enjoyed in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, by Earl *Harold*, who was afterwards King of *England*, who being ſlain by *William* the *Norman*, he ſeized it into his Hands, and it remained in his Poſſeſſion when he drew up the general Survey, called *Domeſday-Book*, where it is recorded under *Terra Regis* in theſe Words, *In Broadmater Hundred. Willielmus Rex tenet Wimondeſlai, pro uno hidis ſe defendabat, &c.* yet *Goisbert de Balvace* had ſo much Land here as was rated at three Hides and one Virgate.

The Conqueror did not hold this Manor long before he gave it to a noble *Norman* named *Fitz-Teske*, in whoſe Family it remained to King *Henry* II's Reign, when it came by the Marriage of the Heireſs to the *Argentons*, who held this Manor from the Reign of King *Henry* II. to the Time of King Henry VI. when Iſſue Male failing, *Elizabeth Argenton* brought this Manor, with divers other Poſſeſſions, to Sir *William Allington*, Kt. whoſe Poſterity held it for ſeveral Generations, and before they parted with it were Barons of *Wimondley* and *Killard* in *Ireland*, when they ſold it to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hambleton*, Widow of *James Hambleton* Eſq; who is at preſent Lady of this Manor.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Maſters, Fellows and Scholars of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, to whom the Rectory is appropriated. The Building ſtands low in the Middle of the Village, hath no Iſles, but a flat Tower, in which are four ſmall Bells.

In this Village there is a Water-mill upon the *Pirr*, from whence 'tis called the *Pirrot* Mill, which in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, was yearly rented at 20 *s.* as appears by *Domeſday-Book*; which ſhews, that Water-mills are of great Antiquity; and that they were much valued is evident from a Law made, that if any Man did any Damage to them, or to the Pools adjoining to them, they ſhould repair the Damage within thirty Days, and pay 30 *l.* for the Treſpaſs.

On the South Side of *Stevenedge*, near the Road, are certain Hills of a conſiderable Bigneſs, caſt up in the ſame Form as thoſe which the old *Romans* were wont to raiſe for Soldiers ſlain in Battle, where the firſt Turf was raiſed by the General; but Mr. *Camden* ſeems to favour the Opinion of thoſe who ſuppoſe them to be placed there as Limits, for (he ſays) 'twas an ancient Cuſtom to raiſe ſuch little Hills to mark out the Bounds of Places, and underneath to lay Aſhes, Coals, Lime, broken Potſherds, *&c.* The Author of the Additions to *Camden*, diſſents from him, and ſays, That he is apt to think, that they have ſome Relation to the *Danes*, for the adjoining Hundred of *Dacorum*, and the Place in it, called *Danes-end*, ſeem to imply, that ſomething remarkable happen'd to the *Danes* there: Mr. *Norden* tells us, that the Incurſions of the *Danes* was ſtopped there, by receiving a ſignal Overthrow; which if true, renders this Conjecture ſomething plauſible, but we know not his Authority; a little further is

Knebworth, called in *Domeſday-Book Chenepewerde*, and afterward *Kenepeword* and *Knebleworth*, which were at length contracted into *Knebworth* The Name ſeems derived from ſome ancient Poſſeſſor of it. The Situation of it is upon a fair Hill.

The Manor appears by the old Survey to have been in the Poſſeſſion of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, for it ſays, *Tempore Regis Edwardi—hoc Manerium tenuit Aſchil Teignus Regis Edwardi, i. e. Aſchil*, a Thane of King *Edward* held this Manor. But the Conqueror gave it to *Eude* his Steward, whereupon 'tis recorded in *Domeſday-Book*, under the Title of *Terra Eudonis filii Huberti*, from whom it paſſed to *William de Mandeville*, and then to *Robert de Hoo*, who obtained a Charter of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 20. for a weekly Market on Friday, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Decollation of *John* the *Baptiſt*, in his Manor of *Knebworth*. In King *Edward* II.'s Reign, *Thomas* of *Brotherton*, his Brother, was in Poſſeſſion

Digitized by Google

ſeſſion of it, from whoſe Heirs it paſſed to the *Bourchiers*, who ſold it 7 *Henry* VII. to *Robert Litton* of *Derby* Eſq; Under-Treaſurer in the Court of *Exchequer*, and Keeper of that King's Wardrobe; and one of his Privy Council. His Family have flouriſhed in this County ever ſince, have ſeveral of them been Sheriffs and Lieutenants of it; and Sir *William Litton* Knt. who was Sheriff in 1678, and is now a Juſtice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of this County, is the preſent Lord of this Manor, and has a fine Seat here, conſiſting of a large Brick-Houſe with a fair Quadrangle in the Middle, and a large Park well ſtocked with Deer, excellent Timber, and plenty of Wood.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Sir *William Litton*: The Building is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, whoſe Effigies is to be ſeen in the Chancel-Window, is ſingle, and contains only a Body and a Chancel, to which a little Chapel is joined for a Burying-place for the Family of the *Littons*. The Tower at the Weſt End is ſmall, and the Spire low, containing five ſmall Bells.

In the Chancel are divers Monuments and Inſcriptions; for *Simon Baobe*, Clerk, Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, who died *May* 19, 1414; the Lady *Crofts*, Daughter of Sir *Rowland Litton*, who died *April* 29, 1672; the Lady *Stroud*, who died in 1662, and, by her, *Judith*, her little Daughter; *John Hotoſt*, who died in 1408. In the Chapel are Monuments for *Rowland Litton* Eſq; who died *July* 16, 1582; *Anne*, the Wife of another *Rowland Litton*, and Daughter of *Oliver*, Lord *St. John of Bletſho*, who died *Febr.* ult. 1621; the Lady *Judith Barrington*, Daughter of Sir *Rowland Litton*, who died *September* 1, 1657; Sir *William Litton* Knt. who died *Auguſt* 14, 1660; *Judith*, the Wife of *Rowland Litton* Eſq; who died *May* 23, 1659; and Sir *Rowland Litton* Knt. who died *November* 1, 1674. Eaſtward of this Town, on the other Side of the River *Beneficion*, ſtands

Bennington, which taketh its Name from the River *Beane* or *Beneficion*. When *Berdulfe* was King of the *Mercians*, he often reſided in his Palace here, where the Abbot and Monks of *Croyland* complaining, that they had ſuffered great Injuries and Loſſes by the *Danes* and other Enemies, King *Berdulfe* gave them certain Manors and enlarged their Liberties, which the Parliament then confirmed.

This Palace probably continued in the Crown, till ſold or given to *Aimer de Belington*, who was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days; but when the Conqueror gain'd *England*, he gave this Manor to *Peter de Valongies*, who held it at the Time of the Survey, by the Name of *Belentine*, for ten Hides of Land. His Poſterity held it for their Succeſſion, and then it paſſed by the Heireſs of the laſt to *Alexander de Baliol*, who ſold it to *John de Benſted*, who being a Juſtice itinerant, obtain'd a Grant for a Court-Leet, a Market on Wedneſday weekly, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, with divers other Privileges. His Family enjoyed it four Succeſſions, but at length it came to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Eſſex*, whoſe female Iſſue carried it to Sir *William Parr*, with the Honour, who forfeited it to the Crown by his Treaſon; ſince which it has paſſed thro' divers Hands to the *Ceſars*, *Charles Ceſar* Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Ceſar*; the Building is ſingle, and ſtands near the Manor-Houſe.

In the Church are Monuments for Mr. *William* and *John Clerke*, Mr. *Kent* and Mrs. *Parſons*; and in the Chancel for ſeveral of the Families of *Benſteads*, *Ceſars* and *Dodds*. More Eaſt ſtands

Munden Furnival, or *Great Munden*, ſo called for its Situation on an Hill. *William* the Conqueror, when he was poſſeſſed of the *Engliſh* Crown, gave the Manor of this Town to Earl *Alan*, who held it at the general Survey for ſeven Hides, and half a Virgate, *&c.*

It continued in Earl *Alan*'s Family, till *Conſtance*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Conan Alan*, marrying to *Jeffrey*, ſecond Son of King *Henry* II. it came to the Crown, in which it remained, till it was ſold to *Gerrard de Furnival*, a younger Son of *Gerrard Furnival* of *Sheffield*, from whom it was ſo called. His Son dying without Iſſue, it reverted to the Crown, and King *John* gave it during his Pleaſure, to the Lady *Nichola de Haya*, Governeſs of *Lincoln* and *Frampton* Caſtles,

Digitized by Google

Caſtles, who was conſtituted Sheriffeſs of *Lincoln*, by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 2.

In King *Edward* III.'s Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Reginald de Grey*, Lord of *Wilton*, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to *John Tracy*, ſecond Baron of the *Exchequer*, from whom it paſſed to Sir *William de Say*, who was Lord of *Bennington*, and divers others, till it came to *Robert Hadgeley*, who is now the Poſſeſſor of it.

The Church is a Rectory, and was in the Patronage of the Crown, till it was ſettled by King *James* II.'s Grant on *John*, Lord *Churchill*, now Duke of *Marlborough*, and *Thomas Dacwra* Eſq; in Truſt, to preſent the Rector of St. *Albans*.

The Building is ſingle, and the Tower has five Bells. It ſtands on an Hill, and has no Monuments in it. At the fartheſt Point of this Hundred Southward, lies

Biſhops-Hatfield, ſo called, becauſe it has ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* I. belonged to the Biſhops of *Ely*, till it was ſold to Queen *Elizabeth*, but before, and ſince it hath had other Lords, of which 'twill be neceſſary to give a ſhort Account.

The Manor of this Town was poſſeſſed by the *Saxon* Kings, until King *Edgar* beſtowed it upon the Monks of *Ely*, who were Lords of it at the Conqueſt; for we find it mentioned in *Domeſday-Book*, under the Name of *Terra Abbatis de Ely. In Bradwatre Hundred. Abbas de Ely tenet Hetfelle pro* XL. *Hidis, ſe defendebat, &c.* It continued in the Poſſeſſion of theſe Monks, till King *Henry* I. converted this Monaſtery into a Biſhoprick, and then the Biſhops enjoyed it with all the Liberties and Privileges which had been before granted to the Monks by the Kings, *Edgar*, *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror; beſides thoſe that King *Henry* I. *Richard* I. *John* and *Henry*, had added, as Free-Warren, *Soc*, *Sac*, *Toll*, and all Forfeitures.

The Kings of *England*, after the Donation of the Manor as is above mentioned, had a Royal Palace here, and K. *Edward* VI. was kept and educated here, inſomuch, that when King *Henry* VIII. died, the Earl of *Hertford*, with divers other Lords, fetched him from hence, and carried him with a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry attending them to the Tower of *London*, in Order to his Coronation. 'Twas alſo in this Palace, that Queen *Elizabeth* reſided at the Death of Queen *Mary*, and from hence was removed on Wedneſday *November* 23, 1558, to the *Charter Houſe* in *London*, and was lodged in the Lord *North's* Houſe.

The Biſhop of *Ely* afterwards ſold this Manor to that Queen, with thoſe of *Little Hadham* and *Kelſhall* in this County, but it continued not long in the Crown, for King *James* I. *Reg.* 5. exchanged it with Sir *Robert Cecil* Knt. for *Theobalds* in the Pariſh of *Cheſhunt* in this County. He had been before created Lord *Cecil* of *Eſſingdon* in *Rutlandſhire*, by that King, and was afterwards advanced to the Dignity of Viſcount *Cranborn* in *Dorſetſhire* and Earl of *Salisbury*. His Poſterity are ſtill Lords of this Manor, and have a noble Seat here, the Right Honourable *James Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, being the preſent Lord.

Our Hiſtorians generally affirm, that *William* of *Hatfield*, the ſecond Son of King *Edward* III. took his Name from this Town, being his Birth-place, *Anno* 1335, but the Author of the Additions to *Camden* ſays, that 'twas from *Hatfield* in *Yorkſhire*, that he took that Name, becauſe Queen *Philippa* his Mother gave five Marks and five Nobles *per Ann.* to the Abbot of *Roche*, to pray for the Soul of her Son; but is it not moſt probable that he took his Name from his Birth, not Death-place?

There are ſeveral other ſubordinate leſſer Manors here, which do, or have held of the Manor of *Hatfield*, *viz.* 1. *Wood-Hall*, ſo called from the Abundance of Wood and Timber growing about it. It was anciently Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Family of the *Baſſingburns*, whoſe Deſcendants held it from the Reign of King *Henry* III. to that of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was ſold to Sir *John Boteler* Knt. and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1540. His Poſterity now enjoys it, for Mrs. *Julia Shallcroſs*, Widow, one of the Coheirs of Sir *Francis Boteler*, the laſt Heir male, a Perſon of eminent Loyalty to K. *Charles* I. Elocution in Parliament, and Integrity in executing Juſtice, is Lady of it.

2. *Pumbourne*, ſo called from its Situation in a Bottom: It was Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of *John Forteſcue*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. whoſe Great Grandſon, *Henry Forteſcue*,

Digitized by Google

teſtue, conveyed it to the Crown in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. where it remained, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Henry Cock* Knt. by the Name of *Poneſborne* als. *Punesborne*, als. *Paysborn*, who having no Iſſue male, gave this with other Manors to Sir *Edmund Lucy*, who had in his Life-time married *Frances*, his eldeſt Daughter; he had by her only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, who married Sir *John Ferrers* Knt. and thereby made him Lord of this Manor; he, with the Conſent of his Wife, ſold it to *Stephen Ewre* and *Joſhua Lomax*, who granted it to *Richard Wallaſton* of *Grays-Inn* Eſq; He and his Son ſold it to *Paris Slaughter* Citizen, and *Blackwell-Hall* Factor, *London*, who repaired and beautified the Houſe, and dying in 1693, left it to his Son *Paris Slaughter* Gent. the preſent Lord of it.

3. *Pepes* and *Holbeach*, ſo called from ſome ancient Lords, from whom it came to the *Stalworths*, whoſe Heirs ſold it to *William Toke* Eſq; from whom it has ſince paſſed by divers Perſons to the preſent Lord - - - - -.

4. *Aſtwicke*, belonging anciently to the *Boſſingburns*, *Hares*, and others, and now the Lordſhip of - - - -. *Tulſe* Eſq; Son of Sir *Henry Tulſe*, formerly one of the Aldermen of *London*.

5. *Simonds Hide*, the Poſſeſſion of *Simon Fitz-Ade*, who was Lord of it in 1239, 23 *Henry* III. He left it to his Son *John Fitz-Simon*, whoſe Poſterity inherited it for ſeveral Generations, till male Iſſue failing, it came by Marriage to Sir *John Brocket*, and by his Coheireſs to Sir *John Spencer*, the preſent Lord.

6. *Holdwell* and *Ludwick*, the Lordſhips of the Poſterity of Sir *Humphry Wild* Knt.

7. *Brocket-Hall*, the ancient Seat of the *Brockets*, ſituated on a dry Hill in a large Park, well wooded, and full of good Timber, incloſed with a brick Wall next the Road, a Mile long, and watered by the River *Lea*. It is now by the Marriage of *Mary*, the Heireſs of Sir *John Brocket* Knt. become the Lordſhip of Sir *James Reed* Bar. her Son, by Sir *John Reed* Bar.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Earls of *Salisbury*: The Building is in the Form of a Croſs, having a Chapel joined to the Chancel. On the Weſt is a fair Tower, with a Ring of five large Bells, but the Spire is but low.

In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments and Inſcriptions, for Sir *Francis Boteler* of *Woodhall* in this Pariſh, who was deſcended of the *Botelers*, Barons of *Overſley*, *Wem* and *Sudeley*, who died *October* 9, 1690, and by it another for his Lady *Elizabeth*, who died *April* 30, 1668, and another for *Francis Boteler*, his Grandſon, who died *Jan.* 13, 1693, for Sir *Henry Goodyer*, who died in 1629; Sir *Joſeph Jordan*, who died *June* 2, 1685; Dr. *Richard Lee*, Rector, who died in 1684; Mr. *William Carter*, his Daughter *Elizabeth*, and Son *Robert*, who died in 1652, and three others for Sir *John Brocket* and his Lady, and his Mother-in-Law the Lady *Saunders*, Wife of Lord Chief Baron *Saunders*. In the Chapel is a fair marble Monument, with the Skeleton of an Earl with his Treaſurer's Staff in his Hand.

Totteridge is an Hamlet belonging to this Pariſh, ſo called from its Situation upon the Ridge of an Hill. It is not mention'd in *Domeſday-Book*, and therefore is thought to have been waſte Ground, and ſo paſſed with the Manor to the Monks of *Ely*, and ſo to the Biſhoprick, from which they were alienated to the Crown, as is above mentioned, by ſome Biſhop, in conſideration of an Annuity of 1500 *l. per Annum*, to be paid out of the Exchequer to the Biſhops of that See for ever.

The Tithes of this Village are paid to the Parſon of *Hatfield*, who is obliged to find a Curate to ſupply the Cure conſtantly, yet ever ſince the 43d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Statute was made for the Relief of the Poor, it has been reputed a diſtinct Pariſh, and the Inhabitants chuſe Conſtables, Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor for themſelves, and neither pay to Church nor Poor at *Hatfield*.

The Church or Chapel is ſituate in the Middle of the Village, and contains a Nave and Tower of Wood at the Weſt-End, wherein are three Bells. There are in it ſeveral Inſcriptions in Memory of *John Hare* Eſq; who died *May* 27, 1613; *Richard Turner* Eſq; who died *May* 20, 1676; and *Suſanna Turner* his Daughter, who died *Jan.*

Digitized by Google

ly 14, 1672; Mrs. *Dorothy Taylor*, who died *December* 7, 1673; and Mr. *Campion*, Vicar of *Edlesborough* in *Bucks*, his Wife and five Children, who died within a few Years of him, *Anno* 1677. We come now to

IV. *The Hundred of* Hitchin.

THis Hundred takes its Name from the Town of *Hitchin*, called *Hiz* in *Domesday-Book*. It is parcel of the Revenues of the Crown, and the Sheriff manages the Bailiwick, and collects all the Profits for the Use of the King, to whom he gives his Accounts annually in the Exchequer.

Hitchin, this Town and Manor was part of the Possessions of the *Mercian* Kings, which may be the Reason why this Manor extends into the Parish of *Offley*, where the magnificent *Offa* sometimes held his Court, and at last ended his Life. It was called *Hiz*, from the River that passes thro' it. Doubtless it was of some Note when King *Alfred* divided this County into Hundreds, because he denominated this Hundred from it.

It remained in the Possession of the *Saxon* Kings, till King *Edward* the Confessor gave it with several other Towns in this County, to Earl *Harold*, afterwards King, who held it as long as he lived, and at the Battle of *Hastings* in *Sussex*, left it with the Crown, to *William* the *Norman*, who was Conqueror in that Fight. 'Twas in his Possession when *Domesday-Record* was composed, for under the Title of *Terrâ Regis*, it is said, *In dimidio Hundred. de Hiz, Rex Willielmus tenet Hiz pro quinq; Hidis se defendebat, &c.* This Manor was the ancient Demesne of the King, and by *William Rufus* given to *Bernard de Baliol*, whom he created Baron of *Bivel* in *Northumberland*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it, till *John de Baliol* was adjudged to be the rightful King of *Scotland*, which Honour when he had obtain'd, his Barony and Estate devolved on the King of *England*, who then was King *Edward* I. and remained in the Crown to the 14th of *Richard* II.

Edmund de Langley, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. being advanced to the Dukedom of *York*, by his Nephew King *Richard* II. who girt him with the Sword, and put on the Cap with the Circle of Gold himself, and promised him 1000 *l. per Annum*, to support his Honour, 9 *Richard* II. had this Manor bestowed on him in part of Satisfaction, *Reg.* 14. His Posterity enjoyed it, till for want of Issue it reverted again to the Crown, 11 *Henry* VII. where it has continued to this Day, and several Queens of *England* have had it in Jointure.

There are several other small Manors dependant on the former in this Parish, *viz.* 1. The Rectory of *Hiche*, to which King *William Rufus* gave, under the Name of the Church of St. *Andrew* of *Hiche*, with the Chapels, one Virgate of Land, worth 40 *l. per Annum*, the Tithes, and all the Liberties thereunto belonging to the Church of St. *Mary de Helnestow*, and the Nuns there, which King *Henry* II. confirmed. At the Dissolution this Rectory came into the Possession of King *Henry* VIII. who bestowed it upon his own Foundation of the *Holy Trinity* at *Cambridge*, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of which are now in Possession of it.

2. *Moremead*, which lies mingled with the Lands of the Manor of *Hitchin*: Most of the Lands belonging to it are Freehold. Sir *Ralph Ratcliffe* is the present Possessor of it.

This Town contains three Wards, *Bancroft* Ward, *Bridge* Ward, and *Tile house* Ward, and it is reputed the second Town in this County for number of Streets, Houses, and multitudes of Inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the Staple Commodities of this Kingdom, and divers Merchants of the Staple of *Calais* resided here, but now that Trade is quite lost; yet for the Encouragement of Trade, the Inhabitants have used to hold a Market here every Tuesday weekly, by Prescription, free from the Payment of Toll for any sort of Corn or Grain that is sold here (and great Quantities of Malt are at every Market) and three Fairs yearly, on *Easter*-Tuesday, *Whitsun*-Tuesday, and *Octob.* 13, being the Translation of St. *Edward*, for the Sale of all manner of Cattel, Corn, Grain, and other Merchandize, paying Piccage and Stallage to the Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*.

The

Digitized by Google

The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Master and Fellows of *Trinity*-College in *Cambridge* are Patrons. The Building is situate in the Middle of the Town, a fair Edifice, dedicated at first to St. *Andrew*, but being rebuilt, to the Virgin *Mary*, 153 Foot long, and 67 broad, with three Chancels, and a Tower twenty-one Foot square, in which are contained a deep Ring of six Bells.

The Master and Fellows of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, who are the Patrons of this Vicarage, have augmented this Vicarage 10 *l. per Annum*, out of the impropriate Tithes belonging to them in the Parish.

In the Chancels here are many Tombs and Inscriptions, both ancient and modern, viz. of *Thomas Kidner*, M. A. *James Hert*, B.D. *John Sparehawke*, D. D. and *William Clephill*, Vicars of this Parish; *Nicholas Mattock*, and an other, Merchants of the Staple of *Calais*; *Joseph Kemp*, School-master; Sir *Edward Ratcliffe*, his Wife, Son, and divers other Relations; besides several others of lesser Note and Quality.

The charitable Benefactions to the Church, School, and Poor of this Parish, are also very numerous, *viz. Oliver Clement* gave a Rent-Charge of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* to the Vicar, which is constantly paid by the Company of *Cloath-workers*, *London*, and Mr. *Ralph Skinner* gave 200 *l.* more to purchase Land for a farther Increase of his Maintenance; Sir *Tho. Byde* Kt. gave the stone Dials, and Mr. *Robert Lucas*, the brass Branch in the Church; Mr. *Thomas Kidner* gave 24 *l. per Ann.* to the School for the Teaching of ten poor Children, and Mr. *Joseph Kemp* above 1000 *l.* for teaching six, putting out four Apprentices, and relieving ten poor Widows; Mr. *Ralph Skinner* gave 400 *l.* to build eight Alms-houses, and 400 *l.* more to purchase Lands for their Maintenance, and 60 *l.* to bind out ten Apprentices, besides 200 *l.*, which he spent in repairing the School and Master's House; and Mr. *John Skinner* gave 300 to build, and as much to maintain the Poor in those Alms-houses, and 100 *l.* to educate Children at the Free-School; Mrs. *Pigot*, Mr. *Chapman*, and Mrs. *Hill*, gave a Cup, Bason, and Plate, for the Communion-Service, and Mr. *Weal* another Plate: Other small Benefactors are many.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Parish, *viz.*

1. *Minsden* or *Menlesdene*, which was in the Possession of *William* the Conqueror, when *Domesday Record* was made, but was after passed over to *Wiot de Bedicot*, of whom *John de Baliol* purchased it; but when he obtained the Crown of *Scotland*, and levied War against King *Edward* I. that King seized it, and gave it to *Robert de Kendal*; and his descendant, Sir *Edward de Kendal*, was Lord of it 39 *Edward* III.

2. *Temple Dinsley*, or *Denesley*, was held by King *William* at the general Survey, but was after given to the Knights *Templers*, and then the Knights *Hospitallers* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, from whence it was called *Temple-Dinsley*. At the Dissolution, King *Henry* VIII. in consideration of 843 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* granted this Manor, and all its Rights, Members and Appurtenances to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, whose Posterity now, or lately did enjoy it, Sir *Edwin Sadler* Baronet's Seat being here.

3. *Wedeles*, a Member of *Hitchin*, was given by *Bernard Baliol*, Son of *Guy de Baliol*, Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*, to the *Knights-Templers* in the Capitol at *Rome*, in the Presence of Pope *Eugenius*. Near this Town is

Offley, an ancient Place, and may be thought a City, since *Offa*, the great King of the *Mercians* was Lord of it, resided often, and at length died here; and from him it took its Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Language, *Offa*'s Land. After his Death it continued in the Crown to the Conqueror's Reign, it being thus recorded in *Domesday-Book*, *Rex Willielmus tenet Offelai pro duobus hidis se defendebat*, &c. But not long after this Manor was given to the ancient Family of St. *Leger*'s, who were Lords of it for many Descents; but at length leaving only a female Heir, it went by Marriage to Sir *Thomas Hoo*, 16 *Edw.* III. 1342, whose descendant the Lord *Hoo*, leaving only a Daughter and Heir, it passed by Marriage to Sir *William Bullen*, from whom it has passed to the *Farmers*, and is now vested in the *Spencers*, who have been in Possession of it from the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, Sir *John Spencer* Bar. being the present

Digitized by Google

Lord of *Offley*. His Anceſtor was made a Baronet in 1626, 1 *Car.* I.

Here are other ſmall Manors; as, 1. *Poderich*, which belonged to the Crown in the *Saxon* Times, but at the Conqueſt was given to *William D'Owe*, a faithful Counſellor to King *William* the *Norman*; his Poſterity enjoyed it to the Reign of King *Henry* III. to whom it being forfeited by the Treaſon of the Heireſs, he gave it to Prince *Edward* his Son, who diſpoſed of it to *Henry* of *Almaine*, Son to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*. In Proceſs of Time it came to the *Darrels*, who ſold it to the *Docwra*'s, whoſe Family now enjoy it, *Thomas Docwra* Eſq; being the preſent Lord of it.

2. *Little Offley*, formerly an Hamlet conſiſting of divers Houſes in the Pariſh of *Offley*, but now reduced to one Manor-houſe. It was held by the Conqueror when his general Survey was taken, and continued in the Crown, till it was granted by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary Reg.* 3. to *Richard Spicer*, als. *Helder*, and his Heirs, who have enjoy'd it ever ſince, *Richard Spicer*, als. *Helder* Eſq; being the preſent Lord. He has a good Seat here.

3. *Wells*, Parcel of the Revenues of the Crown in the Time of the Conqueror, as *Domeſday Book* ſhews, under *Terra Regis*. It took its Name from the Springs which ariſe out of the adjacent Hills, and ſupply it with Water thro' leaden Pipes. It was alienated from the Crown to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whoſe Son *Thomas* ſold it to *Thomas de Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, who having founded a College of nine Prieſts, two Clerks, and two Choriſters in the Parochial Church of *Pleſhy* in *Eſſex*, ſettled this Manor with other Lands and Revenues upon it.

This Manor, at the Diſſolution, came to King *Henry* VIII. who paſſed it to Sir *John Gates*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it a While, but it hath of late been alienated and divided, ſo that Mr *Henry Dolderne* hath the Manor-Houſe, and the greateſt Part of the Lands belonging to it, but Sir *Ralph Radcliffe* hath ſome Part, and *Richard Helder* Eſq; another.

The Church of *Offley*, anciently dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*, was appropriated by that Name to the *Chauntry* of *Chalgrave* in the County of *Bedford*, which at the Diſſolution fell into the King's Hands 1 *Edward* VI. and it remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 32. granted it to *Richard Spencer* Eſq; and *Edward Adams*, from whom it hath paſſed thro' divers Hands to Mr. *William Angel*, the preſent Owner of it, but much of the Glebe and Tithes were ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of to ſeveral Perſons before.

The Right of Preſentation to the Vicarage was formerly in the Impropriators, but at preſent we know not in whom it is. The Church ſtands near the Manor-Houſe of *Offley St. Legers*, and contains a Body, Chancel, and a ſquare Tower at the Weſt End, in which is a Ring of ſix Bells. In the Chancel are two Inſcriptions for Sir *Brocket Spencer* Bar. Son of Sir *Richard Spencer* Knt who died *July* 3, 1668; and *John-Samuel*, and *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Wives, who died *Feb.* 23, 1668. *Ætat.* 63. In the North Window is the Effigies of a Biſhop with a Croſier in his Hand.

Mr. *Richard Willows*, Vicar of this Pariſh, a Perſon of a very ſober, pious, and inoffenſive Life, who had been Incumbent here from 1661 to 1698, was barbarouſly murdered as he was coming home from *Hitchin* to *Offley*. This Hundred affords us no farther Obſervation, the Villages being ſmall, and therefore we ſhall now paſs to

V. *The Hundred of* Hertford.

THis Hundred takes its Name from the Town of *Hertford*; as the County doth; and being incloſed, abounds much with Wood. 'Twas Parcel of the ancient Poſſeſſions of the Crown, but granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 13. to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and is now in the Earl of *Salisbury*.

The chief Towns in it are,

Hertford, a Corporation, and a Market-Town built after the Figure of a *Roman* Y, where the Caſtle is placed between the Horns, and contains ſeveral Streets and Lanes, as *High-ſtreet*, the *Market-place*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *St. Andrews*, and *St. John's-ſtreet*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, *&c.* which have of late been much enlarged and beautified with new Houſes. It is moſt pleaſantly ſituated in a ſweet and wholeſome Air and a dry Vale; and has a Market

Digitized by Google

Market weekly on Saturday, well ſtored with Corn and Proviſion of all Sorts, and two Fairs on the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary* and Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude*.

There is a great Controverſy among Antiquaries, about the Original of this Name of *Hertford*; ſome will have it contracted from *Herudford* (as ſome Copies of *Bede* have it) and *Herotford* into *Hertford*, and ſo to ſignify a *Red Ford*: Others (among whom is the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) make no doubt but that it is taken from an *Hart*, which Beaſt was certainly very common in this woody Country; and the Arms of the Town (if righ'ly repreſented by *Speed*) an Hart couchant in the Water, put it beyond diſpute; and ſo much the more, becauſe the Soil on this Side the Country is not red, as it is in the South and Weſt Parts, where *Ha ſtingford* ſtands.

This Town was of ſome Note in the Times of the ancient *Britains*, who called it *Durocobrivæ*, which ſignifies in their Language, *Rubrum vadum*, from the red Gravel at the Ford. In the *Saxon* Hepratchy 'twas accounted one of the principal Cities in the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, where the Kings of that Province often kept their Courts.

When King *Egbert* eſtabliſhed the *Saxon* Monarchy, and divided this Nation into Provinces, for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice and keeping the Kingdom in Peace, he denominated the Province from this Town, and made it the County-Town, as the moſt convenient Place for the Governor of the County to reſide in, and manage the Affairs of it. He died in 836, and left his Kingdom to his Son *Ethelwolf*, and his Heirs, who with great Difficulty kept it: For

The *Danes*, and other barbarous People in thoſe Pagan Countries, having diſcovered the Poverty of this Iſland thro' the late Wars, took that opportunity to invade the Kingdom, deſtroy the People, and poſſeſs themſelves of their Lands and Goods; and particularly about the Year 894, riding thro' the *Thames*, enter'd the River *Lea*, a little below *Bow*, with their light Pinnaces, and came as far as the Place where now the Town of *Ware* ſtands, above twenty Miles diſtant from *London*, where having fortified themſelves in a Fort, they aſſaulted this Town, plundered and deſtroyed the Inhabitants, and burnt their Houſes; inſomuch that King *Alfred*, who then reigned, was obliged to levy Forces, and build a Caſtle in this Town for the Security of his Subjects; whither when many *Londoners* came for their Safety, he modelled them into an Army and attacked the Fort, but were repulſed with Loſs of four of their principal Officers, and put to flight.

The next Year that King drew his Forces together again, and having viewed the Fort, and the Order of the *Daniſh* Ships, he contrived a Way ſo to draw down the Waters of the River and ſtraiten it with Stakes, that it ſhould be impoſſible for them to tow their Ships back again; which took ſo good an effect, that the *Danes* were forced to ſend their Wives to the *Eaſt-Angles*, and retreat themſelves toward *Quat bridge*, to another Fort, which they had upon the *Severn*, leaving their Ships to the *Londoners*, who carried ſome of them home, and deſtroyed thoſe that they could not hawl up the *Thames*, the Army in the mean Time purſuing them into the Weſt.

Soon after this King *Alfred* died, and left this Town to his Son and Succeſſor, King *Edward* Senior, who in the 14th Year of his Reign, commanded a Borough to be built at *Herotford*, which by the Aſſiſtance of his Soldiers, was compleated in two Years, at the proper Coſts and Charges of the King; for it was a Parcel of the King's Revenue, and was fortified with a Wall of Turf, for the Defence of the King's Tenants, which is the proper Signification of the word *Burgh*, from whence the Houſes in it were called Burgages, and the People that held them of the King, Tenants in Burgage, or Burgeſſes. The King being thus Lord of this Place, gave the Inhabitants a Licence to trade under his Protection, paying him Tolls and Cuſtoms for that Liberty, which he appointed a Reeve or Preſect to collect. This was the Original of Boroughs in *England*.

The Manor of this Town was all along the King's Demeſne, and by *Domeſday-Book* it appears, that King *Edward* the Confeſſor was Lord of it, and it was then rated at ten Hides of Land, and had 166 Burgeſſes, and ſo continued under King *Harold*: But when *William* the Conqueror got all Things

Digitized by Google

into his Power, and this Town became his Lordship, he not only seized the Estates of such who had some Houses in the Borough, but altered the Constitution of it, introducing the *Norman* Customs, and by Charter, instituting a certain Number of Burgesses to represent all the Commons of the Borough, whom he licenced to chuse their Burgesses, and a Prefect or Bailiff to collect the King's Rent, Tolls and Customs, and to be the chief Officer of the Borough, to whom the King allowed 20*s.* yearly for a Gown, and chuse a Steward to keep Courts for the Borough, where Wills were proved, Burgesses elected, Rents paid, Controversies determined, By-Laws made, Offenders punished, Fines assessed, Services performed, and Officers chosen.

William the Conqueror gave the Custody of the Castle of this Place to *Peter de Valoines*, whose Son *Roger* succeeded him; and when the Crown became disputable, obtain'd a Confirmation of the Grant from *Maud* the Empress, King *Henry* I.'s Daughter. He had only three Daughters, and so his Brother obtain'd the Government of this Castle, which, after his Death, fell to *Gamora*, who married *Robert Fitz-Walter*, a great Baron: He refused to resign it to King *Stephen*, when he would have seized it; yet in the Reign of King *John*, *Richard de Montfichet* was Governor of it, and Forester of *Essex*, but he sold them to the King for 100 Marks, who committed it to the Care of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, and not long after to *Walter Godarvil* Knt. a Retainer of *Faulx de Brent*.

Lewis the *Dauphin* of *France*, who came over to assist the Barons against their King, besieged this Castle on the Morrow of St. *Martin*, *Octob.* 13, but *Walter Godarvil* defended it with great Valour, and slew many of the *French*, but at length was forced to surrender the Town, yet on Condition, that their Goods, Horses and Arms might be secured. He kept it but a little while before he surrendered it to King *Henry* III. who constituted first *Richard Argentine*, then Sheriff of the County of *Essex* and *Hertford*, Governor thereof. In his Time *Alexander de Swereford*, gave all his Lands and Rents in this Town to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital near *Smithfield*, *London*; then *Stephen Segrave*, *Peter de Thany*, *Richard Montfichet*, and *William de Valence*; after whom it returned to the Crown, and King *Edward* III. granted it to *John* of *Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward Duke of *Lancaster*, that he might keep an House there suitable to his Quality, and have a decent Habitation. It is called in the Grant the Honour of *Hertford*.

This Town was found then by Inquisition to have sent two Burgesses to Parliament, and continued so doing till the Reign of King *Henry* V. when this Borough growing Poor thro' the Decay of Trade, the Bailiffs and Burgesses petition'd that King to excuse them, who accordingly dispensed with them, because of their Poverty, and we do not find that they did make any Returns more, till the Reign of K. *James* I.

King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 7. 1429. kept his *Easter* in this Castle, and by his Charter, *Reg.* 19. confirmed to the Burgesses and Tenants of the Town, and their Successors, *Reg.* 19. two Markets weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays, according to the Grant of King *Edward* III. and ordained, That no Markets should be held at *Ware*, or any where else within seven Miles, on those Days; if there were, the Bailiffs of *Hertford* might seize the Goods there to be sold, as forfeited: *Margaret Anjou*, that Prince's Queen, was jointured in this Castle and Town, and Courts were kept in her Name. She constituted an Horse-Fair to be kept in such a Place within the Town as the Bailiffs and Constables should think fittest.

In King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, *Reg.* 21. It was ordained in Parliament, that Measures and Weights of Brass should be kept in this Town, for a Standard for the Use of the County. King *Henry* VIII. after his Father's Death, granted a general Pardon to all the Burgesses of this Borough.

Queen *Mary* I. by her Charter dated *Feb.* 17, 1554. *Reg.* 1. incorporated this Borough by the Name of a Bailiff and Burgesses, and granted them a perpetual Succession, that the Bailiff should be yearly chosen out of the Burgesses, on Thursday after *Michaelmas*-Day; and if the Bailiff dies within the Year, another shall be chosen within six Days after his Decease, and sworn before the Steward; and all Constables shall be chosen at the same Time.

That

Digitized by Google

That Queen limited the Number of Burgeſſes to ſixteen, and ordered, That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes whom ſhe then nominated and appointed, ſhould chuſe their Succeſſors out of the Tenants and Inhabitants reſident in the Borough: That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Hertford* ſhould yearly hold three Fairs in the Town; on the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, the Eve and Morrow of the ſame Feaſt; on St. *Simon* and *Jude*; and *Paſſion-Sunday* in *Lent* for the like Time, paying 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Queen at *Michaelmas*, yearly, for them.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Reg. 27. *Michaelmas*-Term, by Reaſon of the great Plague then reigning in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, was adjourned from *Menſ. Michaelis* to the Caſtle of *Hertford*, there to begin *in craſtino animarum*, *November* 3, and continue from thence to the End of the Term, and all the Courts were held there during that Time.

This Queen, *November* 26. Reg. 31. by her Charter declaring, That her Borough and Town of *Hertford*, parcel of her Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, was an ancient Borough, and the Tenants and Inhabitants had enjoy'd divers Rights, Liberties and Juriſdictions, Time out of Mind, by ſeveral Charters of her Royal Progenitors, confirmed them all; and further granted, That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes may have a common Seal, which they may change or break at Pleaſure; That there ſhould be eleven chief Burgeſſes, which ſhall be the Common-Council in the Borough, who may chuſe ſixteen Aſſiſtants to the Bailiffs and themſelves, and they ſhall join with the Burgeſſes in chuſing their Bailiff: That the Burgeſſes and Bailiff ſhall have one Market every Saturday, and two Fairs in the Parith of St. *Andrew's*, one on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, and the other on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*; and two other Fairs in the Town of *Hertford*, on *Paſſion Sunday* in *Lent*, and on the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, on their Vigils and Morrows, with all the Profits belonging to them, paying 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Queen for all Rents and Services.

Anno 34 & 35 *Eliz. Michaelmas* Term was again adjourned from *Weſtminſter* to the Caſtle of *Hertford*, from *Menſ. Michaelis* to *Craſtino animarum*, and all the reſt of the Term was there held, and divers original Writs and Proceſſes were ſued out, bearing date at *Hertford*, and returnable at *Hilary* and the following Terms.

King *James* I. upon the Occaſion of a Conteſt which happened between *Michael Hanbope* Eſq; and the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of this Corporation, about the Toll of their Market and Commons, gave them a new Charter, *Auguſt* 8. Reg. 3. 1605, wherein he granted, That their Borough ſhould be a free Borough, and incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of the Borough of *Hertford*, and by that Name ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, purchaſe Lands and Tenements, *&c.* plead and be impleaded in any Court of Record.

That there ſhall be ten chief Burgeſſes and ſixteen Aſſiſtants to attend the Mayor in all Affairs of the Borough: That the Mayor and chief Burgeſſes ſhall every Year on the Feaſt of St. *Matthew*, chuſe two of the chief Burgeſſes inhabiting the Borough, and out of them the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants ſhall chuſe the Mayor for the enſuing Year, who upon the Feaſt of St. *Michael* ſhall be ſworn before the Steward and laſt Mayor, and the reſt of the chief Burgeſſes; and if the Mayor die within a Year, another ſhall be choſen out of the chief Burgeſſes within ſix Days; and if any of them die, the Mayor, and the other chief Burgeſſes ſhall chuſe one of the Aſſiſtants into his Place, who ſhall be ſworn *ut ſupra*.

That the Mayor and Burgeſſes ſhall have one Fair to be held yearly within the Borough, on the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and *James*, *May* 1, and on the Vigil and Morrow of the ſame; and one Market on Saturdays weekly, with the Stallage, Toll, and all other Profits of the ſame, to hold of the King, as of his Caſtle of *Hertford*, by Fealty only, paying to the King for the Hall 2 *s.* and for the Toll of the Market 6 *s.* 8 *d.* at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*.

The Mayor and Burgeſſes of this Borough, *Anno* 22 *Jac.* I. preſented a Petition to the then Houſe of Commons, claiming their ancient Right to ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament: A Committee was thereupon appointed to examine Records, and make their Report to the Houſe, which produced a great Debate, Whether their long Diſcontinuance

Digitized by Google

tinuance had not destroyed their Right of Election? But it was at length agreed, That to send and maintain Burgesses in Parliament was no Franchise, but a Service, and could not be lost by Discontinuance; and so it was resolved that this Borough should for the future send two Burgesses to Parliament; and accordingly a Writ was immediately dispatched for their Election, and *William Ashton* Esq; and *Thomas Fanshaw* Esq; were chosen; and going to *Oxford*, were admitted into the Parliament there sitting, as Members of it.

The Privilege of electing in this Borough was at first *per Burgenses Burgi*, as all the Charters have it; that is, By the Mayor and Burgesses of the Corporation; but *Anno* 15 *Car.* II. all the Inhabitants, who were House-keepers, were introduced by an high Hand to out-vote the Freemen, and then the Return ran *per Burgenses & Inhabitantes*; and since that Time, all Inhabitants of the Borough, who contribute to the Church and Poor, have Voices at all their Elections, and are so returned: The present Members are, Sir *Thomas Clerke* Kt. and *John Boteler* Esq;

In this Corporation were four Churches anciently, *viz.* The Church belonging to the Priory, built in the Conqueror's Time by *Ralph Lunesy*, his Sister's Son, a great Baron, who had forty-one Manors, and the Lands of *Christina*, one of the Sisters of *Edgar Etheling*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; which was made a Parish-Church after the Dissolution; and being rebuilt by *Thomas Willis*, who had obtained the Manor and Scite of the Monastery, it was dedicated a-new in 1629 to St. *John Baptist*, by whose Name the Parish was called: It was lately demolish'd by Order of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in whose Diocese this Town is.

The following Inscriptions were found upon Grave-stones in this Church, when it was demolish'd. An ancient one in old *Latin* Verse for *Thomas Holgrave*, a Monk, without Date, because it was defaced, and imperfect at the lower End. Another for *Robert Sodington*, or *Sadington*, a Man in great Favour with King *Henry* III. being a Justice Itinerant, and dwelling in this Town. He was buried *Anno* 1257.

2. *All Saints*, a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown; but being lately endow'd by Sir *John Harrison* Kt. an Inhabitant of this Town, and Patron of St. *John's* Church, which he obtain'd to be united with this, with all the impropriate Tithes of that Parish, except those of his own Lands. Sir *John* was allowed the alternate Presentation, as it now continues. Mr. *Gabriel Barlow* also annexed to this Church all the Tithes of the Liberty of *Brickendon*, in which this Church stands, except of the Demesne Lands; so that this Vicarage is now well endow'd.

This Church stands on the South Side of the Town, and contains two fair Isles, a Nave, Chancel, and square Tower, in which are eight good Bells, and on it a tall Spire cover'd with Lead. In the Church is an handsome Gallery, with a small Organ, a convenient Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough, and the Governors of *Christ's Church Hospital*, who have erected a fair House in this Town to receive such Children, as were either sickly, or there was no Room for them there, have built a large Gallery near the Belfry, for the Accommodation of two Hundred of their Children, which is an Ornament to the Church.

In this Church are divers Tombs. 1. Ancient, for Sir *John Chappelin*, some Time of *dis place*, *Vicary*, (as the Words are); *Isabele Newarch*, Maid of Honour to *Isabel*, Queen of *England*, and second Wife to King *Richard* I. *Lewis Bayshury*, Chaplain to King *Henry* VI. and Prebendary of *Lincoln* ——— 1428. *William Wake* and *Joan* his Wife, Master of the Horse of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and Surveyor to King *Henry* VI. and *John Prest*, Porter to *Katherine* Queen of *England*, and Wife to King *Henry* V. 2. Modern, for Sir *John Harrison* Kt. a Commissioner and Farmer of the Customs, and Parliament-man for *Lancaster* in K. *Charles* I's Days, (for his Loyalty to whom he suffer'd Banishment and Sequestration) and in King *Charles* II's. He died in 1669. There is a rich Monument of white Marble erected to his Memory by his Lady *Mary Harrison*. Captain *William Minors*, who after ten Voyages to the *East-Indies*, died *July* 18. 1667, *Ætat.* 74. *Robert Dawson*, B. A. of *Christ's College*, *Cambridge*, who died *Feb.* 6. 1639. *Thomas Hawes*, who died *Feb.* 12. 1683, *Ætat.* 53. Mr. *Wake*, who gave the four

Digitized by Google

lesser Bells. And Mr. *John Sherley*, and *Susan* his Wife, descended of the ancient Family of the *Sherleys* in *Derbyshire* and *Lancashire*. He died *Sept.* 11. 1621, and she *June* 18. 1623.

3. St. *Andrew*'s Church with the Chapel of St. *Mary*; a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Dukes of *Lancaster*, and in their Right in the Presentation of the Chancellor of that Dutchy. The Building is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and gives Name to the Street adjoining. It contains a Body, two small Isles, a Chancel, and a Tower, in which are four small Bells, and on it a low Spire, cover'd with Lead.

There are but two Inscriptions worth Notice in this Church; *viz.* for Mrs. *Bridget Whitgift*, late Wife of Mr. *Robert Collingwood*, Son of Sir *Cuthbert Collingwood* Kt. who died *Feb. ult.* 1610; and *Arthur Sparke*, Son of *Arthur Sparke* Esq; who was Steward of this Borough, a Child, who died *Jan.* 12. 1665.

4. St. *Mary*'s Church, called St. *Mary the Great*, because it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it stood near St. *Mary-street*, but is now quite demolished, and a little House with a Smith's Shop adjoining stands on the Ground.

5. St. *Nicholas*'s Church, dedicated to that Holy Man, who gave Name to the Street near it. It was anciently in the Patronage of the Dukes of *Lancaster*, but is now annexed to the Parish of St. *Andrews*, and the Church is almost demolish'd, save some Ruins, which are yet visible in the Back-yard of the *Maidenhead Inn*.

Some ancient Inscriptions found in this Church are preserved, *viz.* for Mrs. *Alice Timeslow*, Waiting-maid to the Lady *Katheriae Swinford*, third Wife of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who died *Sept.* 17. 1396. *John de Chandry*, Ringer of the Sacring-Bell to the Duke of *Lancaster*. *Richard Pyzere*, the Queen's Butler, who died *Jan* 22. 1419. There is a Flagon and Cup cut on his Grave-stone. And *John Mayley* Esq; who died on St. *Matthew*'s Day, 1457. He was in great Favour with King *Henry* VI. and his Family flourishes in *Yorkshire*.

In these Parishes are divers Manors, which shall be briefly consider'd.

1. *Brickenden*, lying in the Parish of *All-Saints*. King *Edward* the Confessor gave this Manor to the Canons of *Waltham-Cross* in *Essex*, who held it when the Conqueror's Survey was taken; it was then rated at five Hides, and *Robert de Valence*, in the Time of King *Henry* II. appropriated the Tithes of this Manor to the same Abbey, which held them both to the Dissolution, when the Manor was given by King *Edward* VI. to *John Aloyn*, who sold it to Sir *Stephen Soam*; his Posterity enjoy'd it a while, but at length sold it to Sir *Edward Clerke*, Citizen and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1697, whose Posterity enjoy it; but the impropriate Tithes were brought and annexed to this Church, as above.

2. *Little Amwell*, a Member of the Parish of *All-Saints*, so called from *Amwell* Spring, which is the head of the *New River*. *William* the Conqueror gave this Manor to *Ralph de Limesay*, who held it at the Time of the Survey for four Hides and an Half. *Alan*, the Son of *Ralph*, gave this Part to the Abbey of *Waltham*, who held it, till the Dissolution, when King *Henry* VIII *Reg.* 34. gave it to *Leonard Chamberlain* Esq; and *Richard Andrews*, Gent. who sold it to *John Knighton*, from whose Posterity it passed to *John Gardiner* Esq; whose Son *Henry* leaving only a Daughter, she brought this Manor by Marriage to *Henry Dunstar* Esq; and she is now the Possessor of it. *Balls*, a noble Seat in this Hamlet, was so called anciently from the Owner *Simon de Ball*, who was one of the Burgesses of *Hertford* 26 *Ed.* I. From him it passed to *William Hendmarsh*, whose Daughter and Heir *Jane* carried it to *Richard Willis* Esq; of *Horningsey* in *Cambridgshire*, whose Son *Thomas* sold it to Sir *John Harrison*; whose Posterity enjoy it.

3. *Sele*, an Hamlet, belonging to the Parish of St. *Andrews*, the Manor of which was given by *William* the Conqueror to *Gosfrede de Bech*, from whom it passed to *Hugh de la Sele*, from whom it takes its Name: He was Lord of it; 15 *Ed* I. but had parted with it before 10 *Hen.* VI. for then we find *Philip Boteler* in Possession of it, and his Posterity have continued Lords of it ever since.

4. *Blackemere*, another Hamlet, in the same Parish, the Manor of which was at the Conqueror's Survey in the Possession of the same *Gosfrede de Bech*, from whom it passed thro' many Hands to Sir *Stephen Slaney* Kt. and Lord

Digitized by Google

Lord Mayor of *London*, in whose Name it continued till it determin'd in two Daughters; the eldest of which marry'd Mr *Hitchcocke*, who bought out the other Sister, and left it entire to his only Daughter, who married Mr. *Alwayes*, a Merchant in *London*, who is the present Owner thereof, unless lately descended to his Heirs.

The Benefactions to this Parish are of four Kinds: I. To the Town and Corporation, by King *Charles* II. who gave 100 *l.* for the publick Use; by *Edward Card*, who gave a Silver Bowl with a Cover, worth 4 *l.* by *Thomas Tooke* Esq; who gave 50 *l.* to bring Water to the Conduit in the Market-Place, or the Poor, to whom 30 *l.* of it was paid; by *William Lemon* Esq; who gave 100 *l.* to pay the Debts of the Corporation; and Sir *Thomas Bride* Kt. who gave 55 *l.* for the same Use; by *Robert Garlick*, who gave a Silver Tankard, worth 10 *l.* by Sir *Charles Caesar*, who gave 100 *l* towards the renewing the Charter; and *John Clarke* 20 *l.* to board the Town-Hall.

II. To the Church, by *Roger Daniel*, Citizen of *London*, who gave 5 *l. per Ann.* to be quarterly distributed to a Minister, to preach a Sermon at *All Saints*, the first Thursday in every Month; by the Lady *Mary Harrison*, who gave a large Silver Flagon, for the Use of the Communion-Table of *All Saints* Church; by *Margaret Minors*, who gave two Pewter Flagons for the same Use; by *William Wake*, who gave the great Bell in the Church of *All Saints*, worth 120 *l.* which was cast into four small ones, to make the Ring eight; by *George Cranfield*, who gave a Velvet Pulpit-Cushion to the same Church; and by *Jonathan Brown* Gent. who gave 50 *l.* to repair it.

III. To the School, by *Richard Hale* Esq; who built a fair School-house, and gave an Annuity of 40 *l. per Ann.* to maintain the School-master and Usher, and repair the School, making the Mayor and chief Burgesses Governors of it; but reserving the Choice of the Master to his Heirs, unless Minors, and then the Governors might put one in; by *Bernard Hale, D. D.* who gave 100 *l. per Ann.* to maintain seven poor Scholars at *Peter's* House in *Cambridge*, for seven Years, to be elected out of this Free-School, when fit for the University; and by *Ralph Minors*, School-master, who gave 10 *l.* that the Interest of it should purchase three Pair of white Gloves for the Mayor, a Justice of Peace and Minister, to hear the Scholars Orations at the *Christmas* Breaking-up, and the Overplus to be given to the deserving Scholars, or Poor.

IV. To the Poor, by *John Brown*, Merchant of *London*, out of whose Estate 300 *l.* was allowed to the Town; by *Mary Potts*, who gave a Messuage for two poor Widows to dwell in; by *Thomas Noble*, who gave 15 *l. per Ann.* and a Messuage at *Bethnall-stile*; by Mr. *Rayshaw*, who gave 20 *l. per Ann.* out of his Copyhold Land, at *Great Cley-pits* and *Little Cley-pits*; by Sir *John Harrison*, who gave 100 *l.* with which his Son *Richard Harrison* purchased a Fee-Farm-Rent of 6 *l.* 16 *s. per Ann.* for the Use of the Poor of *All Saints* and St. *John's*; by Sir *Charles Caesar*, who gave 30 *l.* the Lady *Fanshaw*, who gave 5 *l.* and 12 *d.* a-week to be given in Bread to such Poor, as are at Church; by *John Keiling* Esq; who gave 6 *l. per Ann.* to cloath the Poor of the Borough; by *Margaret Minors*, who gave 10 *l.* to put out poor Children; and *Edward Card*, who gave 3 *l. per Ann.* to be paid 20 *s.* on the Feast of St. *John Baptist*, and 10 *s.* on *Michaelmas* Day, for ever, and 40 *l.* in Money.

This Borough hath given a Title of Honour to many Noblemen; as *Richard Strongbow*, eldest Son of *Gilbert de Tonbrigge*, who having gained himself vast Territories, and many Castles in *Wales*, by the Sword, rebelled against King *Henry* I. his Sovereign, and invaded *England*; but being driven back, was entrapped by the *Welsh*, and unhappily slain, leaving for his Heir

Gilbert Strongbow, his eldest Son, who had also the Title of the Earl of *Clare*; he gave *Stanedate*, in this County, to the Knights Hospitallers; he was one of those Lords, who joined with *Maud*, the Empress, in dethroning King *Stephen*, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and kept till he deliver'd all his strong Holds. He died *Anno* 1151, without Issue, and was buried in his Cell at *Stoke-Clare*, in *Suffolk*, leaving for his Heir

Roger Strongbow, his Brother. He recovered many of his Grandfather's Lands and Castles in *Wales*, was present among other Lords, when King *Henry* II. recogniz'd the ancient Customs and Liberties of the Realm, con-

Digitized by Google

confirmed by his Anceſtors, and refuſed to do Homage to *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for his Caſtle of *Tunbrigge*; alledging, that it belonged to the King, being held by military Service. He died in 1173, and left his Son

Richard Strongbow, his Succeſſor. He ſtood firm in his Loyalty to King *Henry* II. when his Son *Henry* rebelled againſt him, and went with King *Richard* into *Normandy*, in 1195. He married *Amy*, Daughter of the Earl of *Gloceſter*, by whoſe Right he became Heir to the whole Earldom, and left his Son, *Anno* 1206,

Gilbert de Strongbow, Heir of the Earldoms of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*. He was one of thoſe rebellious Barons who took Arms againſt King *John*, and adhered to *Lewis*, *Dauphin* of *France*, againſt King *Henry* III. his Son, but was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Lincoln*, by *William Mareſhall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and kept in ſafe Cuſtody in his Caſtle of *Gloceſter*; but afterward Peace being reſtored, he married *Iſabel*, one of the Daughters, and, at length, Coheirs of that Earl, by whom he had iſſue *William* and *Gilbert*, beſides

Richard his eldeſt Son and Heir, who was Earl of *Clare*, *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*. He was a Minor at his Father's Death, and married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Hubert de Burgh*, his Guardian; but the King not conſenting to it, obtain'd his Divorce from her, and married him to *Maud*, the Daughter of *John de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. He was a Perſon active and valiant, went into the Holy Wars, was in many Battels againſt the *Welſh*, oppoſed the Pope's Oppreſſions in this Nation, and threatened to remedy them, if not redreſſed, with other Lords, and by his Policy delivered the King and Queen of *Scots* out of their Reſtraint at *Edenburgh* Caſtle. He was poiſoned by *Peter de Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, and died *July* 1262, leaving for his Succeſſor

Gilbert Strongbow his eldeſt Son, commonly called *The Red*: He joined with *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, againſt King *Henry* III. and commanded a Brigade at the Battle of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, where that King and the Prince were taken Priſoners; but being diſguſted by the Inſolence of *Montfort*'s Sons, and the ſlender Reward of his Services, he revolted to the King, and having craftily procured the Releaſe of the Prince, was very ſerviceable in reſtoring the King to his Liberty and Power, by the Battel of *Eveſham*. After this being divorced from his firſt Wife, the Daughter of *Guy*, Earl of *Angoleſme*, he married *Joan of Acres*, King *Edward* I.'s Daughter, by whom he had only one Son, who was his Succeſſor,

Gilbert Strongbow. He was in the Wars with *Scotland*, 31 *Edward* I. and again headed a Band of Noblemen in another Expedition againſt that Nation, 2 *Edward* II. He was very inſtrumental in pacifying the Diſcontents between this laſt King and his Nobles, about the Death of *Pierce Gaveſtone*. He was 7 *Edward* II. ſent an Ambaſſador into *France*, to make Peace between that Realm and *England*; which being done, he went the ſame Year Captain of the Vanguard of King *Edward*'s Hoſt into *Scotland*, and was ſlain in the Battle of *Bannockbourn* near *Striveling*, leaving no Iſſue ſurviving, and ſo his Eſtate was divided between his three Siſters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, but the Honour ceaſed for many Years, till King *Henry* VIII. revived it in creating his Queen *Jane*, *Seymour*'s Brother,

Edward Seymour, *Reg.* 29. Viſcount *Beauchamp*, and ſoon after Earl of *Hertford*, to which Titles he added daily freſh Honours and Privileges for her ſake; for, *Reg.* 33, he gave him the Livery of *Sturmy*'s Lands, as Heir to them, made him Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, and Lieutenant-General of the *Engliſh* Army that went againſt *Scotland*. After his Death he was by the whole Council choſen Protector to the young King *Edward* VI. and ſoon after Lord Treaſurer, and then raiſed to the Dignity of Duke of *Somerſet*. He had two Wives, his firſt was *Catherine*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *William Fillol* of *Woodland* in *Dorſetſhire*, by whom he had two Sons, *Edward* and *John*, the Poſterity of the firſt of which remain at *Bury-Pomery* in *Devon* to this Day: His ſecond Wife was *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Edward Stanhope* of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamſhire*, by whom he had two Sons, *Edward* and *Henry*. His Honour was entailed upon her Iſſue, but he being afterwards attainted, and executed on *Tower-hill* for High Treaſon, *January* 24.

Digitized by Google

1552. 6 *Edward* VI. His Honour was forfeited, and his Family remained deſtitute of all Titles, till Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* Y. created

Edward, his eldeſt Son, by the Lady *Anne Stanhope*, Lord *Beauchamp* and Earl of *Hertford*. He had by *Catherine Grey*, Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Suffolk*, (who was nearly related to that Queen) a Son *Edward*, called Lord *Beauchamp*, who married *Honora*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Rogers* of *Brianſton* in *Dorſetſhire* Knt. and by her had three Sons, *Edward*, who alſo married *Anne*, Daughter of *Robert*, Earl of *Dorſet*, by whom he had a Son *Edward* and Daughter *Anne*, all which three *Edwards* died in this Earl's Lifetime; Sir *William Seymour* Kt. and Sir *Francis Seymour* Kt.

Sir *William Seymour* ſucceeded his Grandfather in his Honour and Eſtate, and in conſideration of his Merit, was advanced to the Dignity of Marqueſs of *Hertford*, *June* 3, 1640, and conſtituted Governor of the Prince. In the Rebellion, which began ſoon after, he faithfully adhered to his Sovereign King *Charles* I. and was made Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces in *Wiltſhire*, *Hampſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*. He lived to the Reſtoration, and then recovered his Dignity of Duke of *Somerſet*, but died ſoon after, and left

William, his Grandſon, (for tho' he had five Sons, *William*, *Robert*, *Henry*, *Edward* and *John*, four of them died before him, and only *Henry* left this Son who) ſucceeded him. He died unmarried and under Age, in 1671, whereupon

John, the Uncle of the laſt Duke, and fifth Son of Sir *William*, ſucceeded him, but died without Iſſue, whereupon

Francis Seymour, Son of Sir *Francis Seymour*, the youngeſt Son of *Edward*, Lord *Beauchamp*, ſucceeded his Kinſman in all his Honours, but that of Marqueſs. He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by

Charles, his younger Brother, who married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Joceline Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and relict of *Henry*, Earl of *Ogle*, Son and Heir of *Henry*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, by whom he hath two Sons living, *viz.* *Algernoon*, Earl of *Hertford* and Lord *Percy*, and four Daughters, of which the eldeſt is married to the Earl of *Thomond*, and the next to Sir *William Wyndham* of *Orchard Windham* in *Somerſetſhire*, and the Ladies *Anne* and *Frances* are unmarried. The Villages about this Town are of little Note, wherefore we ſhall paſs Southward to

Hodſdon, a great Thorough-fare, and a conſiderable Market-Town. The Market is on Thurſdays weekly, and is well ſtored with Corn of all Kinds, and the Fair is on St. *Peter*'s Day.

This Town, tho' it is an Hamlet lying in the Pariſhes of *Amwell* and *Brokesborne*, yet ſeems to have been a diſtinct Manor in the Conqueror's Reign, for in his Survey it is thus recorded. In *Broachings Hundred*. *Filia Radulphi Tailgeboſch tenuit in Hoſdon quatuor Hidas de Feodo Hugonis de Bolbecampo*, *i. e.* The Daughter of *Ralph de Tailgeboſch*, held four Hides in *Hodeſdon*, of the Fee of *Hugh Beauchamp*. It ſeems by this Record, that this Hamlet then lay in the Hundred of *Broughing*, but in *Edward* I.'s Reign we find, that *Stephen de Baſſingburne*, Lord of it, claimed by the Grant of King *John*, a Park, Free-Warren, Waif, *&c.* in his Manor of *Hodeſdon*, in the Hundred of *Hertford*, before the Juſtices itinerant, *Reg.* 6.

K. *Henry* VIII. by Charter dated *Reg.* 27. granted to *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*, who then had a fair Houſe at *Baſe*, and *Mary* his Wife, a Market to be held in *Hodſdon* every Thurſday weekly, and a Fair for three Days. The Lord *Parr*, afterward made Marquiſs of *Northampton*, was then in Poſſeſſion of this Manor.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by Charter dated *Jan.* 4 1560, granted a Grammar-School to be kept in *Hodeſdon*, and incorporated the ſame with ſome Privileges.

The Manor came at length to the Poſſeſſion of *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom the preſent Lord *James*, Earl of *Salisbury*, is lineally deſcended. The Manor of *Baſe*, which was anciently the Seat of Sir *William Say*, Lord of this Manor in the Time of King *Edward* IV. hath always gone along with the Manor of *Hodeſdon*, and belongs now to the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who is the Owner of them both.

Here was in former Ages a Chapel erected in the Middle of the Town, for the Eaſe of the Inhabitants, founded by ſuch of both Pariſhes as dwelt near it, and by them kept

Digitized by Google

kept in repair; but thro' Negligence, it became in Time so ruinous, that it was lately pulled down to save Charges, and nothing now remains of it but the Clock-house, which is kept up for the Conveniency of the Place. Towards the farthest Side of this Hundred stands

Cheston, *Cestrehunt*, or *Chesthunt*, a Village, wherein 'tis thought the *Romans* had a Castle, for *Cestre* comes from *Castrum*, a Castle, but others think it takes its present Name from *Castanetum*, a Chestnut-tree, which sort of Wood seems anciently to have abounded in this Place, because most of the ancient Houses in it are built with that Wood.

The Manor of this Place was held in the Conqueror's Reign by Earl *Alan*, when it was rated at twenty Hides; and ten Merchants paid him ten Shillings *per Annum*, each to trade in it. His Posterity had this Manor for some Time, but King *Henry* III. took it from *Constance* the female Heir, and gave it to *Peter de Dreux*, Earl of *Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, in whose Family it continued, till King *Edward* III. granted it with the Dukedom of *Richmond* (as it had long gone) to his 4th Son, *John* of *Gaunt*, afterward Duke of *Lancaster*. It several Times after this returned to the Crown, and was at length disposed of by Queen *Mary* I. to Sir *John Hudleston* Knt. who sold it to *John Cook*, by whose Posterity in the female Issue it is now descended to Sir *Henry Monson*, who is the present Lord of it.

Appendant to this Lordship is the Manor of *Theobalds*, *Tenes*, *Theobals*, or *Tibaulds*, which Name it took doubtless from some Person so called, who was Lord of it; but the magnificent House, which was once on it, was built by *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, of which Mr. *Camden* gives this Character: 'A Place, than which, as to the Fabrick, 'nothing can be more neat; and as to the 'Gardens, Walks and Wilderness about 'it, nothing can be more pleasant;' yet his Son Sir *Robert Cecil*, to whom his Father left it, tho' the younger Son, much improved it.

When King *James* I. came out of *Scotland* to take Possession of the Throne of *England*, in *April* 1603, he made a Stay at this House for Refreshment, *May* 3, and Sir *Robert Cecil*, the Owner of it, gave him a noble Reception and princely Entertainment; the Lords of the Privy Council attending his Majesty's Arrival, to pay their Homage. The King staid here one Night, and the next Day made several Noblemen, *English* and *Scots* of his Council, and created 28 Knights. Sir *Robert Cecil* was at this Time created Lord *Cecil* of *Essingdon* in the County of *Rutland*.

This King took so great Delight and Pleasure in this Seat, that he afterward gave the Manor of *Hatfield Regis* in exchange for it to the Lord *Cecil*, whom he created the next Year Viscount *Cranburne*, and the Year following Earl of *Salisbury*; he often visited this his Palace, enlarged the Park, and inclosed it with a brick Wall ten Miles in Compass, and at last died here, *March* 27, 1625.

In the late Rebellion, *Anno* 1651, this noble Palace was plundered, and so much defaced, that it is now become a little Village, of a Prince's Habitation. K. *Charles* II. granted the Manor to *George Monke*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Heirs male of his Body, in consideration of his extraordinary Services. His Son *Christopher*, the late Duke of *Albemarle*, enjoyed it; but dying without Issue, it reverted to the Crown, and King *William* III. bestowed it upon *William Bentink*, whom he created Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount *Woodstock* and Earl of *Portland*, whose Son the Right Honourable *Henry*, Duke of *Portland*, now enjoys it. North-East of this Hundred lies

VI. *The Hundred of* Braughing.

THis Hundred takes its Name from the Town of *Brooking* or *Braughing*: It was formerly in the Possession of the Crown, and was first given by Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Hundred of *Hertford*, to the Lord Treasurer, *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and then confirmed to *William* his Grandson by King *James* I. who by his Letters Patents, bearing date *Reg.* 5. granted them to that Lord and his Heirs, with all the Rights, Liberties, Profits and Appurtenances, in as large and ample a Manner as any of his Progenitors, the Kings and Queens of *England* ever enjoyed them;

Digitized by Google

and from him this Hundred is come to the Right Honourable *James*, now Earl of *Salisbury*, as the rightful Heir of that Lord. The moſt conſiderable Towns in this Hundred are

Biſhops Stortford, which Mr. *Camden* ſtyles a little Town, as it is probable it was in his Days, but 'tis now improved into a conſiderable Place, being a Thorough-fare to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, and St. *Edmondsbury*, and full of convenient Inns, having a good Market held on Thurſdays weekly, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* on the Feaſts of St. *Michael*, *Aſcenſion* and *Corpus Chriſti*, *May* 27. It is at this Time famous for a flouriſhing School, raiſed from a low Condition, by the Learning and Diligence of the preſent Maſter, the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Tooke*, by whoſe Intereſt and for whoſe Sake a large and convenient School-houſe has been lately built, which is a great Ornament to the Town.

It is built in the Form of a Croſs, having four Streets, pointing Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, *viz. Wind-hill*, *High-ſtreet*, *South-ſtreet* and *North ſtreet*: *Haken-hill* is ſeparated from the Town by the River, from whence it extends to the upper Part of the Hill. It is ſituated in a dry Soil and pleaſant Air.

The Town is called *Stortford*, from the Ford or Paſſage over the River *Stort*, which runs at the Bottom of the Town, and the Addition of *Biſhop* is given to it, becauſe it has at leaſt from the Conqueror's Time belonged to the Biſhops of *London*, for

William the *Norman*, deſirous to ſecure himſelf from fear of his Enemies, and eſtabliſh his Dominions in this Kingdom, that he might have the good Will, as well as Prayers of the Clergy, gave to *Maurice*, then Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, this Town and Caſtle of *Biſhops-Stortford*, of which he was in Poſſeſſion before the general Survey was taken, for we find it thus recorded. *In Bracking Hundred. Stortford tenuit Epiſcopus Londinenſis, pro ſex hidis ſe defendebat, i. e.* The Biſhops of *London* hold *Stortford* for ſix Hides of Land.

The Caſtle was built by the Conqueror ſoon after his Entrance into *England*, upon a ſmall artificial Hill, made very ſteep, between the Town and *Hocker hill*, to defend and protect the Commerce of the Town, and keep the People in Obedience under his Government. It was much ſtrengthened by the Overflowing of the River about it; and that the Biſhop might be able to maintain it, he gave him ſeveral Lands and Manors, which he charged with certain Rents yearly, payable for Caſtle-guard, which are ſtill paid, tho' the Caſtle be demoliſhed.

The Caſtle was upheld by the Biſhops of *London*, till about the 8th or 10th Year of King *John*'s Reign, when *William de Santa Maria*, Biſhop of *London*; *Euſtace*, Biſhop of *Ely*; and *Malger* (or *Maugere*) Biſhop of *Worceſter*, by the Pope's Command, executed an Interdict upon the whole Realm, forbidding the Uſe of all ſacred Offices to Prieſt and People; which ſo anger'd the King, that he forced the three Biſhops to fly out of the Realm, ſeized their Lay-Fees, and put them into the Hands of Lay-Men; and to ſhew his Diſpleaſure more fully againſt the Biſhop of *London*, he cauſed this Caſtle to be deſtroy'd, and taking the Town into his own Hands, made it a Borough, conſtituted Burgeſſes to govern it, authorized the Commonalty, whom he incorporated, to chuſe themſelves Officers, and ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, which Privilege it enjoy'd for a ſmall Time, but have loſt it long ſince. The Parliament-Rolls contain eight Returns, *viz.* 4, 7, 8, 15, 16 Years of King *Edward* II. and 10, 12, 14 Years of King *Edward* III. at which Time, if we may ſuppoſe that this Town was diſcharged from their Attendance, we may believe, that it ſent Members all King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I.'s Reign, which was near 100 Years.

The Pope obſerving that King *John* was not at all mollified into a Compliance with his Deſires (which was to eſtabliſh *Stephen Langton* in the See of *Canterbury*) by the Interdict, but rather more enraged, proceeded farther to excommunicate him, and deliver up his Kingdom to ſuch Princes as had Power enough to wreſt it from him; whereupon the King of *France* prepared a great Army to invade his Realm; and King *John* doubting of his People's Aſſiſtance, becauſe he lay under the Pope's Diſpleaſure, ſent for *Stephen Langton*, and put him into the See of *Canterbury*, and reſtored the exiled Biſhops to their Sees and Temporalties, from which Time the Biſhops of *London* have had the Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of this

Digitized by Google

this Place, and did then appropriate the Ruins of the demolished Caſtle to their own Uſe and Benefit.

In Queen *Mary* I.'s Reign, Biſhop *Bonner* made great Uſe of the Priſon, which anciently belonged to the Caſtle (for we find, that in King *Edward* II.'s Days, one *William Aſtewood* was conſtituted Conſtable of this Caſtle, Keeper of the Priſon and Bailiff of the Manors of *Hadham*, *Stortford*, and *Brakeburn*, by *Stephen de Gravеſend*, then Biſhop of *London*) to keep ſuch Proteſtants in, as had been convicted of Hereſy, who were put into a deep and dark Dungeon there, whence it was called, *The Convicts Priſon*. The Priſon-houſe, which was built with Timber and Brick, and conſiſted of ſeveral Rooms, was ſold in 1649; and the Purchaſers having pulled it down, with the *Bridge* leading to it, built a fair Inn hard by with the Materials.

There are three Manors in this Town, *viz.* 1. The Rectory, which was anciently granted to the Office and Dignity of the Precentors of St. *Paul's*, *London*; who have been ſucceſſively the Lords of it, and Patrons of the Vicarage. There are not above two or three freehold Tenants belonging to this Manor, the reſt hold their Eſtates by Copy of Court-Roll for twenty-one Years, paying a Fine at the Will of the Lord at every Death and Alienation. The Scite of the Manor is demiſed to *Edward Denny* Eſq; for three Lives, and he is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

2. *Pivots*, ſo called from one *Pivot*, who was the ancient Lord of it. From his Family it came to the *Hawkins*, who continued in the *George*-Inn here near 300 Years, and at length left it to their Son and Heir, *Edward Hawkins*, whoſe Heir *Edward*, dying without Iſſue, this Eſtate deſcended to his three Siſters, *Mary*, Wife to *Robert Dawks* of *Lowton* in *Eſſex*; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *John Barrington*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Barrington* of *Hatfield*, in the ſame County, Bar. whoſe Son is now the only ſurviving male Heir of that ancient and noble Family, and is Sir *John Barrington* Bar. and *Suſan*, the Wife of *William Lucy* of *Shepred* in *Cambridgeſhire*, whoſe Heirs are now the Poſſeſſors of it.

3. *Potmers*, ſituate at the North End of the Town, and belonging to the Biſhop of *London*, who, as the ancient Lords thereof, uſually hold a Court Leet or View of Frank-pledge, where not only the Tenants perform their Suit and Service; but a Conſtable and other Officers are yearly choſen for this Hamlet, and Misdemeanors puniſhed: And a Court-Baron, where the Tenants pay their Relief, and perform their Suit and Service to their Lord.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Precentors of St. *Paul's*; who, beſides the ſmall Tithes and Offerings of the Pariſh, allow all the Tithes of a great Farm, called *The Park*, to the Vicar. The Building is erected on an Hill in the midſt of the Town, and is dedicated to St. *Michael*; it contains a Nave, an Ile of each Side, a Chancel, and an handſome Tower at the Weſt End, in which is a Ring of ſix large Bells, and a fair Spire covered with Lead, about fifty Foot high: It ſeems to be very ancient, becauſe in the Weſt Window on the North-Side of the Bellfry there are yet viſible, the Names and Pictures of King *Athelſtane*, St. *Edward*, and King *Edward*. The five biggeſt Bells were anciently conſecrated; 1. To *Jeſus*. 2. To *All-Saints*. 3. To the Virgin. 4. To St. *John Baptiſt*; and, 5. To St. *Michael*. The firſt was lately added by the Pariſhioners.

In the Chancel are divers Monuments and Inſcriptions, for *Peter Mark Sparke*, M. D. who died in 1675; the Lady *Margaret*, Wife of Sir *Edward Denny* Knight, Groom of the Queen's Privy-Chamber, and Daughter of ..... *Edgcomb* Eſq; of Mount *Edgcomb* in *Cornwall*, who died in 1648, *Æt.* 88; and her Son *Charles Denny*, M. A. one of the Senior Fellows of *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, who died in 1635, *Æt.* 38; *Thomas Edgcomb*, who died in 1614; *Joan Steward*, Wife of *John Steward*, Citizen, Daughter of *George Hawkins* of this Town, Taverner, who died in 1614, *Æt.* 80; *George* and *John Ellyot*, Brothers, who died, the one in 1551, and the other in 1557; *Simon Rutland*, M. B. who died in 1612, *Æt.* 23; and *Thomaſin Rutland*, his Mother, who died in 1683; and *Jonathan Pain*, Son of *John Pain*, Vicar of this Pariſh in the Time of the Uſurpation.

Among the Vicars of this Pariſh theſe are worthy our Notice: Mr. *Thomas Lee*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Lee*, who was the School-

Digitized by Google

School-master of this Place, and had made a considerable Collection of Books for the Use of the School: He was a very learned Man and good Antiquary, and made a farther Addition to the Library. His Successor, *Christopher Cowper*, M. A. finding the Vicarage-House ruinous and inconvenient, built a fair House, most of it of Brick, at his own and some of the chief of the Inhabitants Charge.

The Benefactors to this Town are of three Sorts, *viz.* 1. To the Church, *William Fitz-Matthew* gave 4 *d. per Annum* out of an Acre of Land at *Sweetmanshoo*, to light the Lamps; *Philip le Long* gave a Stall in the Tannery, and *Elizabeth Spytere* gave 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, out of *Weyts-Cross*, to repair it. 2. To the Poor, *Richard Pylston*, of great *Barfield* in *Essex*, gave two Almshouses in *Peters-street*, a Stall in the *Fish-row*, and a Meadow, called *Churchmead* in *Thorley*, rented at 11 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*, and half a Pound of Cummin-Seed out of certain Lands and Tenements, called *Bowers* and *Lowestborps*; Dr. *Harvey*, Master of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, gave 13 *l. per Annum*, which is paid by the Master and Fellows of *Trinity*-Hall, out of their Manor of *Walkers* in *Farnham* in *Essex*; Mrs. *Margaret Dean* gave 20 *l.* to the Poor, Mr. *Parsons* 1 *l.* 5 *s. per Annum*, and Mr. *Lustybood* 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of their Lands in *Appletonfield*; Mr. *Ellis* gave five Pounds and 20 *s. per Annum*, and *John Gase* and *Richard Kerby*, the like Sum. 3. To the School, Mrs. *Margaret Dean* gave 5 *l. per Annum* towards the erecting it, but till it was erected, it was to be given to the Poor; 'tis paid by the Ironmongers-Company in *London*. The Library was gathered by *Thomas Lee*, the Father and Son, and has been since much augmented by the present School-master, Dr. *Thomas Tooke*.

Ware, a Town standing upon the River *Lea*, and so called from a Sort of Dam, anciently made there to stop the Current, termed a *Wear* or *Ware*. The *Danes* seem to be the first who made use of them in these Parts; for when they, with the Assistance of the barbarous Nations, their Neighbours, invaded this Kingdom, much weakened with intestine Quarrels, they having passed the *Thames*, ventured up the River *Lea* in their light Pinnaces, and came up as far as this Place, where they erected a Fort; and to secure it from King *Alfred*'s Army, raised the Waters so high by a great Dam or *Wear*, that it could not come at them, and from this *Wear* was the Town called.

This Town was but a small Village in the Conqueror's Days, and no other Notice taken of it in *Domesday-Book*, but that the Manor was Parcel of the Possession of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, of whom 'tis there recorded, that he held twenty-four Hides in *Ware*. From his Family, after some Descents, it came to *Sayer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, who first laid the Foundation of the Greatness of this Town, which from the very beginning eclipsed the Town of *Hertford*; for he caused the Iron-Chain which locked up the Passage over the Bridge into this Town to be broken, and the Road for Carts and Horses to be laid open, whereas before all Traffick was prohibited this Way, and only such Persons suffered to pass as paid Toll to the Bailiff of *Hertford*, who kept the Key to the Chain. By this Means this Place became a great Thorough-fare, and Inns and Houses began to be erected for the Reception and Entertainment of Travellers, so that in a short Time it became a populous Town.

Margaret, the Wife of this *Sayer*, surviving her Husband, addicted herself to a monastick Life, and built a Priory in this Town, in which she much resided, of which we shall speak more in the Ecclesiastical History.

Robert de Quincy, the younger Son of *Sayer*, being pleased with the Growth of his Manor, made use of his Interest in the Favour of King *Henry* III. whom he had served in his Wars in *Gascoigne*, to procure a Market and Fair in his Manor of *Ware*. From his Family it passed thro' many Hands to the *Fanshaws*, *Thomas Fanshaw*, the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, purchasing it of *Katherine*, Countess of *Huntington*. He by a *Quo Warranto* claimed a weekly Market on Tuesdays, a Court of Pie-powder, View of Frank-pledge, Waif and Stray, Free-Warren, a Park, *&c.* all which Privileges were allowed him, so that there still is a good Market kept here on every Tuesday

Digitized by Google

Tuesday weekly, and a Fair on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; but the Manor is since alienated to Sir *Thomas Bide*, whose Heir is the Lord of it.

There are several other lesser Manors in this Town, *viz.* 1. *Westmill*, which belonged in the Conqueror's Reign to *Ralph de Tedeni*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, where it is recorded, That *Roger* held of *Ralph de Tedeni*, *Wefmeele* in *Brachings* Hundred. From his Family it passed to the *Half-hides*, who enjoyed it for divers Successions, but at length by the female Issue it came to *Thomas Shotbolt* Esq; whose Son *Philip* sold it to *George Bromley*, a Citizen, who suffering much for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. left it so encumbred to his Son *George*, that he was forced to sell it, and Mr. *Feilhom* bought it, whose Son is now Lord of it.

2. *Mardochs*, so called from the ancient Lords of that Name, from whom it came to Mr. *William James*, whose Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, translated it into the Family of *Chapmans*, who possessed it for divers Descents, and at length sold it to *John Watts*, a Citizen, whose Heirs sold it to Sir *John Bucke* of *Hamly-Grange* in *Lincolnshire*, who sold it soon to *Thomas Bird* Esq; who is the present Lord.

3. *Grumbalds*, which hath a fair House upon it, situated upon an Hill, called *Widbery Hill*. It was formerly the Seat of *Thomas Hill* Esq; who sold it to *James Stanley*, a Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, whose Grandson *Thomas*, sold it to *Alexander Weld* Esq; whose Son *Alexander* is the present Lord of it, and a Justice of the Peace for this County.

4. *Blakeswars*, a fair Seat, formerly belonging to the *Hungers*, but after several Sales belonging to Sir *Henage Featherstone*, Sir *Thomas Leventhorpe* Bar. who rebuilt the House, and made it a very fine Seat, and Sir *Thomas Chatterbuche*; it was at length passed to *John Plomer* Esq; who is a Colonel of a Foot-Regiment in the Militia, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for this County, and is the present Possessor of it.

This Town, as it now stands, is situated in a Valley, on the East Side of the River *Lea*, and contains one fair Street near a Mile in length, besides divers back Streets and Lanes full of Houses, and famous for Inns, one of which is very remarkable for the great Bed, twelve Foot square, which Size is so unusual, that it draws many Travellers to view it, *&c.*

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory being anciently appropriated by *Hugh de Grentemaisil* to the Priory of St. *Ebrulf*, at *Utica* in *Normandy*, and *Margaret*, Countess of *Winchester*, built a Priory in this Town, for a Cell to it, and at the Dissolution it was given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage. The Building is situate on the East Side of the great Street, in a large Yard. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and is called St. *Mary* the Great; it contains three large Iles, three Chancels, and a square Tower, in which is a Ring of five Bells. The whole representeth the Form of a Cross, and in the middle Ile the Governors of *Christ-Church* Hospital in *London*, have erected an handsome Gallery for the Children that they put to Nurse in this Town. Four Families have Vaults in it for Burial, *viz.* *Ware-Park*, Sir *Robert Fanshaw*, Sir *Thomas Bide*, and Sir *Thomas Clutterbuck*.

In the Church and Chancel are the Monuments and Inscriptions for Sir *Richard Fanshaw* Knt. and Bar. a Person much employed by King *Charles* I. and II. for his Fidelity and Loyalty, who died in 1666; *Henry Air*, Upholsterer, who died in 1645; *John Hofyer*, who died in 1477; Sir *Thomas Bourchier*, Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Essex*, who died in 1491; *Regis Domery*, Lord of *Abney* in *Ireland*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Mary Salmon*, who died in 1685; *Jane Lucas* and *Alexander Weld* Esq; who died in 1670.

The Benefactors to this Parish are: 1. To the Church, *William Armstrong*, who gave a Silver Plate for the Use of the Communion; *Eleanor Bridges*, who gave a Diaper-Cloth for the Communion-Table; ----- gave another silver Cup with a Cover. 2. To the Poor, Sir *William Roberts* of *Wisdon* in *Middlesex*, who gave five Alms-houses for seven poor Widows, and the Profit of three Cows for three of them; Mr. *James Birch*, who gave two Alms-houses for the same; Mr. *Elmer*, who gave a Tenement of 8*l.* *per Annum*, to be divided between the Poor of this Parish and *Stevenedge*, and two Alms-

Digitized by Google

Alms houſes; Mr. *Humphrey Spencer*, who gave 14 *l. per Ann.* *George Mead*, *M. D.* who gave 5 *l. per Ann.* and the Governors of the *New River* 22 *l. per Ann.* beſides ſome leſſer Charities, and 18 *l. per Ann.* of which the Giver is not known. 3. To the School, Mr. *Humphrey Spencer* gave the School-houſe, Orchard and Garden, and 5 *l. per Ann.* to teach five poor Children, and after added 15 *l. per Ann.* to teach ten poor Children, and keep the School-houſe in repair. Upon the River *Rib*, in this Hundred, ſtands.

Standen, or *Stanelow*, a ſmall Market-Town. The Market is on Friday every Week, and the Fairs, on the Day and Morrow of St. *Mark* and St. *Peter ad Vincula*, *Aug.* 26.

The Manor, as it appears by *Domeſday-Book*, was then the Poſſeſſion of *Rohais*, the Wife of *Richard*, Son of Earl *Giſſibert*, who held it for ſix Hides of Land; their Poſterity continu'd in the Poſſeſſion of it for divers Succeſſions; and *Gilbert de Clare*, their Grandſon, (who took his Name from the Town of *Clare* in *Suffolk*) gave this Church with 140 Acres of Land, and a Vineyard, to the Knights-Hoſpitallers; but the Manor remained in his Family, till it came by the Female-Iſſue to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and by his Heir, to the Crown, where it remained, till King *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, who built him a fair Houſe in this Manor. His Son *Ralph* dying without Iſſue, *Gertrude*, his Daughter, brought this Manor into the Family of the Lord *Aſton*, who is the preſent Lord of it. The Rectory, at the Diſſolution, came into the King's Hands, and was, with the Manor, given to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, from whom the Lord *Aſton* has received it.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Lord *Aſton*, or his Aſſigns, who are the Impropriators. The Building is ſituated near the Town, and hath three Iſles, and the Tower ſtands at a little Diſtance from the Eaſt-end of the South Iſle; the Floor of the Chancel is ſeven Steps above that of the Church, and the Altar three Steps above the Floor of the Chancel; in which are ſeveral Tombs for Sir *Ralph Sadler*, which hath his Effigies engraven upon it, who died in 1589; for Sir *Thomas Sadler*, who died in 1606; for *Ralph Sadler* Eſq; who died in 1660, and his Wife, who was the Daughter of Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, who died *Anno* 1601; for Sir *William Coſyn*, who died *Anno* 1538; *John Ruggewyn* Eſq; who died *Anno* 1412; *Richard Emerſon*, who died *Anno* 1562; *Philip Aſtley* Eſq; and *John Feld*, Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*.

The moſt conſiderable Benefactors to this Pariſh are, 1. To the Vicar, *Joſeph de Chauncy*, Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John's* of *Jeruſalem*, who gave to him and his Succeſſors for ever one Meſſuage, a Garden, one Croft, and five Acres of Land, paying to the ſaid Houſe 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Sterling; and *Walter* Lord *Aſton* gave him a fair Houſe with a Garden and Orchard. 2. To the School, *Thomas Fiſher*, of *London*, Skinner, who gave the *Bell-Inn* at *Puckeridge*, and other Lands, to the Value of 5 *l. per Ann.* of which 20 *l.* was appointed for the School-maſter, and 5 *l.* to buy Books, Paper and Ink for the poor Scholars, and repair the School-houſe. 3. To the Poor, *George Crouch*, Citizen, who gave 5 *l* a-year, to be diſtributed among poor Maids at their Marriage; *David Thomas*, who gave two Acres of Land; and 70 *l.* in Money. *Thomas Fiſher* aforeſaid, who gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to be diſtributed every Sunday to the Poor in Bread, and divers other ſmall Ones.

Puckeridge is an Hamlet, ſituated upon *Ermine-ſtreet*, in the Pariſhes of *Standon* and *Braughing*, and lying in the Manors of *Standon* and *Milkly*; it is a conſiderable Thoroughfare, and has ſeveral good Houſes for the Entertainment of Travellers: It is called by *Leland*, whom Mr. *Camden* follows, *Pulcher-Church*; but it doth not appear that there ever was a Church here, only a Chapel is mentioned in an old Survey of the Manor of *Gatesbury*.

Mr. *Camden* further adds, That this Place obtained the Privilege of a Market and Fair by the Grant of King *Edward* I. procured by the Intereſt of *William le Bland*, which may be the Reaſon that the Profits of the Fairs and Markets are granted to the Lords of *Milkly*, by King *Charles* I. though they are now quite loſt. Towards the Southern Point of this Hundred lieth

Hunſdon, a Village ſo called from the Hill on which it ſtands. It was Parcel of the Manor of *Stanſted* in the Conqueror's Time, for in *Domeſday-Book* we find no mention of this

Digitized by Google

this Place; but there 'tis said of this Manor, That *Alsinus de Gildstone* held eleven Hides, and half a Virgate of Land; and that *Radulf Talgebosch* gave to *Randulph* with his Niece in Marriage ten Hides; and the eleventh Hide he placed in *Hunsdone*, as Parcel of his Manor of *Stanstid*, and from this Time it became a distinct Manor.

Shortly after this, *Richard*, Earl of *Hertford*, eldest Son of *Gilbert de Tunebridge*, was possess'd of this Manor, and gave to the Monks of St. *Augustine* at *Stoke*, whom he had then just removed out of his Castle at *Clare*, *Anno* 1124, a Doe every Year out of his Park at *Hunsdone*; from him it passed to Sir *Walter de Montgomery* first, and then to *John Engain*, by whose Posterity it was sold to Sir *William Oldhall* Kt. whose Son, Sir *John*, being attainted for assisting King *Richard* III. in *Bosworth-field* Battel, it came to the Crown.

King *Henry* VII. soon after settled it on his Mother, *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, and *Thomas*, Earl of *Derby*, her Husband, for Life; and after their Decease, King *Henry* VIII. granted it with the Manors of *Eastwicke*, *Burley* and *Hide*, all in this County, to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in Special Tail, from whom it reverted to the Crown, *Reg.* 23. and the King erected a Palace here for the Pleasantness of the Air, and not only resorted often to it, but kept his Children there; and having annexed the Manors of *Royden* and *Stanstead* to it, made them an Honour, and his Manor the Capital Place of it. King *Edward* VI. settled it afterwards on his Sister, the Lady *Mary*, who coming to be Queen, it vested in the Crown again.

Queen *Elizabeth*, soon after her Accession to the Crown, made *Henry Cary*, Son to Sir *William Cary*, Kt. and *Mary*, the Sister of *Anne Bolen*, that Queen's Mother, a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hunsdone*, giving him several other Offices of Honour and Profit; as Governor of *Berwick*, Lord Chamberlain of her Houshold, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, *&c.* He died in 1596, *Reg. Eliz.* 38. and was buried in *Westminster-Abbey*, where there is a noble Monument erected to his Memory by

George, his eldest Son, and Successor in his Barony. He was also raised by the same Queen to the Office of Lord *Chamberlain* of the Queen's Houshold, and made Governor of the Isle of *Wight*; but dying without any Male issue,

John, his next Brother and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, who had been constituted Warden of the East Marches, towards *Scotland*, before, by the same Queen, *Reg.* 43. He died *Anno* 1617; but left Issue by his Wife, *Mary*, Daughter to *Leonard Hyde*, of *Throcking*, in this County, Esq; besides other Children.

Henry, Lord *Hunsdon*, who was further advanced by King *James* I. *Reg.* 19. to the Dignity of Viscount *Rochford*, and Earl of *Dover*, 3 *Car.* I. He married *Judith*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Pelham*, of *Laston* in *Suffex*, Bar. and by her had *John*, Lord *Hunsdon*, who sold this Manor to *William Willoughby* Esq; Brother to *Francis*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, who was his Heir in this Barony. His Son *William* sold this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, to *Matthew Block* Esq; Secondary of one of *Counters* in *London*, and one of the Six-Clerks in Chancery, whose Son of his Name is the present Lord.

This Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Block*. The Building stands on an high Hill near the Manor-house, and consists of a Nave, a Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel on the South Side, and a square Tower, with five Bells: In it are some fair Monuments; for the Lord Chief Justice *Foster*, who died in 1612. Sir *John Carey*, Lord *Hunsdon*, who died in 1593; Sir *Francis Popham*, who died in 1628; Mr. *Hitchcox*, B. M. who died in 1678; and Mrs. *Shelley*, who died in 1495. On the East side of this Town, upon the River *Stort*, which parts this County from *Essex*, is

(1) *Sawbridgeworth*, *Saybricheſworth*, or, as it is called in *Domesday-Book*, *Subrixteworde*, commonly called *Sapsford*. It takes its Name from the Lord *Say*, who anciently owned the Manor, *Bricst*, a Bridge, and *Worth*, a Mansion, or Dwelling-house.

Jeffrey de Say, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 35. obtained a Charter of that King for a weekly Market on Friday, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the B. Virgin's Nativity; but it appears from Mr. *Norden's* Survey, that the Market was alter'd, in his Time, from *Fridays* to *Wednesdays*,

Digitized by Google

neſdays, and the Fairs were kept on St. *George*'s Day, *April* 23. and on St. *Dennis*'s Day, *Octob.* 9. as they now continue.

William, the *Norman*, after he was made King of *England*, gave this Manor to *Jeffrey de Magnavile*, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*, where it is ſaid, That *Jeffrey de Manevile* held *Sabrixteworde* for twenty-four Hides and an half. He was commonly called *Mandivile*. His Poſterity in the male Line, who were made Earls of *Eſſex*, enjoy'd this Manor till *Ann* 1190, when his Eſtate coming to Earl *William*'s Aunt *Beatrix*, this Manor by Marriage paſſed to *William de Say*, whoſe Anceſtors had lived here, before the Conqueſt, at *Sayesberry*, which ſtood in the Place called *Says-garden*, in this Town, and gave Name to it. They were long Owners of it; but the Female Iſſue at length marrying to Sir *William Parr*, Earl of *Northampton*, who forfeited it to the Crown, for his Treaſon in ſiding with the Duke of *Northumberland* to ſet up Queen *Jane*; it was given by King *James* I. to *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middleſex*, who ſold it to Sir *Thomas Hewit* Kt. and Citizen of *London*, in 1636, whoſe Son Sir *George Hewit*, created Lord of *James-Town*, and Viſcount *Goran*, in *Ireland*, dying without Iſſue, bequeathed it by Will, with his Manſion-houſe, called *Piſhobury*, to his fifth Siſter, the Lady *Arabella Wiſeman*, whom he made his Executrix, and the reſt of his Eſtate to his other four Siſters.

Beſides this Head-Manor, which ſeems at firſt to be called *Sayesbury*, there were divers other leſſer Manors, in this Pariſh, dependant on it, *viz.*

1. *Piſo*, *Piſbo*, or *Piſhobury*, which was granted by *William*, Lord *Say*, from his Manor of *Sayesbury*, to *Warine Fitz-gerald*; by the Female Iſſue of which Family it paſſed to the Lord *Scroop*, from whoſe Heirs it paſſed to *Walter Mildmay* of *Wittle*, in *Eſſex*, Eſq; whoſe Son, Sir *Thomas*, ſold it to *Lionel Cranfield* Eſq; above-mentioned, who parted with it to Sir *Thomas Hewit*, whoſe Son, the Lord *Hewit*, gave it, as before is ſaid.

2. *Tednambury*, ſo called, becauſe it was given to the Church of St. *Edmundsbury*, in *Suffolk*, by *Warine*, the Son of *Gerald*, to whom *William*, Lord *Say*, had granted it, and continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Abbot and Monks, till the Reformation, when King *Henry* VIII. gave it to *Henry Parker*, Lord *Morley*, in whoſe Family, after made Lord *Monteagle*, it remained till 1659; when *Thomas*, Lord *Morley* and *Monteagle*, ſold it to *Thomas Lindſey* Gent. in whoſe Daughters, Co-heirs, now it is.

3. *Marthams*, or *Shingey-Hall*, which *Aſgar Stalre* held of *Jeffrey de Magnavile*, at the Time of making *Domeſday-Book*. It is called *Marthams*, from the *Marthams*, who were Lords of it, and ſold it to the *Leventhorps*, who came hither from *Leventhorp-Hall*, in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in 1433. This Family continued here ſeveral Generations, and the Manor is lately paſſed, by the Marriage of the female Heir, to *John Cooke*, of *Milbourn* in *Derbyſhire*, whoſe Son *Thomas* enjoys it at preſent.

4. *Hide-Hall*, ſituated upon an Hill on the Eaſt Side of the River *Stort*, in the Conqueror's Time, reckon'd among the Lands of *Jeffrey de Magnavile*, which he held in this Pariſh, from whoſe Poſterity, or Dependants, it paſſed to the *Hides*, of whom *Thomas Joceline* received it ſo long ago, as the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Reg* 33. *A. D.* 1249, by Marriage with *Maud*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *Thomas Hide*, Kt. the laſt male Heir of that Family. In his Poſterity, (which may be a great Evidence of the Wiſdom and Sobriety of the Family) this Eſtate hath continued ever ſince, and is at preſent in a flouriſhing Condition; Sir *Strange Joceline* Bart. (who takes his Chriſtian Name from his Mother, who was one of the Co-heirs of *Robert Strange*, of *Somerford* in *Wiltſhire* Eſq;) being the preſent Lord, and having Iſſue Male, *Robert* and *John*.

The Rectory is in Lay-hands, and the Vicarage is in the Patronage of the Biſhop of *London*. The Building ſtands at the Eaſt End of the Town, near the Manor-houſe of *Sayesbury*; it is dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, hath three fair Iſles, an handſome Chancel and large Tower, with a deep Ring of five Bells. Mr. *Ward* built a fair Houſe of Timber here for the Vicar, at his own Charge, on the South Side of the Church-yard.

In the Church here are many Monuments; as for *John Joſelin*, Eſq; who died in 1525; *Jeffrey Joſelin*, twice Mayor of *London*,

Digitized by Google

den, who died in 147—Sir *Walter Mildmay*, who died in 1606; Sir *Thomas Hewit*, who died in 1662; *George*, Lord *Hewit*, who died in 1689; and *Elizabeth*, who died in 1635; the Son and Daughter of Sir *Thomas*: *John Chauncy*, who died in 1479; *John Chauncy*, who died in 1546; Sir *William Hewit*, who died in 1637; *William Chauncy*; *Thomas de Sabridgworth*, *John Leventhorp* Esq; who died in 1484; *Isabella*, his Wife, who died in 1481; and *Agnes*, his Sister, who died in 1444; *Edward Leventhorp* Esq; who died in 1566; Sir *John Leventhorp* Kt. who died *Anno* 1625; and *John Leventhorpe* Esq; his eldest Son.

There are five Tenements, with divers Acres of Land, Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, given to the Church and Poor of this Parish; but the Deeds being lost, their Names are not known. As this Hundred lies upon the East Side of the County, so just over against it on the West lies

VII. Dacorum *Hundred.*

THIS Hundred was anciently divided into two, called by the Names of *Danis* and *Treung* Hundreds; but in the Reign of King *Edward* III. were consolidated, and named *Dacorum*, from the *Danes*, that much inhabited in it: It is now a Parcel of the King's Demesne, and the Sheriffs for the County account in the Exchequer for the Profits of it. The principal Towns in it are

Berkhamsted, a Market-Town, and the chief Place in this Hundred. The true Name is *Berghamsteds*, *i. e.* a Village standing among Hills; for Bergh, in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifies an Hill; ham, a Town; and Steb, a Place, or Seat. The Market is weekly on Monday, and the Fairs on St. *Peter*'s and St. *James*'s Days.

This Manor was in the Crown in the Time of the *Saxons*, and the Kings of *Mercia* often resided, and kept their Court here; and one of them, *viz. Wilfred*, King of *Kent*, and *Mercia*, held a Parliament, or great Council at this Town, *Anno* 697. *Reg.* 5. Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his *Concil. Angl. p.* 194. tells us, That there were twenty-eight Decrees then made, which being too long to be here inserted, I shall take Notice of some few, and refer the Reader for the rest to that learned Writer, *viz.*

Prayers shall be made for the King, and his Commands be freely obey'd, and the Church shall be free, and enjoy its Laws and Possessions. The Word, or Affirmation of the King, or a Bishop, shall be irrefragable, and purge them. A chief Officer, Priest and Deacon, shall be purged by saying before the Altar, *I speak the Truth in Christ, and lie not.* If a Servant, by the Commands of his Master, do any servile Work on Saturday after Sun-set, or Sunday, his Master shall pay 8 *s.* and if a Freeman, or Servant, travel on those Days, the one shall stand in the Pillory, and the other pay 6 *s.* or be whipt. If an Husband, or Wife, offer any Thing to the Devil, they shall lose their Estate and Goods; and if a Servant does so, he shall pay 6 *s.* or be whipt, *&c.*

When the Conqueror had won the Victory at *Battle-Abbey*, he passed over the *Thames* at *Wallingford*, and came with his Forces to this Town, in order to go to *London*; but *Frederick*, the stout Abbot of St. *Albans*, having cut down all the Trees which belonged to his Abbey, and stood near the Road, and laid them cross it to obstruct his March, caused his Delay here, till the great Lords and Nobles, by his Persuasion could come down, and by a Capitulation bring the Conqueror to such Terms, as might render the *Norman* Yoke supportable. At this Meeting there were great Debates before the Archbishop *Lanfranc*; but the King, fearing lest if he should not grant their Desires, he should lose with shame, what he had gotten by the Sword, at length yielded so far as to promise with an Oath, laying his Hands upon the Holy Gospel and Relicks of St. *Alban* and other Saints, the Abbot *Frederick* administring it, *That he would observe and keep inviolably the Good and approved ancient Laws of the Kingdom, which his Predecessors, the Kings of* England, *had ordained*; which when he had done, they submitted to his Government, and swore Fealty to him, and he was soon after crowned in their Presence; but as soon as he was settled, he forgot his Oath, oppressed the Nobles, and seizing their Lordships and

Digitized by Google

Eſtates, gave them to his *Norman* Followers.

The Manor of this Town he gave to *Robert*, Earl of *Morton*, his half Brother by the Mother's Side, who fortify'd the Caſtle here with a double Trench and Rampire, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*, under the Title of, The Lands of the Earl of *Morton*; in theſe Words, 'In *Trung* Hundred, the Earl 'of *Morton* held *Berchehamſtede* for thirteen 'Hides, and in it there was a Prieſt, with 'fourteen Villains, fifteen Borderers, and ſix 'Servants.' In the Borough are fifty-two Burgeſſes, *&c.* This Earl being of an arrogant Spirit, and envying the Glory of King *Henry* I. raiſed a Rebellion againſt him in *Normandy*, whereupon that King ſeized his Eſtate in *England*, and this Manor, with others.

While it remain'd in the Crown, this Town obtained many Privileges; for King *Henry* II. granted to the Manor of *Berkhamſted St. Peter*, all the Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms, that they had enjoyed in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and that they ſhould be quit of all Tollage, Poſtage, Paſſage and Cuſtoms, for their Merchandize thro' *England*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain* and *Anjou*; and that no Summons, Diſtreſs, or Execution, ſhould be made by any of the King's Officers within the Liberties of *Berkhamſted*, but by the High-Steward, Coroner, and Bailiffs of the ſame: That no Market ſhall be kept within ſeven Miles of it, nor ſhall the Men, or Merchants, be obliged to attend at any Aſſize or Seſſions, *&c.* King *Henry* II. kept his Court here, and it continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1206, when he granted to *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Earl of *Eſſex*, this Caſtle and Honour of *Berkhamſted*, with the Knight's Fee thereunto belonging, in Fee-Farm, for 100*l. per Ann.* to hold to him and his Heirs; but this Earl dying in 1215, King *John* ſeized this Caſtle and Town into his Hands, and ſo it was in the Crown again. King *Henry* III. gave it his younger Brother *Richard*, whom he had made Earl of *Cornwall*; and as the Market had been a little before changed from Sunday to Monday, ſo the Earl procured a Fair of eight Days, beginning upon the Invention of the Holy Croſs, *May* 3. He was a great Man, and valiant Hero, went into the Holy Land, forced the Sultan of *Babylon* to make a Truce upon ſeveral Articles, very advantageous to the Chriſtians; as that *Jeruſalem* ſhould not be moleſted, the *French* Priſoners releas'd, *&c.* and returning Home, ſickned and died at this Place, *Anno* 1272, being then in Poſſeſſion of this Manor; and leaving it to his Son *Edmund*, who dying without Heirs, it reverted to the Crown, *Anno* 1308, where it has remained ever ſince, and is now annexed to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*, and appropriated to the Princes of *Wales* ſucceſſively. His Royal Highneſs, *George*, Prince of *Wales*, being now the Lord of it; but *Edward Carey* Eſq; holds this Caſtle and Manor of the Prince of *Wales* by Leaſe, which was obtained by his Anceſtors of Queen *Elizabeth*, and has a noble Seat here, built out of the Ruins of the Caſtle.

This Manor and Honour of *Berkhamſted* is very large and extenſive, and fifty-three Towns adjoining, pay their Homage, and chuſe their Conſtables there, *viz.* In *Hertfordſhire* eleven, in *Buckinghamſhire* fifteen, and in *Northamptonſhire* twenty-ſeven, beſides *Lee*, which is reckoned with *Norton*, and *Grove* with *Dunſley*, in this County.

This Town was anciently a Borough, and had many great Privileges belonging to it: It certainly ſent Members to Parliament; but we have an Account of no more than one Return, *viz.* In the fourteenth Year of King *Edward* III. of *John Burtlet*, and *John Hammond*; tho' Sir *H. Chauncy* ſays, Dr. *Brady*, Keeper of the Records of the Tower, told him, that he had ſeen another Return; but he doth not name the Perſons, nor when.

The Charter of this Borough was renewed by King *James* I. *Reg.* 16. and the Inhabitants were then incorporated into one Body Politick, by the Name of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Berkhamſted St. Peter*, in the County of *Hertford*; and by that Name, to have a perpetual Succeſſion to buy Goods and Chattels, and purchaſe Lands and Tenements, and demiſe the ſame; That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes, (which ſhall be in Number 12.) ſhall have a Common Seal, and may chuſe a Recorder and Town-Clerk, *&c.* ſhall have a Priſon, hold a Market weekly

Digitized by Google

weekly on *Thursday*, besides their ancient Market on *Monday*; and two Fairs on *Shrove-Tuesday* and *Whitsun Monday*, yearly, besides their ancient Fair on St. *James's-Day*, &c. But the Corporation growing very poor in the late War, let their Government fall; so that now it is dissolved in Appearance.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the King. The Building is erected in the Middle of the Town, and dedicated to St. *Peter*. It was built by *Richard Tewington*, as the Inhabitants believe, by Tradition, and the Tower was re-built by *John Philip*, 27 *Hen.* VIII. At the upper End of the Body of the Church, is the King's Arms, well and largely painted, and Queen *Elizabeth's* under them; both which passed undefaced in all the Civil Wars. The Font is of Marble, erected by *Francis Withered* Esq; Controller of the Works to *King Charles* II. in 1667.

In the Chancel are these Monuments; for Sir *Adolph Carey* Kt. who died in 1629; Sir *John Cornwallis* Kt. one of King *Edward* VI's Council, who died in 1543; *John Waterhouse* Gent. and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1558; the Lady *Margaret Waterhouse*, Wife to Sir *Edward Waterhouse* Kt. who died in 1587; *Thomas Waterhouse* Gent. and *Mary* his Wife, who died in 1600; *Edward de la Hey* Esq; who died in 1510; *Thomas Baldwin* Esq; who died in 1568. In St. *John's* Chapel, there also are several Grave-stones inscribed to the Memory of *Robert Inient* Gent. and *Katharine* his Wife, who died in 1485; *Edmund Cooke*, who died in 1409; *John Ravens* Esq; who died in 1395; *Richard Turington*, in 1356; *Christopher Woodhouse*, who died in 1682; Lady *Frances Fotherby*, who died in 1691; *Richard Westbrooke*, who died in 1485; *John Sayer* Esq; who died in 1682; *Joseph* and *James Murray*, &c.

The Free-School here was raised out of the Guild, or Fraternity of St. *John Baptist*, in this Town, by the Concurrence of Dr. *Incent*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, *London*, and the Inhabitants of *Berkhamsted*, who agreed that the Lands, thereunto belonging, should be imploy'd towards the building of a School, and maintaining a School-master and Usher to teach their Children; and the said Dean, after a School was built, and convenient Lodgings made for the Masters, obtain'd an Act of Parliament to settle the Revenues upon them and their Successors; the King being constituted the Patron to present, and the Warden of *All-Soul's* College, in *Oxford*, Visitor.

The Poor of this Parish have had many considerable Benefactors; of which, the chief are King *James* I. and Prince *Charles*, his Son, who gave 100 *l.* each to set the Poor at Work; to which, the said Prince, when he obtained the Crown, gave them 100 *l.* more to buy them Fire-wood. *Henry Clerke*, Citizen, gave 10 *l.* a-year out of certain Houses in *White-cross-street*, *London*; Sir *Henry Atkins* Kt. gave 200 *l.* which was laid out in Land, and 10 *l.* a-year settled on the Poor; *John Sayer* and *Mary* his Widow gave 1300 *l.* to build an Alms-house for six poor Widows, which was accordingly done, and 5 *l. per Ann.* settled on Trustees for their Maintenance, &c. East of this Place lies

Hempsted, *i. e.* a Place of Hemp, *Locus Cannabinus*, (*Nord.*) because 'tis probable, it was famous for that useful Plant. A Market-Town; the Market on *Thursday*, and Fair on the Feast of the *Holy Cross*.

Offa, the great and magnificent King of the *Mercians*, gave six Mansions in this Town, then called *Heau Hampsted*, i. e. *High Hampstead*, to the Monastery of St. *Albans*, which was of his own Foundation; and King *Ethelbred* confirmed his Grant to that Church. But the other Part of the Village was the Possession of the *Saxon* Kings, until *William* the Conqueror gave it to Earl *Moreton*, who held it at the general Survey by the Name of *Hamelamestede*, in *Treung* Hundred, for ten Hides of Land, as the Abbot of St. *Albans* did the other Part for twenty Hides, said then to be in *Albanestun* Hundred.

The Abbot of St. *Albans* held this Town till the Dissolution; but the other Part coming afterward to the Crown, was given by *Edmund*, the Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, King *Henry* III's Brother, to the Church of *Essrug*, which he had founded. After the Dissolution of these Abbies, this Manor and Town was granted to *John Waterhouse* Esq; Auditor to King *Henry* VIII. who being at his House, did, at his Request, incorporate

Digitized by Google

corporate this Village by the Name of a Bailiff and the Inhabitants, to be held in a perpetual Succeſſion, and have a common Seal, hold a Market on *Thurſday* weekly, and a Fair on the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti* yearly, with a Court of *Pipowder* during the Market and Fairs. This Market is now become one of the greateſt for ſelling Wheat in this County.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Nomination of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* preſent. The Building is near the Town, and has a fair Tower, with a Ring of Bells, and a Tall Spire, which is a great Ornament to the Town.

There is but one remarkable Tomb in the Church, which is for *Robert Albin* and *Margaret* his Wife; 'tis Marble and Tuch, with their Pourtaitures in Braſs, and a *French* Inſcription. From this Place, which is waſhed by the River *Gade*, we paſs to the *Hunton*, which leads to

Kings-Langley, ſo called, becauſe it was anciently a Seat of the Kings, where *Edmund* of *Langley*, Son of King *Edward* III. was born.

This Manor was given by the Conqueror, with many other large Poſſeſſions, to the Earl of *Morton*, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*, under the Title of *Terra Comitis Moretonenſis*; where 'tis ſaid *Ralph* holds *Langley* of the Earl, for one Hide and an Half. *William*, his Son and Succeſſor, raiſing a Rebellion againſt King *Henry* I. forfeited his Eſtate to the Crown; and King *Henry* III. built a Palace here, from which Time it was called King's *Langley*; but upon building of a religious Houſe of preaching Friars, near the Palace, by *Roger*, the Son of *Robert de Holle*, an *Engliſh* Baron, King *Edward* I gave the Manor of this Town to the Prior and Convent of the ſaid Monaſtery, in whom it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was ſurrendred into the King's Hands.

King *Richard* II. with his Queen *Anne*, four Biſhops, as many Earls, the Duke of *York*, divers Barons, and fifteen Ladies held a *Chriſtmas* at this Town.

And afterwards, when that unhappy Prince had been deprived firſt of his Kingdom, and then of his Life at *Pomfret* Caſtle; he was buried in this Church, belonging to theſe Friars; but not long after King *Henry* V. removed his Body from hence to *Weſtminſter*, and honourably entombed him in a Monument of Braſs by Queen *Anne* his Wife.

Queen *Mary* I. reſtored the Prior and Convent of this Town to their Houſe and Lands, but they reverted again to the Crown, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who gave them to the Biſhop of *Ely* and his Succeſſors; but the Scite of the Monaſtery was not diſpoſed of, till King *James* I. ſettled it upon *Edward Newport*, and *John Compton* and their Heirs, upon a Payment of a ſmall yearly Rent of 20 *d.* to the King and his Heirs; but now all the Buildings are demoliſhed by *William Houlker*'s Heirs, to whom it is deſcended.

The Palace, Park, and Manor thereunto belonging, was by King *James* I. given to his eldeſt Son Prince *Henry*; and after his Deceaſe, to Prince *Charles*, his only Son, who being arrived at the Throne, *Anno* 1625, did, in the following Year, grant it and to farm-let to Sir *Charles Moriſon* for 99 Years, from whom it has ſince paſſed thro' divers Hands to *Henry Smith*, Gent. the preſent Poſſeſſor.

The Rectory is appropriated to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, and the Patronage of the Vicarage is in the Biſhops of that See, for the Time being, of whom the Right Reverend Dr. *Benjamin Laney*, in Conſideration of the Meanneſs of the Revenue, granted to the Vicar and his Succeſſors an Augmentation of 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* for their better Support and Livelihood. The Building is erected upon the Side of an Hill, not far from the River; and the Tower hath four ſmall Bells.

In the Chancel of this Church are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions; for *Edmund* of *Langley*, as is ſuppoſed by the Arms of *England*, *France*, and *Caſtile*, engraven on it; Sir *William Gloſcock* Kt. Maſter of Requeſts to King *Charles* II. who died in 1688; Mrs. *Cheyney*, who died in 1620; Mr. *Sprague*, who died in 1679; Mr. *Hemington*, a Yeoman of the King's Guard, who died in 1637; Mr. *Over*, who died in 1642; and his Daughter *Dorothy*, who died in 1627; *Robert Dixon* Eſq; and his Daughter *Mary*, who

Digitized by Google

who died in 1622; and *Lucy*, who died in 1643; Mr. *John Cheney* and *Margaret Cheney*, who died in 1597; Mr. *William Carter*, who died in 1528; and Mr. *John Carter*, who died in 1588; with some others of lesser Note.

The Charities of this Parish are these: The Lady *Cowper* hath given 10 *l. per Ann.* *William Knight* 3 *l.* Mr. *Smith* 5 *l.* and the Lady *Morison* 40 *s. per Ann.* to the Poor for ever. In the utmost Point of this Hundred and County, westward, stands

Tring, or *Treung*, a small Market-Town, but of very great Antiquity; for when King *Alfred* divided this County into Hundreds, this Hundred was denominated from it, as the most remarkable Town in it. The Conqueror gave this Place to one of his chief Councellors, *Robert*, Earl of *Ewe*, who, (*as we find it in Domesday-Book*) held *Treung* for five Hides and one Virgate.

The Manor was not long in his Family, for we find it in the Crown before the Reign of King *Stephen*, who, in 1148, having founded the Church of *Feversham* in *Kent*, gave it, with all its Appurtenances, to the Abbot and Monks there, in pure and perpetual Alms, for the Health of *Maud*, his Queen's Soul, and all faithful People; which Grant was confirmed by several of his Successors. The Abbot and Monks of *Feversham* further claimed, by the Grant of King *Stephen*, to hold a Market on Friday weekly, as it still continues, and two Fairs on — — —

The Abbots of *Feversham* held this Manor to the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, 37 *Hen.* 8. and from thence it was conveyed to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who re-granted it to the same King again; but Queen *Mary* I. gave it to *Henry Peckham* Esq; in Consideration of the good Services he had done for her in opposing the Duke of *Northumberland*'s and Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion; but *Peckham* being found in the same Fault against Queen *Elizabeth*, forfeited this Manor for his Treason; and so being in the Crown, King *James* I. settled it on the Prince of *Wales* for ninety-nine Years; and King *Charles* I. on his Queen, for her Maintenance; after whose Death, it being again in the Crown, it was granted to *Henry Guy* Esq; one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* II. King *James* II. King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who is now the present Lord of it.

The Manor of *Bunstrun* and *Rycardings*, was Parcel of the Manor of *Tring*, and was granted from it by the Abbot and Monks of *Feversham*, to *Robert de Wittingham*, who was knighted, and constituted Sheriff of this County and *Essex*, 17 *Hen.* VI. 1439; from whom, by a Daughter, it passed to the *Verneys*, who sold it to *Richard Anderson* Esq; whose Grandson, Sir *Richard Anderson*, is the present Lord of it.

The Manor of *Pendley*, or *Pentlai*, lying in this Parish, was distinct from the Manor of *Tring*, and given to Earl *Moreton* for two Hides of Land; but it was alienated from his Family in or before the Reign of King *Edward* II. It was held of the Manor and Honour of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, and having passed thro' divers Hands, is now in the Possession of Sir *Richard Anderson* Baronet.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish; as, 1. *Bublecoat*, held anciently by one *Fulke*, of the Earl of *Moreton*. 2. *Dancly*, which gave Name to Part of this Hundred. 3. *Willeston*, or *Willesthorne*, which did of old belong to the *Lakes*, as seems probable from their Arms in the North Window of the Church, as it still continues; *William Lake* Gent. being now Lord of the Manor here.

The Church is a Rectory appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, who are obliged to find a Curate to officiate here, at *Wigginton* and *Long Marston*, but have leased out the Tithes to Mr. *Guy*. The Building is large and fair, with a Chapel at the East End, and a Tower, in which is a good Ring of six Bells.

In the Chancel are several fine Monuments; for Sir *Henry Anderson* Bart. which is of black Marble, adorn'd with Arms and Escutcheons, who died in 1653; and *Jacomina*, his Wife, who died in 1639; Sir *Richard Anderson*, who died in 1632; and *Mary*, his Wife, who died in 1658; and *Mary*, his Daughter, who died in 1638; and Mrs. *Guy*, who died in 1699.

Long-Marston is an Hamlet, which was waste Ground in the Time of the Conqueror; but having been long since improved, is now become a Part of the Parish of *Tring*: It was formerly the Possession of the

Williams

Digitized by Google

Willimots and *Saunders*, but hath been lately ſold to *Thomas Bromley*, a Citizen, whoſe Son *Nathaniel* is now Lord of it.

In this Hamlet is a fair Church, or large Chapel, where the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Oxford*, who have the impropriate Tithes of this Place, are to find a Curate to officiate for the Eaſe of the Inhabitants.

There are two ſmall Charities given to the Poor of this Chapelry by *John Wing* Gent. and *John Cock*, the firſt of whom gave twenty Nobles to the Churchwardens, to be put out to Intereſt, and the Benefit to be given to the Poor yearly; and the other 3 *l.* to be order'd in the ſame Manner. Paſſing from hence towards the Middle of this Hundred, we meet with

Flamſted, or *Verlamſtede*, as it was anciently termed from the River *Verlam*, upon which it ſtands; tho' ſome will fetch its Name from the *Flamines*, or *Roman* Prieſts, who had their Reſidence here; but the former Conjecture ſeems much the more probable.

In the Time of King *Edward*, the Confeſſor, *Leofſtone*, the Abbot of St. *Albans*, gave this Manor to three Knights, *Turnot*, *Waldef* and *Turman*, to ſecure the neighbouring Country from Robberies; but when the Conqueror had gotten *England* into his Power, he gave it to *Ralph de Todeny*, or *Torry*, his Standard-Bearer, at the Battle of *Haſtings*, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*, in theſe Words: '*In Donais Hundred, Ralph de Todeny* 'holdeth *Flamſtede* for two Hides of Land.' His Poſterity held it ſome Succeſſions, and *Robert*, the Heir, in the 6th Generation, obtain'd, 25 *Ed.* I. a Charter of that King, for a weekly Market every Thurſday, and a Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Leonard*, and five Days following; but they are both long ſince diſuſed. He died without Iſſue, and *Alice*, his Siſter being found his Heir, married to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. His Heirs enjoy'd this Manor ſome Time; but Male Iſſue failing, it was by the Marriage of *Anne*, the other Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Warwick*, tranſlated to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, in whoſe Family it remained not long; for his Widow out-living her Daughters, ſettled it on King *Henry* VII. and his Heirs male, which was King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to the *Ferrars*; and their female Heir marrying the Lord Viſcount *Fanſhaw*, ſold it to Serjeant *Pecke*, whoſe Grandſon *William Pecke* Eſq; is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

Roger de Todeny, or *Tony*, founded a religious Houſe in this Pariſh for a Prioreſs and ten Nuns, of which a further Account will be given in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. 'Tis ſaid, That King *Edward* VI. being under ſome Indiſpoſition in his Infancy, was removed hither for the Recovery of his Health, the Priory being then in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Richard Page*: It is now quite demoliſhed; but 'tis ſaid, the Bedſtead, which is curiouſly wrought, and in which that Prince lodged, is ſtill preſerved in the Manor-houſe juſt by.

The Rectory, which is impropriated, was anciently in the Crown, and the former put in a Curate, but is now ſettled upon the Maſter and Fellows of *Univerſity College* in *Oxford*, who are obliged to appoint the Curate, and allow him 60 *l. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to the Honour of St. *Leonard*, and ſituated on an Hill; it has three fair Iſles, and a ſquare Tower, with five Bells; and a lofty Spire, cover'd with Lead.

In the Chancel here are divers Monuments and Inſcriptions; for *John Oundely*, Rector of this Pariſh in 1414; Sir *Bartholomew Fowlk*, who ſerved King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. as Maſter of the Houſhold, he died *July* 1604; *George Cordal* Eſq; who ſerved Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. and *Charles* I. ſixty Years, and died in 1653, *Ætat.* 84; for Mr. *Thomas Saunders*, which is a very ſumptuous one; and ſome others leſs remarkable.

One *Anne Prior*, of this Pariſh, Widow, lived to the full Age of 120 Years.

The Land here is a Clay mix'd with Flints, ſo thick ſpread upon it, that after a Shower nothing appears but an Heap of Stones, and yet it bears very good Corn, even in dry Summers; which Fruitfulneſs is imputed to a Warmth in the Flint, which preſerves it from Cold in the Winter; and to its Cloſeneſs, which keeps it from a ſcorching Heat in the Summer. More to the Eaſt, upon the *Lea* ſtands,

Digitized by Google

Wheat Hampſted, commonly called *Whethamſted*, from the great Plenty of excellent Wheat formerly growing here, which it ſtill produces.

The chief Manor here was Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, which he kept a while for the Proviſion of his Table, but afterwards gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, who held it at the Time the general Survey was taken. Since the Diſſolution of the Abbies, that Church is made Collegiate for a Dean and Chapter, who ſtill have this Manor continued to them.

There is another Manor in this Pariſh called *Lamere*, from *Pontius Lamere*, Lord of it, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. From his Family it came to Sir *William Roch*, Alderman of *London* 1545, who Daughter and Heir *Grizil* brought it to Sir *John Boteler* of *Woodhall*, in this County, Kt. whoſe Son *Philip* ſold it to Sir *William Garret*, or *Gerard*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *John Garret*, is the preſent Lord of it.

John of *Whethamſted*, or *De loco frumentario*, was born in this Place, and being eminent for his Learning, was a great Ornament to it. He lived in King *Henry* VI's Reign. Having thus ſurveyed the Places of moſt Note in this Hundred, we ſhall paſs to

VIII. Caiſho *Hundred.*

THIS Hundred was call'd anciently *Albaneſton*, from the Town of St. *Albans*; but now it is called *Caiſho*, from a little Village of that Name; but in the Times of the *Britains*, a famous Place, being a Seat of *Caſſibelan*, King of the *Caſſians*, from whom its Name is derived. It was in the *Saxon* Times made a Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of St. *Albans*, and then call'd *Albaneſton*; but under the *Normans* changed into *Caiſho*. King *Edward* IV. turned it into a Liberty; and at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it was annexed to the Crown; in which it remained, till King *James* I. *Reg.* 9. granted the whole Liberty of the Monaſtery of St. *Albans* to *Robert Whitmore* Eſq; and *John Eldred* Gent. and their Heirs, who conveyed it the ſame Year to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom it is lineally deſcended, to the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of *Salisbury*, the preſent Lord. The chief Towns and other Places of Note in this Hundred are

St. Albans, the chief Town of it. It was a great and populous City, when *Julius*, the *Roman* Emperor, invaded the *Britains*, and the Place where *Caſſibelan*, King of the *Caſſians*, a People, who, without Doubt, ſays Mr. *Cambden*, inhabited theſe Parts, the moſt potent Prince of the *Iſland*, then kept his Court. It was at that Time called *Verolamium*, or as *Ptolomy* and *Tacitus* ſtyle it *Urolamium*, and *Verulamium*, ſo denominated from the River *Ver*, that runs by it: Nor has it altogether loſt its Name yet; for tho' there remains nothing of that old Town but Ruins of Walls, chequer'd Pavements, and ſometimes *Roman* Coins dug up; *St. Albans* being built on new Ground near it, yet it is ſtill commonly call'd *Verulam*.

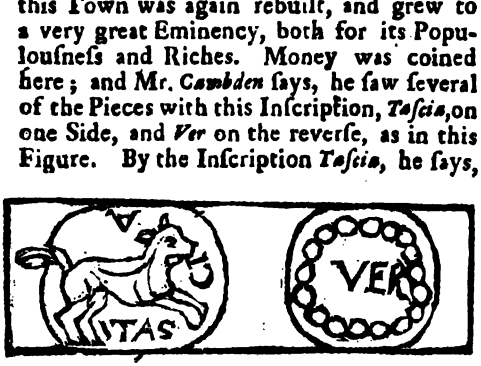
It was ſeated then on a gentle Deſcent, or Side of the Weſtern Hill, facing to the Eaſt, fortify'd with a Mud Wall and a Ditch, ſurrounded with Woods and Marſhes. *Caſſibelan*'s Forces having been routed by the *Roman* Legions, he retreated into this Town; but being aſſaulted by the *Romans*, and not finding himſelf able to maintain it, he fled with many of his chief Men, and left the Town to *Ceſar*'s Army, which put many to the Sword, took a great Number Priſoners, and ſeized great Store of Cattle for their preſent Proviſion, with much other Plunder.

When the Inhabitants had lived ſome Time under the *Roman* Government, divers of them became excellent Soldiers, and did them great Service, which induced the *Romans* to make them a *Municipium*, or City, whoſe Inhabitants enjoy'd the ſame Rights and Privileges as the *Roman* Citizens; which obliged the Inhabitants ſo firmly to the *Romans*, that when *Boadicea*, the Virago-Queen of the *Icenians*, made War upon them, they were looked upon, and treated as Enemies, their City razed, and ſeventy thouſand, (*Dio* ſays eighty) hanged, crucified, and cut in Pieces without Mercy. *Suetonius Paulinus*, Lieutenant of *Britain*, was then buſy in conquering the *Iſle of Man*, or *Angleſey*; which having effected, he returned with the XIVth Legion, and ten thouſand

Digitized by Google

Auxiliaries, with which he immediately gave the *Britains* Battel, and gained a Victory, with the Slaughter of eighty thousand *Britains*; which Loss so disturbed *Boadicea*, that she poison'd herself.

When the *Romans* had subdued this Isle, by the great Courage and Prudence of *Agricola*, who was not a greater Terror to such *Britains* as oppos'd him, than he was a Patron to such as obeyed their Magistrates, this Town was again rebuilt, and grew to a very great Eminency, both for its Populousness and Riches. Money was coined here; and Mr. *Cambden* says, he saw several of the Pieces with this Inscription, *Tascia*, on one Side, and *Ver* on the reverse, as in this Figure. By the Inscription *Tascia*, he says,



is meant, Tribute-money; the Word *Tase*, in the *British* Language, signifying Tribute, and *Ver*, *Verulam*. Some indeed will have these Coins to have been stamped before the coming of the *Romans*; but since it doth not appear from any good Authors, that the *Britains* had any such Coins; for, as *Cæsar* testifies, they used Iron-Rings of a certain Weight, and Pieces of Brass for Money; we ought rather to believe that the *Romans* coined these Pieces to pay the Tribute, which they raised every Year by Poll, or Land-tax.

The *Britains*, being subject to the *Roman* Government, lived in great Quiet and Prosperity, being encouraged to build Houses, Temples, and Courts of Justice; learn their Eloquence, and liberal Arts and Sciences; carry on Trade, and wear the *Roman* Garments; with which Marks of Order and Civility they were much delighted. This Calm endured till *Ann.* 304. when the Emperor *Diocletian* stirring up a Persecution in the Provinces on the Continent, it at length reached this Isle; and St. *Alban*, an Inhabitant of this Town was the first *Britain*, who, with an invincible Constancy, suffer'd Martyrdom, and therefore is call'd the *English Protomartyr*, as St. *Stephen* was among the *Jews*. *Aaron* and *Julius*, two other Citizens of *Verulam*, were martyr'd at the same Time; and divers others suffer'd in other Places.

But this Storm soon blew over; for *Constantius*, the Father of *Constantine* the Great, obtaining the Government of *Britain*, and favouring the Christian Religion, would not endure that any in his Dominions should be put to Death for it; which his Son *Constantine*, who obtained the Imperial Dignity, seconding, Christianity began to flourish all over the World, and the Christians erected a Church here to the Memory of St. *Alban*; which, as *Bede* tells us, was an admirable Piece of Workmanship. And now *Verulam* became a large and famous City, so much reverenced for its Sanctity, that in the Year 429, a Synod was here held against the *Pelagian* Heresy, which *Agricola*, the Son to *Severinus*, a Bishop, and a Monk of *Bangor* in *Flintshire*, having been a Scholar of *Pelagius*, had spread abroad in this Isle. *German*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, and *Lupus*, Bishop of *Troyes* in *France*, who had been sent for by the *Britains* to confute that Heresy, had preached here some Time before against it; (The Chapel where St. *German* preached is yet standing, tho' now converted into a Hay-barn) and at this Council engaging those Hereticks in a publick Disputation, so fully confuted their Opinions, that the Heresy was almost extinguished. The Memory of St. *German* is still continued in this Isle by the several Churches dedicated to him, and still bearing his Name. *Constantius*, also an Historian, in his Life, says, That he caused St. *Alban*'s Sepulchre to be open'd, to put in some Relicks of other Saints, saying, That 'twas fit one Sepulchre should receive the Remains of their Bodies, whose Souls one Heaven had received.

Not long after this Council the *Saxons* were invited into this Nation, and having possess'd themselves of some Part of it by Permission, won others by Force; and so this City fell into their Hands. They called it *Werlamcester* and *Watlingacester*, from the famous *Roman* Highway, called *Watling-street*, which passeth thro' it; but these Names were soon lost again, for when *Uter-Pendragon* recover'd it, with much Difficulty,

Digitized by Google

ty, by a long and ſore Siege, about the Year 498, it was reſtor'd to the old Name of *Verulam*; but he reigned only 18 Years, and then this City again returned to the *Saxon* Government and Name, but quite ruin'd and deſtroy'd; as it continued for above two hundred Years, when

Offa, the great King of the *Mercians*, after he had reigned ſome Years, and much enlarged his Dominions, caſt his Eye upon this Place, and built on the other Side of the River, on a Hill over-againſt it, in a Place called *Holmeburſt*, where the Remains of St. *Alban*'s Bones were ſaid to be found, a goodly and large Monaſtery, to the Memory of that Saint, and laid his Bones in it, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of St. Alban, *a Citizen of* Old Verulam, *of whom this Town took its Denomination, and from the Ruins of which this Town did ariſe; he ſuffer'd* June 17, 293.

This King endowed this Monaſtery with divers Lands and Manors, for an hundred Monks, which his Son *Elfrid* not only confirmed, but added five Manors more, in a Place called *Pynesfield*, for their better Suſtentation; but we ſhall refer the Reader for a more full Account of this famous Monaſtery, to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County.

The Manor of this Town was in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by *Domeſday-Book*, in the Tenure of the Abbot of St. *Albans*, who held it for ten Hides, and ſo remained till the Diſſolution, when all the Lands and Grants were reſerved in the Crown; yet, for the better Government of the Town, King *Edward* VI. by his Charter, incorporated it by the Name of a Mayor and ten Burgeſſes, who ſhould have a perpetual Succeſſion, a Steward and Chamberlain; ſhall have Power to chuſe two diſcreet and honeſt Men to be Burgeſſes of Parliament for this Borough, and further appointed, that the Mayor and Steward ſhould be Juſtices of Peace of this Borough, to hear and determine all Things as ſuch, and no other ſhall act as a Juſtice in it; That the Mayor and Burgeſſes ſhall hold a Court of Record, before the Steward, on Wedneſday weekly, have a Gaol, and a Market weekly upon Wedneſday and Saturday, except *Chriſtmas* Week, and hold three Fairs on *Michaelmas*-Day, the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Alban*'s-Day, *June* 27, and for that End have the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, and Ale, *&c.*

This Borough is a Liberty, and both for Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Government, hath a peculiar Power in it ſelf, and the Juriſdiction of it reacheth to theſe Pariſhes without, *viz. Watford*, *Rickmanſworth*, *Norton*, near *Baldock*, *Ridg*, *Hexton*, *Walden-Abbots*, *Sarret*, *Langley-Abbots*, *Elſtree*, *Buſhy*, *Cudicot*, *Shepehale*, *Sandridge*, *Redburn*, and *Barnet*, which have a Gaol and Gaol-Delivery at St. *Albans* four Times a-year, *viz.* on Thurſday after the Quarter-Seſſions at *Hertford*.

There are in the Town four Wards, and in every Ward a Conſtable and two Churchwardens.

This Town ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament in King *Edward* I's Reign once, and in King *Edward* II's Reign four Times, and five Times in King *Edward* III's; but from the 5th Year of that King's Reign, we cannot find that this Borough ſent any Members to Parliament, till the Charter, granted by King *Edward* VI. was in Force; the Abbot, as is ſuppoſed, having obtained of the King, that it ſhould be exempted from that Service; but ever ſince Queen *Mary* I's Reign, there is a continual Election to every Parliament upon the Records. The preſent Members are *William Grimſton* Eſq; and *Joſhua Lomax* Eſq;

John Ball, the famous Libeller, and Stirrer up of the People to Sedition in *Richard* II's Reign, was executed for his miſchievous Attempts in this Town. The Term alſo was ſometimes kept in the Abbey-Church, where all Things were orderly provided for that End.

Upon St. *Lucy*'s Day, *Anno* 1250, 34 *Henry* III. there was a great Earthquake in this Town, and the Parts adjoining, with a Noiſe under Ground, as tho' it thundered, which ſo frighted the Daws, Rooks, and other Birds, which ſat upon the Houſes and Trees; that they flew to and fro as tho' they had been ſcared with a Goſs-Hawk.

Digitized by Google

When the Nation was deeply engaged in the Civil Wars between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, there were two Battels fought in or near this Town, by the Heads of the two Parties, with various Succeſs. In the firſt Fight, *Richard*, Duke of *York*, defeated the *Lancaſtrians*, took King *Henry* VI. Priſoner, and ſlew a great many Perſons of the beſt Quality; but four Years after, the *Lancaſtrians* had the Advantage under the Conduct of Queen *Margaret*, routed the *Yorkiſts*, and recovered their King.

About this Town there is a certain Fort, which the Common People call the *Oyſter-Hills*; but, 'tis probable, 'twas the Camp of *Oſterius* the Proprætor. The Abbots alſo have erected ſeveral pious and charitable Foundations; as the Nunnery of *Sopwell*, and two Hoſpitals; St. *Julian*'s for Lepers, and St. *Mary de Pree* for infirm Women. In the Middle of the Town alſo King *Edward* I. erected a very ſtately Croſs in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who died in *Lincolnſhire*, and was carried thro' this Town to be buried at *Weſtminſter*, as he did in ſeveral Towns for the ſame Reaſon.

There are divers leſſer Manors in this Pariſh, which anciently belonged to the Monaſtery; but ſince the Diſſolution are in Lay-hands, *viz.* 1. *Newland-Squillers*, which King *Henry* VIII. then gave to Sir *Richard At-Lee*, who ſold it to one *Grace*, a Citizen of *London*, whoſe Daughter and Heir being married to *John Rebotham*, her Grandſon, *Robert Rebotham*, a Juſtice of Peace for this County, is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

2. *Butterwick*, given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Anthony Denny* Eſq; who ſold it to Sir *Richard Cox*, Maſter of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains; *Alban Cox*, his Grandſon, being now Lord of it.

3. *Beech*, ſo called from *Godfrey de Beeche*, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. King *Henry* VIII. at the Diſſolution, gave it to Sir *Anthony Denny*, one of the Gentlemen of his Privy-Chamber, whoſe Poſterity ſold it to *John Dell*, whoſe Son, *John Dell*, is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

4. *Kingsberry*, ſo termed from the *Saxon* Kings, who were the ancient Lords of it, and often kept their Court here; and *Berdulph*, King of the *Mercians*, held a Parliamentary Council here, *Anno* 857, in which the Biſhops and Nobles treated of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, and ſettled the Bounds and Pariſhes belonging to the Territories of the Monaſtery of *Croyland*. Here was a ſtately Palace, and a large Fiſh-pool, in which the *Saxon* Kings much delighted; and their Nobles and Officers often reſorting to it, were a Burden to the Monks, whereupon the Abbot and Monks purchaſed it of the King. At the Diſſolution it was conveyed to *John Cox*, whoſe Grandſon, *Richard Cox*, ſold it to Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viſcount *Verulam*, and Keeper of the Broad Seal; but he falling into Diſgrace ſold it to Sir *Thomas Meautys*, from whom it paſſed to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, as did the Manor of

5. *Gorhamberry*, ſo called from *Robert de Gorham*, Abbot of this Monaſtery in 1161. King *Henry* VIII. after the Diſſolution, granted this Manor to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, who ſold it to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Kt. Lord-Keeper, and Father to his more eminent Son *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Viſcount St. *Albans*, from whom it paſſed to Sir *Thomas Meautys* Kt. His Widow marry'd Sir *Harbottle Grimſton* Bart. who had it by her for her Life, and bought the Reverſion of the Heir, *Hercules Meautys* Gent. His great Grandſon *Luckin Grimſton* Eſq; now enjoys it.

6. *Childwick*, poſſeſſed by the Crown at the Diſſolution, from which it paſſed to the *Preſtons*, who ſold it to *Joſhua Lomax* Eſq; whoſe Heir, *Joſhua Lomax* is the preſent Lord.

7. *Winderidge*, ſo called from the Hill on which it is ſituated. It came to the Crown at the Diſſolution, and was by King *James* I. *Reg.* 12. conveyed to *John Crosby* Eſq; whoſe Brother and Heir ſold it to Sir *Harbottle Grimſtone*, from whom it is now come to *Grimſtone Luckin* Eſq; his Daughter's Grandſon, by Sir *Capel Luckin* Bart. who is the preſent Lord. But

8. The Manors of *Weldraundolfes* and *Newberryes* did never belong to the Abbey, ſo far as we can find, tho' *Domeſday Book* makes no Mention of it. The oldeſt Account that we have of it is, That *John Somerſham* of *Aſham*, Lord of *Cornerd* in *Suffolk*, poſſeſs'd them 7 *Ed.* III. from whom by female Heirs they

Digitized by Google

they passed first to Mr. *Ash*, and then to the *Fronwikes*, *Coningsbyes*, and last to *Thomas Aram* Esq; who is the present Lord.

This Town has had the Honour of giving the Title of Viscount, Earl and Duke, to several of our *English* Nobility, in this Order,

Francis Bacon, Lord *Verulam*, and Lord-Chancellor of *England*, a Person of that Eminency for Learning and Judgment, that no Title nor Dignity could reach his Worth; was created Viscount St. *Albans* by King *James* I. Reg. 18. 1620. He died without Issue, and this Honour lay vacant till King *Charles* I. created

Richard de Burgh, Earl of *Clanrikard* in *Ireland*, who before had been advanced by King *James* I. to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Somerhill*; and of a Viscount, by the Name of Viscount *Tunbridge*, Earl of St. *Albans*. He married *Frances*, the Daughter of Sir *Francis Walsingham* Kt. one of the principal Secretaries of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he had Issue

Ulick de Burgh, his Son and Successor in all his Honours. He came into *England* in the late *Irish* Rebellion, and was by Letters Patent, dated *Feb.* 21. *Reg.* 21. *Car.* I. created Marquis of *Clanrikard* at *Oxford*. He died in 1659, and was buried at *Tunbridge* in *Kent* by his Father, where *Somerhill*, his Seat, was. He left only one Daughter, marry'd to the Lord *Muskerry*, Son of the Earl of *Clancartie*, in *Ireland*. In him this Honour died, till it was revived by King *Charles* II. and bestowed on

Henry Jermin, second Son of Sir *Thomas Jermin*, of *Rushbrook* in *Suffolk*, Kt. Master of the Horse to the Queen his Mother, who had spared no Pains nor Cost, nor feared any Danger, to serve his Father in all his Troubles, Earl of St. *Albans*, *April* 7, 1660. He had been before advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Jermin* of St. *Edmundsbury*, *Sept.* 8. 1644, in *Suffolk*; and being created an Earl, was soon after constituted Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold. He left no Heirs, whereupon King *Charles* II. created

Charles Beauclair, his Natural Son, by Mrs. *Eleanor Gwin*, Baron of *Hedington*, Earl of *Burford*, *Anno* 1676, and Duke of St. *Albans*, *Anno* 1683, and then conferred on him the Office of Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. He married the Lady *Diana Vere*, eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th and last Earl of *Oxford* of that Name, and hath by her eight Sons now living, *viz.* *Charles*, Earl of *Burford*, Lords *William*, *Vere*, *Henry*, *Sidney*, *George*, *James*, and *Aubrey*, besides a Daughter and Son that died young.

In this Borough are three Churches; one dedicated to the Honour of St. *Alban*, the Martyr, another to St. *Peter*, the Apostle, the other to St. *Michael*, the Archangel.

I The Church now called St. *Albans*, was not anciently the Parish-Church, but one dedicated to St. *Andrew*, the Apostle; which being demolished, the Mayor and Burgesses of this Borough bought the Cathedral Church, which belonged to the Monastery of King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7 for 400 *l.* and having made it their Parish Church, gave it the Name of St. *Alban*; the Mayor, Aldermen, and their Successors, being constituted the Patrons of it. It is a Pile of Building, which for its Largeness, Beauty and Antiquity, may challenge a particular Respect.

Dr. *William Clarke*, Dean of *Winchester*, out of an Estate at *Tillingham* in *Essex*, which he gave for the Augmentation of small Livings, appointed that this Church should have 300 *l.* *per Ann.* paid to the Incumbent for ever; but that good Man being abused in the buying of it, the Rents are so far sunk, that he receives little more than half, if so much.

It had in it, not long since, a very noble Font of solid Brass, brought out of *Scotland*, and given to this Church by Sir *Richard Lee*, Master of the Pioneers, who took it as Plunder in the *Scotch* Wars. It was there dignify'd with the Honour of having the Children of the Royal Family baptized in it; but was here placed for the common Baptistery, *Anno* 1543, 36 *Hen.* 8. But this valuable Piece of Antiquity, and sacred Utensil, was taken away from hence in the late Civil Wars, and converted into Money by those Men, whose Religion consisted much in a Zeal to demolish and impoverish Churches.

In this Church are many remarkable Inscriptions and Monuments; for King *Offa*, whose

Digitized by Google

whose Effigies in a Throne is placed at the Entrance into it on the North Side, the Founder of the Church, *Anno* 793; for St. *Alban*, the first Martyr of *Great Britain*; for *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Protector of King *Henry* VI. for *Ralph*, *John*, and *Charles Maynard*, and their Wives; for the Abbots *Thomas* and *Rawrig*, and *Robert Bonner*, a Monk; Sir *John Mandevil*, *John* of *Whethamsted*, *John Thomas Holocomius*, the School-master, and many others.

II. The Church of St. *Peter* is situated on the North Part of this Borough, and is a fair Building, covered with Lead, having a square Tower, wherein are six Bells. In the Church and Chancel are several Grave-stones with Inscriptions; for Sir *Bertyn Entwysel* Kt. who was killed in the first Fight between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, near this Place, on the Part of King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1455; for *Ralph Babthorpe*, and his Son *Ralph*, slain at the same Time; for *George Shipwith* Esq; *John Rudston*, Dr. of Laws; *John Cox* Esq; who died *Anno* 1630; Mr. *John Robotham*, who died in 1615; several of the *Wisby*'s; *Robert Pemberton* Esq; who gave Money in his Will to build six Alms-houses, for as many poor Widows, and 30*l.* *per Ann.* out of his Manor of *Shelton*, in *Bedfordshire*, for their Maintenance.

III. St. *Michael*'s Church is situated in the North-west Part of the Town, is covered with Lead, and has a square Tower, wherein are four Bells at the West End. In the Church are several Monuments with Inscriptions; for *John Peacock* and *Maud* his Wife, in *French*; *Thomas Wolven*, Master-Mason, and Esquire of the Body to King *Richard* II. for the Lord *Bacon*, Viscount St. *Albans*, whose Effigies in Alabaster is seated in an Elbow-Chair, who died in 1626; *George Grimston* Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Harbottle*; *Henry Gape* Gent. and Mrs. *Low*, who died in 1673.

Barnet, or *Bergnet*, called sometimes *High Bernet*, from its Situation on an Hill; and sometimes *Chipping Barnet*, from the Market, which King *Henry* II. granted to the Abbots of St. *Albans*, to be kept weekly on Monday, as it still continues. It is famous for buying and selling Cattle, which are brought thither in great Numbers.

In the Time of the *Saxons*, this Place was a great and large Wood, granted to the Church of St. *Albans*, by the Name of the Woods of *Suthaw*, *Berham* and *Huxbege*; but it hath since been confirmed by divers Kings of this Realm by the Name of *Bergnet*, which signifies in the *Saxon* Language *monticulus*, a little Hill, from its high Situation.

A bloody Battel was fought on *Easter*-Day, *April.* 5. 1468, being the 8th Year of King *Edward* IV. upon *Gladmore* Common, near this Town, between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, with doubtful Success, for five or six Hours; but in the End, the Victory fell to King *Edward* IV. by Reason of a thick Mist or Fog, which made the Earl of *Warwick*'s Men mistake their own Party, and destroy their Friends; which was the Cause of the Earl's Death, and gain'd King *Edward* the Field.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, this Manor came to the Crown, where it remained till Queen *Mary* 1. *Reg.* 1. granted it to *Anthony Butler* Esq; whose Grandson sold it to Sir *John Weld*, in whose Family it continued for some Successions, and then passed thro' divers Hands, till it came to Sir *Thomas Cooke* Kt. and Alderman of *London*, who is the present Lord.

The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to *East-Barnet*, and hath the same Minister, who provides for the Cure. The Building is situated in the Middle of the Town, and contains three Allies, a small Chapel, or Vestry-house, and a Tower with five Bells. In it are divers fair Monuments with large Inscriptions; for *Thomas Ravenscroft* Esq; his Wife, four Sons and two Daughters; *William Noell* Esq; who died in 1645; Mr. *Proctor* and his Wife, who died *Anno* 1656; Mr. *John Marsh*; and *William* his Brother, who died in 1685; Mr. *Balmer*, who gave a Meadow in *Kentish-town* to the Use of the Poor of this Place; and *John Beauchamp* Esq; who founded the middle Isle in the Church.

James Ravenscroft Esq; founded an Alms-house of Brick in the Street called *Wood-street* in *High Barnet*, for six poor Widows, and gave Houses and Lands in *Shoreditch*, *London*, to the Value of almost 40 *l.* *per Ann.* Part to repair the Chapel in *Barnet*, *viz.* 10*l.* *per Ann.* and the rest for the Support of the Women; all but 20 *s.* *per Ann.* to entertain the Governors, who are appointed to

Digitized by Google

to elect the Women, and receive the Rents.

Queen *Elizabeth* also erected a Free-School in the same Street, of Brick, for a Master and Usher, and endowed it with 7 *l. per Ann.* to which Alderman *Owen* added 8 *l. per Ann.* more, towards the Maintenance of it, to be paid by the Fishmonger's Company in *London*; they appointed 24 Governors, who were to chuse the Master and Usher, who were to teach nine Children *gratis*, and all the rest of the Parish for a Crown a-quarter.

Rickmansworth, and in old Records *Rickmeresworth*, or *Rickmeresweard*, so called, from its Situation in a Nook of Land, where a little River, without Name, falls into the *Colne*, and makes a rich Pool of Water, as the Name imports.

Offa, the great King of the *Mercians*, gave this Manor with those of *Croxeley*, *Dacheſworth* and *Mickelfield*, with their Appurtenances, to his Abbey of St. *Albans*, which Grant, King *Ethelred* confirmed to the Abbot and Monks, who held it at the Conquest (as appears by *Domesday-Book*) for fifteen Hides, by the Name of *Richemaresweed*. King *Henry* I. and King *John* confirmed all former Grants to this Monastery, and King *Henry* III. further granted to the Abbot and Monks a Market to be held weekly on *Wednesday* in the Town of *Rickmeresworth*; which Privilege, together with many other Possessions, they enjoy'd to the Dissolution of that House, 38 *Henry* VIII. when it came to the Crown, and there remain'd till

King *Edward* VI. by his Charter, dated *April* 22. 1551. granted to *Nicholas Ridley*, D. D. then Bishop of *London*; the Manor, Rectory, and Church of *Rickmansworth*, belonging to the late dissolved Monastery of St. *Albans*, with the Right of Presentation to the Vicarage; and tho' Queen *Mary* deposed Dr. *Ridley* from his See, upon her Accession to the Throne, yet she confirmed the former Grant to Dr. *Edmond Bonner*, whom she restored, and his Successors, for ever; but this Manor, for all this, returned to the Crown, and King *Charles* I. conveyed it to one *Hewet*, who sold it to Sir *John Fotherley* Kt. in whose Family it has continued ever since.

The Market is now kept on *Saturday* weekly, but is of no great Resort, and the Fairs on the Visitation of the Virgin *Mary*, *July* 2. and the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, *Aug.* 15. The Town is govern'd by two Constables and two Headboroughs. It stands low, and is water'd on all Sides, which makes the Meadows moorish, cold and mossy, nor do the higher Grounds much exceed them in Fertility, for they are stony and barren, especially on the North Side.

There are several other lesser Manors in this Parish; as 1. *Croxeley*, Parcel of the Revenues of St. *Alban's* Monastery, which being in the Crown till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, she gave it to her Physician in Ordinary, Dr. *Caius*, who having made a fair Addition of Buildings to *Gonvile-Hall*, converted it into a College of his own Name, and gave this Manor to the Master and Fellows of it, and their Successors, for ever, who now are the Lords of it.

2. *Mores*, or *de la More*, anciently the Possession of *George Nevil*, Archbishop of *York* in King *Edward* IV's Reign; but afterwards it came to the Crown, and was by King *Henry* VII. granted to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in Consideration of his Service performed in *Bosworth* Field; but returning again to the Crown, King *James* I. conferred it upon the Earl of *Bedford*; from whose Family it was passed in 1655 to Sir *Richard Franklin*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County in 1661, and sold it to Sir *William Bucknal* Kt. whose Son, Sir *John Bucknal* Kt. who served in Parliament for *Middlesex* in 1685, is now Lord of it. *More-house* and Park, a noble Seat, now belongs to *Anne*, Dutchess of *Monmouth*, who after her Husband's Death, was married to *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, of *Eye* in *Suffolk*.

3. *Michfield*, given by King *Offa* to his Monastery of St. *Albans*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, and from thence is alienated to the *Robinsons* of *Suffolk*, and *John Robinson* Esq; is the present Owner of it

4. *Wood-Oakes*, the ancient Seat of the *Colts*, by a Daughter of which Family, named *Gentilis*, it passed to Sir *Benjamin Titchburn*, of the Family of the *Titchburns* in *Hampshire*, who in Right of his Lady, is the present Lord of it. Above this Manor-house, upon the Warren-hill is an Echo, which

Digitized by Google

which repeats to a Trumpet twelve Times together.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Preſentation of the Biſhop of *London* for the Time being. The Building is fair, and the Tower in it has five Bells. In the Church and Chancel are divers Monuments with Inſcriptions; for *Robert Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1661; *James Hamilton*, Lord *Clenoboy*, who died in 1658; *Thomas Fotherley* Gent. and *Tabitha* his Wife, who died in 1624; *Gideon Awnſham* Eſq; who died in 1648; *John Colt* Eſq; who died in 1610; *Thomas Day*, and his two Wives; *Anne Aſhby*; *Thomas Davy*, &c.

Watford, or as ſome will have it, *Wetford*, becauſe it being ſituated upon the River *Colne*, had anciently a Ford at the South End of the Town; but Mr. *Norden* ſays, That it is a Contraction of *Watelineford*, ſo called, becauſe *Watling ſtreet* croſſeth the *Colne*, near this Place, and ſo paſſeth to *Old Verulam*: 'Tis a Market-Town, and hath a Market weekly on Tueſday, well ſtored with Country Proviſions and other Neceſſaries; and two Fairs on the Monday after *Trinity* Sunday, and two Days after, and on the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt*.

This Manor was Parcel of that Revenue which King *Offa* gave to his Monaſtery of St. *Albans*, and divers of his Royal Succeſſors confirm'd it. King *Henry* I. granted to the Abbots and their Succeſſors the Market, and King *Edward* IV. the two Fairs, for Victuals and other Things; and the Abbots and Monks enjoy'd it, with all its Privileges, till the Diſſolution in 1549, 38 *Hen.* VIII. when it came to the Crown, and there remained till King *James* I. by his Letters Patent granted it freely to *Thomas Merbery* and *Richard Cartwright*, of *London*, Gent. and their Heirs, in truſt for the Right Honourable *Thomas*, Lord *Egerton*, Baron of *Ellesmere*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, for his great Services done for the Crown. From this Lord is this Manor deſcended to *John*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, the preſent Lord of it.

There are divers other conſiderable Manors in this Pariſh, which are worth our Conſideration; *viz.* I. *Caiſhobury*, which is ſaid to have been the Royal Seat of *Caſſibelinus*, King of the *Caſſi*, or *Caſſians*, who inhabited in theſe Parts, and the moſt potent Prince of the *Britains*, when *Ceſar* invaded their Land, which is very probable, not only becauſe 'tis near *Verulam*, their chief City, but becauſe in the *Saxon* Heptarchy 'twas the Seat of the *Mercian* Kings, and continued ſo till King *Offa* gave it to the Monaſtery of St. *Alban*. The Abbot of which is recorded in *Domeſday-Book* to have held it for twenty Hides, and in their Poſſeſſion it continued, with many other Manors in this County, till the Diſſolution, when coming into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, he convey'd it to *Richard Morifin* Gent. a Perſon much eſteemed by that Prince, and ſent on divers Embaſſies about Matters of greateſt Importance, which he managed well. He began to build a magnificent Houſe here, but being forc'd to fly in Queen *Mary* I's Reign, left it unfiniſh'd, and dy'd at *Strasburgh* in 1556. His Son, Sir *Charles*, then coming to his Eſtate, finiſh'd the Houſe, and left it his Son of the ſame Name, by whoſe only Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *Arthur*, Lord *Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*; it is come by Right of Inheritance to the Right Honourable *Algernon*, Earl of *Eſſex*.

II. *Grove*, The ancient Seat of the *Heydons*, who poſſeſs'd it ſeveral Generations; but at length alienated it to the *Hamptons* of *Buckinghamſhire*, of which Sir *Dennis Hampton* ſold it to *Robert Aſhton* Eſq; Senior Bencher of *Lincoln's Inn*, for divers Years, whoſe Son, *William Aſhton* Eſq; is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

III. *Garſton*, purchaſed by *John* of *Wethamſted*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. for the Uſe of his Abbey, which enjoy'd it till the Diſſolution, when it was given to *Richard* and *John Randol*, from whom it came to *Robert Carter*, and *Petronel* his Wife, whoſe Son, *William Carter*, ſold it to *John Marſh* Eſq; whoſe Son, *Joſeph Marſh*, is the preſent Owner.

IV. *Menden*, Part of the Poſſeſſion of the Church of St. *Albans*, which the Abbots enjoy'd till the Diſſolution, when it was granted to *Anthony Denny* Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole to King *Henry* VIII. He left it to his Son, *Henry Denny* Eſq; whoſe

Digitized by Google

whose Son, *Edward Denny*, Lord *Denny* of *Waltham-Holy-Croſs*, ſold it to *Robert Briſcoe* of *Aldenham*, in this County, Eſq; who alienated it to *Thomas Lee*, of *Ewre*, Eſq; deſcended of the *Ewres* of *Hunton-bridge* in *Abbots-Langley*, who is the preſent Lord of it.

V. *Caroland*, a ſmall Manor belonging to the Abbey of St. *Albans*, which falling to the Crown at the Diſſolution, was afterwards convey'd to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton*-College in *Oxford*, who are the preſent Poſſeſſors of it.

VI. *Byrſton*, another Parcel of Land, given by King *Offa* to the Abbey of St. *Albans*, which, at the Diſſolution, was given to *Anthony Denny* Eſq; above-mention'd, and paſſed in his Family as the Manor of *Meriden* did, till it came to the *Kentiſhes*, of whom the laſt leaving two Daughters Co-heirs; their Husbands, *Godman Jenkins*, of *Harpenden*, Eſq; and *Thomas Nichol*, of *Buſby*, Gent. are the Owners of it in Right of their Wives.

VII. *Oxey*, ſo called from Sir *Richard de Oxey* Kt. who granted it to God and the Church of St. *Albans*, by which it was held, till the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, when it was in the Crown, and from thence convey'd to the *Heydons*, who ſold it to Sir *William Bucknal*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, whoſe Son and Heir, Sir *John Bucknal*, is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the Abbots of St. *Albans* were anciently the Patrons; but now the Impropriation being the Eſtate of *Algernon*, Earl of *Eſſex*, deſcended to him by the Heireſs of the *Moriſons*, that Noble-man is the Patron of it. The Building is ſituate near the Town, and contains three large Iſles, a Chancel, with two Chapels on each Side of it, and a ſquare Tower with ſix Bells. In the Church and Chancel are ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions, *viz.* In the largeſt Chapel, belonging to *Caiſhobury*, a coſtly one for the Lady *Katherine Rotheram*, Wife of Sir *John Rotheram*, who died in 1625; and in the Chancel others; for Sir *Charles Moriſon*; for *Bridget*, Counteſs of *Bedford*, who died in 1600; for the Lady *Elizabeth Ruſſil*, Wife of Sir *William Ruſſil*, a younger Son of the Earl of *Bedford*; for ſeveral of the Family of the *Ewres*; for Mr. *Marſh*, and ſome of the *Heydons*, and ſeveral others, both ancient and modern.

Acts of Piety and Charity to this Pariſh are theſe; *Michael Heydon* Eſq; gave a Leaſe of *Watford-place* of an hundred Years for an Habitation to the Vicar of *Watford* and four poor Widows, and Sir *Charles Moriſon* Kt. and Bart. granted an Annuity of 50 *l. per Ann.* for a ſufficient Maintenance of the ſaid Preacher, and Alms-women, to be iſſuing out of *Kings-Langley* Park for ever, appointing twelve Truſtees to manage the ſame, and pay it yearly at *Lady Day* and *Michaelmas*. The Lady *Moriſon* alſo gave 30 *l. per Ann.* for the Preaching of a Lecture in *Watford-Church* every Tueſday Morning before the Market-Bell rings. Others of the *Moriſons* have erected eight Alms-houſes for ſo many poor Widows, and given them a Revenue for their Maintenance of two Shillings a-week, two hundred Faggots, Cloth for a Gown, and new Hats every Year, which the Earl of *Eſſex* conſtantly pays and allows; as he alſo does the 10 *l. per Ann.* given to the Poor on *New Year's-Day* by the Lady *Cooper*, Widow of Sir *Charles Moriſon*, who alſo granted a Rent-Charge of 50 *l. per Ann.* out of her Lands in *Warwickſhire*, to be paid to the Vicar at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*. The Lady *Dorothy Moriſon* alſo gave 50 *l. per Ann.* for the putting out of poor Children of this Pariſh yearly. *Francis Combes* Eſq; alſo gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Free-School of *Watford*, for the teaching of poor Children to read, write, and caſt Accompts, out of his Lands and Tenements in *Hemelhempſted*, and two Cottages with three Acres of Land, for the Benefit of the poor for ever. *Thomas Baldwin* alſo of St. *Martins in the Fields*, *London*, gave 40 *l. per Ann.* out of his Share of *Hide-Park-Waters*, to the Poor of *Watford*. Places of leſſer Note in this Hundred are

Redborne, ſo called, ſays Mr. *Cambden*, from *Red-water*, tho' the River, which runs by it, is no more red than the *Red-Sea*; others ſuppoſed its Name to come from Reeds, growing in the River; but the more proper Derivation ſeems to be from the Road that leads to *St. Albans*, thro' the River to *Dunſtable*, for *Red* ſignifies in our *Old Engliſh* a Road or Paſſage, and *Burn* is a Rivulet.

Digitized by Google

Egelwine the *Black*, and *Wincelfled* his Wife, by and with the Conſent of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *Editha* his Queen, gave this Manor to the Monaſtery of *St. Albans*; but *William* the Conqueror being offended with *Fredrick* the Abbot, for hindring his March to *London*, took away this Manor from the Abbey, and all other its Lands between *Barnet* and *London-ſtone*; but after *Fredgrick*'s Death, *Paul*, a Monk of *Caen* in *Normandy*, ſucceeded, and by the Help of *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, obtained the Reſtitution of this Manor, and all other its Revenues and Lands; ſo that in *Domeſday-Book* 'tis recorded, That the Abbot of *St. Albans* held ſeven Hides, and one Virgate of Land in *Redborn*, which Grant King *Henry* I. confirmed; and further gave the Church for the Cloathing of the Monks, which Gift King *John* ratify'd; but it was much defaced afterwards by the *French*, when they went to relieve the Caſtle of *Mount Sorrel* in *Leiceſterſhire*, then beſieged by *William Marſhall*, &c.

In ancient Times this Place was very famous for the Relicks of *Amphibalus*, an eminent Preacher, who had converted many in divers Parts of *Britain*, and at length coming to *Verulam*, made a Convert of St. *Alban*, and lodged with him till he was forced to fly, under the Perſecution of *Dioclefian*, when St. *Alban* was martyr'd. He travelled into divers Parts, and at laſt was made Biſhop of *Anglefey*, where he appear'd with great Zeal againſt the Idols and falſe Gods of the *Welſh*; and being apprehended, was brought to *Verulam*, and put to Death in the ſame Place, where St. *Alban* had before ſuffer'd; but the Chriſtians ſeeing his Body lying neglected, took it, and buried it in this Place, where much Veneration was paid to it, till it was removed and enſhrined with St. *Alban*'s at *Verulam* in 1178. He was a rare Linguiſt, and a great Divine for thoſe Times. He wrote a Book againſt the Errors of the *Gentiles*, ſome Homilies upon the Evangeliſts, and other learned Works mention'd by *Bale*. — — — This Town is at preſent moſt remarkable for the old military Highway, called *Watling-ſtreet*, upon which it is ſeated, and for a certain Brook near it, called *Wenner*, or *Winner*, which, (as the People generally believe) never breaketh forth, or ſwelleth higher than uſual, but it foretells a Scarcity of Corn, or ſome troubleſome Times approaching. The Manor of this Town continu'd in the Abbot till the Diſſolution, when it paſſed to the Crown, and ſtill remains in it.

There is a ſmall Manor in this Town, called *Aignells*, ſo termed from *John de Aignel*, the Lord of it in King *Edward* II's Reign. *John de Whethamſted* afterwards, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. purchaſed it for the Uſe of the Monaſtery of *St. Albans*; which poſſeſs'd it till the Suppreſſion, when it was convey'd by King *Henry* VIII. to *John Cox* Eſq; whoſe Poſterity held it till they ſold it to Mr. *Beſonth*, from whoſe Family it is paſſed, by the Marriage of one of its Co-heirs, to *Francis King* Gent. whoſe Grandſon is now Lord of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to the Abbey, which, after the Diſſolution, was given to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, and are ſince veſted in the Heirs of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, who bought them of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viſcount *St. Albans*. The Building was erected by *John Whethamſted*, and ſituated near the Town. It is in the Patronage of the Heirs of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton* Bart. *Philip Lee*, Vicar of this Pariſh, was ejected for his Loyalty in 1642, and his Living by Sequeſtration.

Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion, that *Duro-cobrivæ*, a Station, which *Antoninus*, in his Itinerary, mentions, muſt be hereabout; for he ſays, *Dur-coh*, in the *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Tongue, ſignifies the ſame as *Redborn*, and *Briva*, a Bridge or Paſſage over a River; and this Conjecture is confirmed by the Name of a ſmall Stream running by it, which below *St. Albans* is called *Col*. Indeed the Diſtance from *Verulam* doth not anſwer, for *Antoninus* ſays 'twas twelve Miles, whereas *Redborn* is but ſeven; which may be eaſily corrupted, as many Places in the Itinerary are.

Elſtree, or *Eagleſtree*, now a ſmall Village; but when King *Offa* gave it to the Monaſtery of St. *Albans*, 'twas given by the Name of *Nemus Aquilinum*, i. e. *Eagle-wood*, becauſe, as ſome think, Eagles bred there in thoſe Days; for tho' 'tis now Hills and heathy, yet anciently it abounded with ſtately Trees, ſuch as thoſe Birds delight to harbour

Digitized by Google

bour in. At the Time of the Conqueſt 'tis probable it was a Piece of the Waſte overgrown with Wood, which is the Reaſon that 'tis not mention'd in *Domeſday-Book*, Parcel of the Manor of *Park*, which belonged to the Monaſtery of *St. Albans*.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it came to the Crown, and afterward was ſettled by an Act of Parliament 33 *Henry* VIII. on Sir *Anthony Denny*, by the Name of *Parkbury*, in whoſe Family it continued till 5 *Jac* I. when it was ſold to *Robert Briſcoe* of *Aldenham* Eſq; who granted it to Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, reſerving ſo much of the Court-Baron, as lies within this Pariſh, to himſelf and his Heirs, who have enjoy'd it ever ſince; *Edward Briſcoe*, his Nephew, *Edward Briſcoe*'s Son, being the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Preſentation of the Crown ever ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *St. Albans*. The Building is near the Street, upon a great Hill, and conſiſts a Body, with a ſmall Iſle divided from it, with a wooden Building, at the Weſt End of which hang three ſmall Bells. In the Chancel is a ſmall Monument with a long Epitaph for Mr. *Olive Atwood*, who died in 1603; and Mr. *Blake*, Rector of this Pariſh, who died in 1638.

Near this Village, in old Time, ſtood a very famous City, called *Sulloniacæ*, which *Antonine*, in his Itinerary, places twelve Miles from *London*, and nine from *Verulam*; from which Diſtance ſome have conjectur'd that it was ſituated about *Barnet*; and Mr. *Camden* thinks it ſtood upon *Brockley-hill*, which are in *Middleſex*, becauſe there are ſome Marks of an old *Roman* Station there, and there has been much Rubbiſh of Buildings dug up. And to this Opinion the Author of the Additions to *Camden* agrees, adding, that in the Place where Mr. *Napier* has lately built a fair Houſe, there has been Coins, Urns, *Roman* Bricks, &c. found in laying the Foundation, and levelling the Gardens; but Sir *Henry Chauncy* ſeems to accommodate both Opinions, by ſaying, that Mr. *Norden* making a more curious Inquiry, diſcover'd by ſome decay'd Foundations, and ſeveral Pieces of *Roman* Coins, that he had found out the Place, that this City ſtood among the Hills near *Watling-Street*, extending from this Village to *Brockley-hills*. And this Opinion (ſays that Author) the Inhabitants there confirmed to me.

Abbots-Langley, a Village about three Miles diſtant from *St. Albans*, ſituated on an Hill, among the Woods, towards the South.

This Town was given by *Egelwine* the *Black*, and *Wineſted* his Wife, to the Abbots of *St. Albans*, who held it for five Hides and an Half, in the Conqueror's Reign, as *Domeſday-Book* ſhews; from whence it was called *Abbots Langley*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Langley*, which afterwards was called *Kings-Langley*, and lies near it, tho' in another Hundred. King *John* confirmed the Grant of this Manor to the Abbey, for the Cloathing of the Monks, and the Abbots held it till the Diſſolution, when it came to the Crown, and remained therein till the 22d Year of King *James* I. when

It was convey'd to *Francis Combe* Eſq; who marry'd *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas Greenhill* Gent. but dying *May* 21. 1641, without Iſſue, deviſed this Manor, with moſt of his Library, and ſome other Lands, to *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, and *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, for the educating in Piety and Learning, the Deſcendants of his own and Wife's Family for ever. The Preſidents, Fellows, and Scholars, of both theſe Colleges, have each of them demiſed their Moiety to *Thomas* and *William Greenhil* by Leaſes, by Vertue of which they and their Heirs hold the Courts of this Manor, and receive the Rents and Profits of it.

There is another ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, called *Hide*, which 'tis probable was derived from the former, and took its Name from its firſt Poſſeſſor; but it hath been long ſince paſſed to the *Greenhills*, of *Greenhill*, in *Harrow* in *Middleſex*, who have been Owners of it for ſeveral Generations, and *William Greenhill* is the preſent Lord of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which *Henry Child* Gent. is the Patron; the Rectory having paſſed with the Manor from the Abbot into Lay Hands, and from thence is now appropriated to the forementioned Colleges. The Building is ſituate in the Middle of the Town, and has a Tower at the Weſt End, in which are five Bells, with a ſhort Spire.

Digitized by Google

In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments and Inscriptions; for Mr. *Robert Child*, who died in 1501; *John Lewes*, Vicar of this Parish 54 Years, who died in 1626, *Ætat.* 80; Mrs. *Anne Combe*, the Wife of *Francis Combe* above-mention'd, who, besides what he gave to the Colleges, endow'd a School in this Town; she died in 1640; *Nicholas Martin* Esq; who died in 1669; *Robert Nevil*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1679, *Ætat.* 89; and *George Stringer*, who died in 1641; and in the Church-yard divers of the *Brewers* of *Westwood*, and among them *Thomas Brewer*, who was Principal of *Thavis Inn*, *London*.

The Natural History.

THE Soil of this County being for the most Part a chalky Earth, is very fruitful, and produces all Sorts of Grain in great Plenty; but the Vale of *Ring tayle*, or *Wring-tayle*, which crosses the Northern Part of this County, where the Soil is mix'd with a white Marl, yields the choicest Wheat and Barley, of which Bread and Malt of the greatest Esteem in *London* are made, above the same Grains sent thither by any other County. The Pastures are but indifferent, producing Fern and Broom, where they are dry, and Rushes, Moss and Bushes, where they are wet. The Land in many Places is subject to bring forth Wood and Coppices, which makes Wood for firing, and Timber for building, plentiful. The Hills are cold and barren.

The Air is clear, sweet, and very healthful, insomuch that not only many of our Kings have had their Palaces here for their own Residence, and the Education of their Children; but the *London* Physicians often recommend their Patients to this Air, in hopes, that when Medicines prove ineffectual, this Air may effect a Cure, or prolong Life. This being the general Opinion of it, has induced many of our Gentry to build them handsome Houses, and fine Seats in it; which are so constantly inhabited, that it is hard to get a Dwelling here; and when any one chances to be sold, 'tis a common Saying, That they who buy an House in *Hertfordshire*, pay two Years Purchase extraordinary for the Air of it.

The County is water'd with many pleasant Rivers and Brooks, which are great Accommodations to the Houses of the Gentry, afford Plenty of Meadows, advance the Trade of the Inhabitants by Navigation, and yield Variety of Fish; as Cray-Fish, Trouts, Bream, Carp, Tench, Pearch, Eels, Gudgeons, Roch, and in one, Salmons. The chief of the Rivers and Brooks are, 1. The *Thames* (the most famous River of *England*) which rises at three Heads; at *Tring*, *Penley* and *Bulburn*, and then leaves this Shire. 2. The *Pirral*, which rises in the Parish of *Ippolits*, and drives a Mill at *Much-Wimondley*, called *Pirral-Mill*. 3. The *Hiz*, which gave Name to *Hitchin*. 4. The *Oughton*, which rising near *Hitchin*, runs into *Bedfordshire*. 5. The *Rhee*, which crossing the Road, called *Ermine street*, falls into the *Cam*. 6. The *Verlum* or *Mure*, which rising at *Row-Beach* in *Watling-street*, receives the *Wenner* or *Wemer*, which by its swelling fore shews Dearth, or troublesome Times. 7. The *Colne*, which runs by *Watford*. 8. The *Gade*, which gives Name to *Gadesden*. 9. The *Bulborn*, which rising at *Tring*, passes by *Kings-Langley*, an ancient Seat of the Royal Family. 10. The *Lea*, which is the greatest River of this County, and divides *Essex* from *Middlesex*. It is navigable up to *Hertford*, and affords Salmon. 11. The *Kime*, which is very observable for its never overflowing in the greatest Rains. 12. The *Beaver*, or *Benefician*, which waters the East Side of *Hertford*. 13. The *Rib*, which waters *Standon*, a Market-Town, and receives 14. The *Quin*, at

Digitized by Google

at *Braughing*. 15. The *Stort*, which gives Name to *Stortford*, one of the chief Towns of the County. 16. The *New-River*, which was begun by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*; but he being undone by the great Charge, was compleated by the Mayor and Commonalty of that City, who brought it from *Amwell*-Springs to the North Parts of the City, which now enjoys a great Revenue by it.

There are ſome Waters in this County which are medicinal, *viz.* at *Barnet* on the Common, on *Northall*-Common, and at *Cotley*. They purge moſt by Siege. 'Tis ſuppoſed that they are impregnated with Allom; but 'tis moſt certain, that they are mix'd with a fixt Sale; of which it is hard to determine. They work very kindly, and are of great Uſe to moſt weakly Bodies, eſpecially ſuch as are Hypocondriacal, or Hyſterical. They diſſolve tough Flegm in the Inteſtines better than many other Purgers, and are of great Efficacy in Cholicks, proceeding from that Cauſe; in ſhort, they are an excellent Remedy againſt all ſharp and hot Humours.

There is alſo another medicinal Spring at *Watton*, which was diſcover'd about the Year 1685; and by ſome Experiments it has been found, that the Water is of the ſame Nature as *Tunbridge*, if not ſtronger. It is very uſeful to create an Appetite, to provoke Urine, to expel Gravel from the Kidneys and Bladder, to ſweeten the Blood, to open Obſtructions of the Spleen and Hypocondria; in the Green-ſickneſs, and moſt ill Habits of Body; in the Scurvy, Atrophy and Obſtruction of the Meſentery; and in moſt other Caſes, where Chalybeats are proper, or commonly uſed.

At *Stortford*, on the Eaſt Side of the River, is a Spring, called St. *Chyſtopher's Well*, the Water of which is ſaid to be good for the Eyes.

There are ſome petrifying Springs in the Grounds of *Broadfield*, and in the Pariſh of *Clothall*, which cruſt over all Things that are laid in them, without Penetration.

This County affords ſome Plants, which are not at all, or not ſo commonly found in others.

Alſine montana minima, Alcini facta, rotundifolia. Small mountainous round-leav'd Chick-weed, reſembling Stone-Baſil, found in the mountainous Parts of this County, near *Chalfont St. Peter*.

Gentianella autumnalis Centaurei minoris foliis. The autumnal Baſtard-Gentian, or Belwort, with Leaves like the leſſer Centory, near the Ruins of *Old Verulam*, by *St. Albans*.

Hieracii; ſive Piloſellæ majoris ſpecies humilis ruſtica; Shrub-Hawkweed, of the larger Kind, growing in our Country, found on a dry Bank, by a Wood-Side, in the Lane leading from *Hurſtill* to *Rickmersworth*.

Lyſimachia lutea flore globoſo; yellow Looſe-Strife, with a globular Tuft of Flowers, ſaid to be found near *Kings-Langley*.

Mentha Piperata; Pepper-Mint; or Mint having the Taſte of Pepper, found in this County by Dr. *Bales*, a Phyſician of *Hertford*.

Militaris aizoides; Freſh-Water-Soldier, or Water-Aloes, found in the Ditches about *Hatfield-Biſhops*.

Ophris, ſive Biſolium paluſtre; Marſh-twy-blade, found in the wet Grounds between *Biſhops-Hatfield* and *St. Albans*.

Orchis Myodes major; the greater Fly-Orchis, found near *Welling*.

Helleborine latifolia flore albo clauſo; Broad-leav'd Baſtard-Hellebore with a white cloſe Flower, growing near *Diggeſwell*.

Sphondilium montanum laciniatum; jagged Cow-Parſnep, growing near *Tring*.

Campanula Alpina minor rotundifolia; the leſſer Mountain Bell-flower, with narrow Leaves, growing about *Rickmersworth*.

Digitized by Google

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

SIR *Charles Morifin* of *Caiſhoberry* Kt. created *May* 22, 1611. Bart. 63, extinct.

Thomas Pucharing, of *Wilton*, Eſq; created *Novem.* 25, 1612. Bart. 81, extinct.

Sir *Richard Lucy*, of *Broxbourn*, Kt. created *March* 11, 1617. Bart. 100, extinct.

Sir *John Boteler*, of *Hatfield-Wood-Hall*, Kt. created *April* 12, 1620. made afterwards Lord *Boteler* of *Bramfield*. Bart. 126, extinct.

Sir *Nicholas Hide*, of *Aldwy*, Kt. created *Novem.* 8, 1621. Bart 160, extinct.

Sir *John Gerrard*, of *Lamer*, Kt. created *Febr.* 16, 1621, Bart. 169.

Sir *John Leventhorp*, of *Shingley-Hall*, Kt. created *May* 30, 1622. Bart. 178, extinct.

John Spencer, of *Offley*, Eſq; created *March* 14, 1626. Bart. 305.

John Read, of *Brocket-Hall*, Eſq; created *March* 16, 1641. Bart. 377, extinct.

Brocket Spencer, of *Offley*, Eſq; created *Sept.* 26, 1642. Bart. 415, extinct.

Henry Anderſon, of *Penley*, Eſq; created *July* 3, 1643. Bart. 426.

John Boyſer, of *Bramfield*, Eſq; created *Decem.* 7, 1643. Bart. 437.

Jonathan Keate, of *Hoo*, Eſq; created *June* 12, 1660. Bart. 480.

Sir *Joh Harby*, of *Aldenham*, Kt. created *July* 17, 1660. Bart, 527.

Sir *Thomas Hewit*, of *Piſhoberry*, created *July* 12, 1660. created afterwards Lord Viſcount *Hewit*. Bart. 527, extinct.

Sir *Richard Franklin*, of *Moor-Park*, Kt. created *Octob.* 19, 1660. Bart. 568.

Homage Featherſtone, of *Blakeſwaie*, Eſq; created *Decem.* 4, 1660. Bart. 580.

Robert Slingsby, of *Newells*, Eſq; created *March* 16, 1660. Bart. 621.

Robert Dicer, of *Uphall*, Eſq; created *March* 18, 1660. Bart. 624. extinct.

Edwin Sadler, of *Temple-Dinſley*, Eſq; created *Decem.* 3. 1661. Bart. 684.

Thomas Bregraves, of *Hammels*, Eſq; created *March* 18. 1662. Bart. 720.

William Leman, of *Northall*, Eſq; created *March* 3. 1664. Bart. 756.

Robert Jocelin, of *Hide-Hall*, Eſq; created *June* 8. 1665. *Bart.* 762.

Benjamin Maddox, of *Wormley*, Eſq; created *Mar.* 11, 1675. Bart. 822.

* *William Dyer*, of *Totenham*, Eſq; created *July* 6, 1678. Bart. 845.

Jeremiah Snowe, of *Salesbury*, Eſq; created *Jan.* 25, 1678. Bart. 849.

Thomas-Pope Blunt of *Tittenhanger* Eſq; created *Jan.* 27 1679. Bart. 854.

Sir *George Walker*, of *Bushey Hall*, Kt. created *Jan.* 28, 1679. Bart. 855.

* N. B. *Since Sir* William Dugdale *and Dr.* Heylin *have both of them put Mr.* Dyer *of* Totenham *in this County, it is not thought fit to recede from ſo great Authority, but 'tis to be feer'd there is a Miſtake, becauſe there is no ſuch Place as* Totenham *in this County, and he is known to have dwelt in* Totenham *in* Middleſex.

Digitized by Google

GENTLEMEN, *and others of* EMINENCY *in this County.*

HENRY *Cary*, Lord Viſcount *Falkland*, in *Scotland*, made Lord Deputy of *Ireland* by King *James* I. *Sept.* 6. 1622. He was a moſt accompliſhed Gentleman and compleat Courtier, and diſcharged his great Truſt ſo very well, that none but a few rebellious *Iriſh* complained of his Uſage, tho' he kept even them in Subjection by Lenity and not Severity. He was born at *Aldenham*, where his Father, Sir *Edward Cary*, had bought a Seat, and died in 1633. In his Time the memorable Proteſtation was made by the Biſhops in *Ireland*, and publiſhed by Dr. *Downham*, Biſhop of *London-Derry* in *Chriſt-Church*, *Dublin*, againſt Popery.

Sir *John Mandeville*, a learned Phyſician, and great Traveller, who ſpent 34 Years in viewing the moſt remarkable Places of the World, inſomuch that he was grown out of the Knowledge of his Friends. He wrote an Itinerary thro' *Africa*, and the Eaſt and North Parts of *Aſia*, Countries then leaſt known to the *Engliſh*; yet it was not ſo much valued by them as it was in foreign Parts, becauſe there were many ſtrange Things which their Ignorance thought incredible. He was born at *St. Albans*, enjoy'd a fair Eſtate, and dying in 1372, was buried there.

Sir *John King*, deſcended by his Father's Side from *Monſieur du Roy*, *alias King*, the *French* Reſident in *England* in King *James* I's Reign. He was educated in *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, where he had theſe eminent Men Cotemporaries, and intimate Acquaintance, Mr. *Samuel Jacomb*, Dr. *Zach. Cradock*, Dr. *Simon Patricke*, and Dr. *Walter Needham*. He was inclined to the Study of Divinity, but by his Parents Order, he took himſelf to the Law, in which Profeſſion he became ſo eminent, that he was made Sollicitor General to the Duke of *York*, and one of the Counſel in Ordinary to King *Charles* II. who knighted him, and was wont to ſay, that he delighted to hear him plead at the Council-board. He was born at *St. Albans*, but lies buried in the *Temple-Church*, *London*.

Sir *Francis Pemberton*, Son of *Ralph Pemberton* Gent. twice Mayor of *St. Albans*, who was deſcended of the *Pembertons* of *Pemberton*, in the County-Palatine of *Lancaſter*. Sir *Goddard Pemberton* ſettled firſt of this Family at *St. Albans* in 1615, and there was this great Lawyer born: He was educated to the Law in the *Inner-Temple*, and was ſo great a Proficient in it, that he was made Lord Chief Juſtice of both Benches ſucceſſively, knighted, and ſworn of the Privy Council. He died in 1697, *Ætat.* 72. and lies buried in the Pariſh Church of *Highgate*, where he built him an Houſe, and reſided.

Sir *Thomas White* Kt. Citizen and Merchant-Taylor in *London*, and Lord-Mayor there in 1553, was born at *Rickmersworth*. He built *Gloucester Hall*, and afterwards erected and endowed St *John*'s-*College* in *Oxford*, and gave great Sums of Money to ſeveral Corporations, to be employed for the Benefit of the poor Freemen, ſometimes one, and ſometimes another, who reſided in them.

Julian Berus, Abbeſs of *Sopwell*, who wrote a Book entitled, *The Gentleman's Recreation*, or *Book of St. Albans*, ſo called, becauſe it was printed in that Town, in a thin Folio, in 1481, ſoon after Printing was brought into *England*, by *William Caxton*, a Mercer in *London*.

Mrs *Chauncy*, Mother of Sir *Henry*, died lately at *Tewdlyberry*, in the hundredth Year of her Age.

The

Digitized by Google

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

THIS County of *Hertford* is divided between the Biſhops of *London* and *Lincoln*, as to the Church-Government. The Deanery of *Braughing* conſiſting of 29 Pariſhes, which lie in the Hundreds of *Braughing*, *Edwinſtree*, and *Hertford*, and are under the Archdeacon of *Middleſex*; and the Juriſdiction of *St. Albans*, which conſiſts of 22 Pariſhes, and is ſubject to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*; but were formerly exempt from the Viſitation of the Biſhop, and belonged to the Abbot of that Houſe only, are now included in the See of *London*. The reſt of the Shire belongs to the See of *Lincoln*, and is divided, for the better Adminiſtration of Church-Government, into the Deaneries of *Berkhamſted*, which contains 14 Pariſhes; *Hitching*, which has in it 10 Pariſhes, *Hertford* 17, and *Baldocke*, 26; but *Pelham-Sorners*, commonly called *Burnt-Pelham*, and *Furnels Pelham*, are exempt, and Peculiars to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, for they are the Ordinaries there, and the Treaſurers are Patrons.

This County being near *London*, and for the moſt Part a Reſidence of our Kings, both of the *Saxon* and *Norman* Race; divers Synods about Eccleſiaſtical Matters were held here, as the Occaſions of the Church required, *viz.*

1. A National Synod, or Parliamentary Council, was held at *Hertford*, *Sept.* 4. 673, in which were aſſembled *Niſin* and *Kentin*, two Kings of the Heptarchy; *Theodorus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Putta*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and divers other Biſhops, and all the Nobles. The Archbiſhop was Preſident; and when they were all met, he produced a Book, in which he had noted ten Articles taken out of the Book of Canons, which he requir'd to be receiv'd.

1. That the Feaſt of *Eaſter* ſhould be kept on the Sunday following the 14th Day of the firſt Month.

2. That no Biſhop ſhould intermeddle in another Biſhop's Diocеſe, but content himſelf in the Government of his own Flock.

3. That no Biſhop ſhould diſturb any Monaſtery, conſecrated to God, nor take away by Violence any of the Goods, or Lands belonging to it.

4. That Monks ſhall not remove from one Monaſtery to another without Leave of their own Abbot, but continue in the Obedience promiſed at their Converſion.

5. That no Clergymen ſhall go out of their own Dioceſe into another without a Teſtimonial from their own Biſhop; and if they do, and are received, ſhall be ſent for Home; and if they refuſe to come, both they and their Receiver ſhall be liable to Excommunication.

6. That Biſhops, and other Clergymen, being Strangers, ſhall be content with an hoſpitable Reception, and ſhall not perform any Prieſtly Office without the Licence of the Biſhop, in whoſe Dioceſe they would remain.

7. That Synods ſhould meet twice a-year; but becauſe divers Impediments may hinder it, a Synod ſhould meet once a Year on the Calends of *Auguſt* at *Cloveſhoe*.

8. That no Biſhop ſhould ſtrive for Precedence ambitiouſly, but obſerve the Order and Time of their Conſecration in taking Place one of another.

9. That as the Number of Chriſtians increaſes, more Biſhops ſhall be ordained.

10. That none ſhall marry with any Perſon contrary to the Orders of the Church, nor any Prieſt ſolemnize an inceſtuous Marriage. That none ſhall put away his Wife, except for Fornication; but if any Man does put away his Wife, he ſhall not be married to another Woman, but remain ſingle, or be reconciled to his Wife.

Theſe Articles were confirmed by the Subſcription of all their Hands, and 'twas ordain'd

Digitized by Google

ordain'd that all, who should act against the same, should be degraded, if a Priest; and excommunicated from the Society of all Christians, if Laymen.

II. When *Eutyches* disturbed the Faith of the Church at *Constantinople* by his Heresy, *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, desirous to preserve the *English* Churches from that Contagion, called a Synod of venerable Bishops and learned Men at *Hatfield*, *Octob.* 15. 681; it was then called *Heathfield*, from its Situation on a barren Hill. The Archbishop presided; and *Adrian*, the Legate, *Putta*, Bishop of *Rochester*, *Waldhere*, Bishop of *London*, *Sexwulfe* and *Cuthbald*, Abbots, and *John*, Archcantor of *St. Peters*, were present, and unanimously declar'd the true and orthodox Faith in this Manner, according as Christ deliver'd it to his Disciples, and as it is contain'd in the Symbols of the Holy Fathers, *viz.*

1. That the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are the Trinity Consubstantial in Unity, and Unity in Trinity, *i. e.* One God in three Subsistences, or Persons, Consubstantial, of equal Glory and Honour.

2. That they received the five Holy Universal Synods; one held at *Nice*, against *Arius*'s Opinions; another at *Constantinople*, against *Macedonius* and *Eudoxius*; a third at *Ephesus*, against *Nestorius*; the fourth at *Chalcedon*, against *Eutyches* and *Nestorius*; and another at *Constantinople*, against *Theodorus*, *Theodoret*, and the Epistles of *Ibas* and their Opinions, contrary to *St. Cyril*'s Doctrine; and further confirm'd the Synod held at *Rome*, under Pope *Martin*, in the ninth Year of the Emperor *Constantine*.

3. King *Ethelred* also ratify'd and confirmed the Gifts which his Brethren *Penda* and *Wolfe*, and his Sisters *Kinesburg* and *Kinefwith* had conferred by Will or otherwise to *St. Peter* and the Abbots of *Ely*, and declar'd his Pleasure, That their Anniversary Days should be observ'd, for the Good of his and their Souls; to which he added, some Lands, called *Bredune*, *Herpingas*, and *Cedenac*, with their Appurtenances and Liberties, as he possess'd them, praying that the *Anathema* of the Pope, and all Bishops, might fall upon every one that shall injure or prejudice his Gift in any Thing.

III. *Offa* having enshrined the Relicks of *St. Alban*, (which being advertised to seek for, he found by a Light darting from Heaven, upon the Place of his Burial) with Gold and precious Stones; he called a Council at *Verulam*, where Archbishop *Humbert*, his Suffragans, and all the chief Governors of Cities met, and diligently and effectually treated together about selecting a Convent of Monks, building a Monastery, and endowing it with great and Royal Privileges in the Place where the Relicks were found, as being consecrated by his Blood. But by their Advice, *Offa* was obliged to go to *Rome* to Pope *Adrian*, to be absolv'd of his Sins, especially that of murdering *Albert*, King of the *Angles*. The Pope was before advertised of his coming, and received him with great Joy; and *Offa* having confessed his Sins with great Sorrow, *Adrian* imposed these Things upon him by Way of Penance, *viz.*

1. That *Albert* should be canonis'd for a Saint at his Charge, and that he should build the Cathedral at *Hereford*, and dedicate it to him.

2. That he should forthwith erect a fair Monastery to the Memory of *St. Alban*, in the Place where he suffer'd, which having engag'd him to do, the Pope dismist him with an Absolution, and his Apostolical Benediction.

The King being returned safe into *England*, he call'd another Council at this City of *Verulam*, and by the Advice of his Bishops and Nobles, proceeded to the Building of the Monastery of *St. Alban*, and gave large Revenues to it for the Maintenance of an hundred black Monks, and that great Hospitality might be kept there, because *Watling-street*, thro' which there was continual travelling, lay near it, and because he accounted it a pious Thing to entertain Travellers freely, he erected an House, near the Monastery, to receive them, and endowed it with great Revenues and Privileges.

This King also confirm'd the famous Alms called *Peter-pence*, towards the maintaining of a *Saxon* School at *Rome*; which was, a Penny of every House or Family, payable yearly at the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, which is on *August* 1.

IV. *Offa* having, according to his Promise, built on the Hill over-against *Old Verulam*, in a Place called *Holmhurst*, where

Digitized by Google

St. Alban's Bones were found, a goodly and large Monastery to the Memory of that Saint, and laid his Bones under a Marble Stone, with an Inscription of his Name and Sufferings, called a Council at *Celcyth*, *Anno* 793, and there by the Advice of nine Kings, two Archbishops, thirteen Bishops, and eight Dukes, gave to the Lord *Jesus*, and *St. Alban* the Martyr, 34 Mansions at *Kageshoo*, (now *Casho*) six Mansions at *Hanhamsted*, (now *Hempsted*) and ten Mansions at *Stanemere*, with the Corn-fields, Meadows, Feedings, Woods, and all Things to them belonging, in hopes of present Prosperity and future Happiness, in this Form:

1. He adjur'd all Men by the Name of Almighty God, and his terrible Judgments, that no King, Bishop, or other Person, should ever hereafter dare to change, take away, or demolish, any of these Gifts dedicated to God and his holy Martyr, nor presume to molest their Church or Woods.

2. He order'd and appointed, that all their Lands and Goods should be free from all Taxes and Tribute.

3. He desir'd, that all his Successors would as freely aid, defend, and take Care of his Church, and all its Rights and Revenues, as he himself had done, that they might have the Blessing and Protection of the holy Martyr; and if they evilly intreated them, they should be accountable to the Tribunal of Christ.

4. He constituted *Willigod*, the first Abbot, and committed to him the Care of the Church, the Government of the Monks, and the Management of all the Revenues of the House.

5. He commanded and adjur'd all the Monks, in the Name of God, that they, and all others, should live reverently and regularly under their Abbot, according to the Order and Rule of *St. Benedict*,

6. And lastly, That they should make continual Intercessions for the Soul of himself, his Relations and Friends, at the Canonical Hours in the Church. This, when he had done, he confirm'd all his Gifts with the Sign of the Cross, which was the only Way of Signature among the *Saxons*.

V. King *Offa* again in 795, two Years after the former, called another Council at *Beoranford*; and with the Consent of *Egfrid* his Son, and in the Presence of one Archbishop, three Bishops, three Abbots, and twelve Dukes, gave by his Charter twelve Mansions at *Etwinxislaune*, three at *Seelfdune*, ten at *Shintaulaune*, with a Wood, called *Horewood*, and five Mansions at *Ligtune*, and granted

1. That the Church of *St. Alban*, and all the Possessions thereof, should be from henceforth always free, and quit from all Tributes and Taxes, repairing of Bridges and Castles, and making of Trenches against the Enemy.

2. That the Abbot and Monks, and all their Churches, should be free from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

3. That Part of the Mulcts and Fines, which shall hereafter be inflicted upon Persons for Theft, Fornication, or the like Offences, within their Liberty, which shall belong to the King, shall always be given to this Monastery; and then granted divers other Manors to this Church.

VI. *Bertulfe*, King of the *Mercians*, who often resided at his Palace at *Benington*, called a Council there, *Anno* 850, or thereabouts, and the Prelates and Nobles of *Mercia* being there assembled, *Askil*, a Monk of the Monastery of *Croyland*, in the Name of the Abbot *Siward*, and the other Monks, made grievous Complaints of very many Losses and Injuries lately brought upon their Monastery by the neighbouring *Danes*, and their deceitful Enemies; and in Reparation thereof, King *Bertulfe* not only granted them very large Manors, but conferred on their Monastery very splendid Liberties in a Charter, which was shortly after most solemnly confirmed in another Council held at

VII. *Kingsbury*, where the same King keeping his Court often, celebrated a Council on Friday after *Easter*, *Anno* 851, and was there present himself with one Archbishop, six Bishops, three Abbots, two Dukes, three Earls, King *Ethelwolph*'s Cupbearer, and the Pope's Legate, by whose Advice he treated of the great Affairs of the Kingdom; and having set out the Bounds and Marches of the Abbey of *Croyland*; solemnly confirm'd them.

VIII. On the 17th of *December*, *Anno* 1232, 16 *Hen.* III. a great Council of Abbots, Priors and Archdeacons, with almost all the Nobility of the Kingdom, Masters and Clerks

Digitized by Google

Clerks, met at St. *Albans*, by the Command of the Pope, that they might celebrate the Divorce between the Countess of *Essex* and her Husband *Humphrey de Bohun*; which being perform'd, the Consistory was dismiss'd, and they all return'd to their own Homes.

IX. About the Year 1019, another Council was held at *Eanham*, at the Instance of *Elfeage*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Wulfan*, Archbishop of *York*; in which was decreed, among other Things.

1. That Priests, who then had two or three Wives, should not marry.

2. That none should be sold out of *England*, especially to Pagans.

3. That Widows should remain single a Year after their Husband's Death.

This County, tho' small, had many Monasteries and other religious Foundations, the good Air being thought as proper for the Clergy as Laity; of which the chief was

St. Albans, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, built in the very Place where *St. Alban* was martyr'd, in the Time of *Diocletian*'s Persecution. It was then call'd *Verulam*. Ten Years after the Persecution had ceased, the Christians built a Church to his Memory; but that being destroy'd by the Wars between the *Britains*, *Picts* and *Saxons*, *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, about the Year 793, repaired the old Church, built a Monastery by it, and having translated *St. Alban*'s Relicks into a Shrine, and obtain'd of Pope *Adrian* to have him canonized, stock'd it with an hundred Monks, whom he endow'd with large Revenues, and in a Council at *Celyth* made Constitutions for their Orders and Security.

In the Year 1154, *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Alba*, (an *English-man*, born near this Monastery) being chosen Pope, assumed the Name of *Adrian* IV. He granted many Privileges to this Abbey, *viz.* That as *St. Alban* was the first Martyr of *England*, this Abbot should be the first Abbot of *England* in Order and Dignity. 2. That the Abbot, or Monk, whom he should appoint Archdeacon, should have a Pontifical Jurisdiction over the Priests and Laymen in all the Possessions belonging to this Church. 3 That no Archbishop, Bishop or Legate, only the Pope himself, should be concern'd in the Affairs of their Monastery, to inspect or regulate them. 4. That the Abbot should collect and receive the *Romescot*, or *Peterpence*, thro' all the Province of *Hertford*; Privileges which no Prior or Abbot else enjoy'd the like.

This King *Offa* having created divers Houses near his Monastery for the Reception of Strangers and Travellers, and for the necessary Habitation and use of the Servants and Officers belonging to the Monastery; they, in Process of Time, increas'd to a Town, which was call'd by the Name of the Saint to whom the Monastery was dedicated, *St. Albans*.

A perfect Catalogue of the Abbots of this House being preserv'd, and many Things remarkable being either done by them, or happening in their Time, it can't be amiss to give a brief Account of the most famous of them. *Edrick*, the second Abbot, and *Vulsig*, the third, were of the Royal Family. This last gave great Scandal to his Monks, by his Pride in wearing Silk Vestments, eating and drinking sumptuously, conversing with Noble-women, riding a-hunting, *&c.* which so raised the hatred of the Convent against him, that he died under their Curse, of Poison, as is said. *Wulnoth* succeeded him. In his Time, the *Danes* ravaging in the Island, stole away some of *St. Alban*'s Bones, and carrying them into *Denmark*, enshrined them in a religious House, that they might be worshipp'd in their Nation, as they were in *England*.

Eadfrith was his Successor; and while he was Abbot, *Ulpho*, his Prior, by his Permission, built a famous Chapel to the Honour of *St. German*. He resign'd his Place, and *Ulsin* was chose into it. This Abbot obtained a Charter of Confirmation of all the Grants to his Monastery, and procur'd a Market of King *Ethelred*. He enlarged the Town with many Houses, built three Churches, *viz.* *St. Peter's*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Michael's*, and made it a Borough. He also built St. *Mary Magdalen's* Chapel. *Leofric*, the 10th Abbot, was a Man of signal Piety, and being born to an Estate, gave it his younger Brother. He was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Alfric*, his younger Brother, succeeded him. He compil'd the Life of *St. Alban*.

Digitized by Google

Roderick, the stout Abbot of this House, who so bravely oppos'd the Conqueror, and brought him to good Terms, was the 13th Abbot. In his Time, *Anno* 1075, there was a Council held at *London*, wherein *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, presided, in which it was decreed, That no Bishop, Abbot, or Clergyman, should give Judgment touching the Life of any Man, or Loss of Member, nor justify any that do; and at a Council at *Winchester*, held the Year following, it was decreed further, That no Canon should marry; and that, tho' Priests that had Wives should keep them, yet such as had none should not take any, and that Bishops should not ordain marry'd Men Priests or Deacons.

Paul, his Successor, was a great Benefactor to this Abbey, in not only recovering their Lands, and restoring the Buildings, but reforming the Rule of the Monastery to that Degree, as to make it a School of religious and pious Discipline; and *Richard* his Follower, obtain'd a Confirmation of all their Cells, Manors, Lands and Tithes, with all their Liberties and Privileges from King *William Rufus*, and King *Henry* I. who granted the Town a Fair to be held every Year, and to continue eight Days next before the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, and to the Abbot Free-warren in all his Lands, within five Miles of *St. Albans*, and that all his Tenants should be discharged from the Payment of all Tolls.

Jeffrey, the next Abbot, gave to the Sacristy of this Monastery the Church of *St. Mary* of *Rickmersworth*, and to the Infirmary, for Medicines for the Sick, the Church of *St. Peter* in this Town. He founded the Hospital of *St. Julian*, and assigned divers Portions of Tithes for the Maintenance of the Poor he placed in it, and erected a Nunnery at *Sopwell*, with a Yard for the Burial-place of the Nuns only. His Successor *Ralph* procur'd a Confirmation of all their Possessions and Privileges granted by former Kings, and others, of King *Stephen*.

Thomas Cade, a Man of mean Parentage, [illegible], was the 21st Abbot. In his Time, King *John*, *Reg.* 1. granted to God and the Church of *St. Alban*, and the Monks there, divers Lands, and great Liberties, summon'd the Reeves of all the Villages of this County to *St. Albans*, to enquire what Damages every Bishop had sustain'd, and what was due to them, and held a Parliament there to publish his Peace, enforce his Grandfather's Laws, and forbid all unjust Exactions before made by the King's Officers, Sheriffs, Foresters, *&c.* *William of Trompington*, his Successor, was, at the Council of *Lateran*, called by Pope *Innocent* III. where he behaved himself with such Learning and Discretion, that he was admir'd by the Pope and Bishops.

John of *Hertford* succeeded him. In his Time the Pope sent them Letters to pay 500 Marks to certain Merchants, tho' they ow'd him nothing, threatning them, that unless they paid them within a Month, they should be suspended; which not doing, the Convent was made subject to the Pope's Interdict fifteen Days; and to reverse it, comply'd with his unjust Exaction. *John* of *Berkhamsted* was the next Abbot, to whom King *Edward* I. confirmed their Exemption from all Secular and Ecclesiastical Authority, the Abbot's Episcopal Power, *&c.* to which Pope *Honorius* join'd his Confirmation, upon Condition of paying to the Apostolick See yearly for the said Liberties one Ounce of Gold.

Hugh was the 27th Abbot. He much enlarged the Revenues of his Church, by purchasing the Manor of *Caldecot* and other Possessions. In this Abbot's Time, St. *Albans* sent Burgesses to Parliament several Times. His Successors were *Richard de Wallingford*, a very learned Man; *Michael de Mentemore*, in whose Time *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* raised Commotions in divers Counties, and troubled his Abbey; but the Forces of King *Richard* II. prevailing, and the Rebels being dispersed, all the Commons of this County, from 15 to 60 Years old, were summoned to appear in the great Court of this Abbey to take an Oath to be faithful Subjects, and never disturb the Peace; *John Moot*, who built a Seat for the Abbots at *Tittenhanger*; *John* of *Wheathampsted*, who set up the painted Glass, representing the Images of the ancient Philosophers, who had testified of the Incarnation of Christ, and the Histories of the Bible, in the Church, Chapels, and Abbey. The Battle of *Wakefield* was fought in his Time; *William Albon*,

Digitized by Google

ham, in whose Time Printing first came into *England*; *William Willingford*, who built the rich and costly Front of the High Altar at the Expence of 1100 Marks; *Thomas Wolsey*, afterwards the great Cardinal; *Robert Catton*, and *Richard Boreman*, *alias Stevenache*, who, with the Convent, surrendred this rich Monastery into the King's Hands, then valued at 2102 *l.* 7 *s.* 1½. *Dug.* 2510 *l.* 6 *s.* 1½. *per Aun. Sped.*

The Surrender of this Monastery being so free in it self, and exemplary to many others, the King in Consideration thereof by his Charter, dated *Decemb.* 14, 1538, gave yearly Pensions, during Life, to the Abbot 466 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* unless he gave him some Promocion of an equal Value; and to the Monks, *viz.* *Thomas Kingsbury* 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* and near 40 more lesser Sums, but none exceeding 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

St. Julians, an Hospital founded by *Jeffery*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, for certain poor People, then call'd *Lazars*, which he endowed with divers Parcels of Tithes for their Maintenance; King *Henry* II. confirmed the Settlement.

For the better Government of the Brethren of this Hospital, these several Orders were made. 1. That their Habit should be a Tunick and Supertunick of plain Russet. 2. That they be single, or if marry'd, separated from their Wives, with the full Consent of both Parties. 3. That no Woman should enter into the House, except the common Laundress, or a Mother, or Sister, to visit their Relations when sick, without the Licence of the *Custos*. 4. That every Brother, at his Admittance, shall make Oath to obey the Abbot of *St. Albans*, and his Archdeacon, *&c.*

Upon the Dissolution of this Abbey, this Hospital came to the Crown; which past'd it to *Thomas Lee*, from whose Family it came to Sir *Everard Digby*, whose Son sold it to *John Ellis* Esq; a Draper of *London*, whose Son *Thomas* sold it in 1693 to *Henry Rilgrave* Esq; one of the Admirals of the Navy, who is the present Owner of it.

St. Mary de Pratis, or *de Pree*, *i. e. St. Mary in the Meadows*; so called, because it was situate in a Place compass'd round with Meadows, Garine, or Warine. The 20th Abbot of *St. Albans*, with the Consent of his Convent, founded an Hospital for leprous Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, near *St. Albans*, giving them a Place to build their Chapel on in the End of the arable Field and Meadow of *Kingsbury*, and for their Sustentation, all the Procurations of the Kings, *Offa* and *Henry*, and Pope *Adrian*, with those that happen at the Death of the Abbots, and the Tithes of the Lordship of *Luton*, and many other Things.

King *John* by his Charter, dated *May* 1. *Reg.* 5. for the Health of his own and Ancestors Souls, and those of his Heirs, gave to God and this Church of *St. Mary de Pree*, and to the leprous and diseased Women there, 30 Acres of Essart-Land, in his Wood of *Elbree*, to have and to hold in pure, free, and perpetual Alms, and they held them till the Downfall of the Abbies.

Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery of *St. Albans*, this Hospital came to the Crown, and King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. granted the Scite of it to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, whose Son, of the same Name, dying without Issue, it came to his Sisters and Coheirs, of which the younger, who was marry'd to Mr. *Ralph Jennings*, of *Church*, in *Somersetshire*, obtain'd this Estate in the Partition, whose Descendant *Sarah*, Dutchess of *Marlborough*, (the Duke having bought her two Sisters Parts) is now the Owner of it.

St. Germain's Chapel, built by *Hugh*, Prior of *St. Albans*, a Man of great Holiness, in Memory of *Germanus*, Bishop of *Autisiodore*, who with the Assistance of *Lupus*, Bishop of *Troys*, who were sent for by the *British* Bishops to oppose the *Pelagian* Heresy, which, by the Preaching of *Agricola*, Son to Bishop *Severianus*, began to spread much in this Island, had so effectually vindicated and defended the Truth, that that Heresy was quite vanquished. The *Britains* being sensible of the blessed Effects of his Labour, built many Churches to his Memory in divers Parts of the Kingdom; and among others, this holy Prior erected this Chapel to him, near the ruin'd Wall of *Old Verulam*, because he had there zealously preach'd the Word of God.

The Ruins of this Chapel were lately to be seen, but then it was expos'd to a prophane Use; Sir *Thomas Caston* purchased it about

Digitized by Google

about the Year 1687, and not long after ſold it to *Henry Killigrew* Eſq; one of the Vice-Admirals of the *Engliſh* Fleet in 1693, who has ſince quite demoliſh'd it.

Sopewell, near *St. Albans*, an Houſe for *Benedictine* Nuns, built upon this Occaſion. Two religious Women made themſelves a poor Booth with Leaves of Trees, and cover'd it with Bark, by *Eywood*, near the River, living in great Abſtinence, Chaſtity and Prayer a conſiderable Time, with which *Jeffery*, the 16th Abbot of *St. Albans*, being made acquainted, he built them a Cell, appointed them to be cloathed with Veſts, after the Manner of Nuns, and to live after the Rule of *St. Benedict*. He gave them alſo certain Poſſeſſions and Rents to ſupport their religious Life; but being tender of the Reputation of his Nuns, he order'd, that they ſhould be always lock'd up in their Houſe, and that none ſhould be taken into the College but a ſelect Number of Virgins, not to exceed thirteen; and to them he gave a Burying-place, which he cauſed to be conſecrated, and appointed, that none but the Nuns of that Houſe ſhould be buried there.

Henry de Albanio, and *Cicely*, his Wife, with *Roger*, his Brother, and *Robert*, his Son, gave two Hides and one Virgate of Land in their Manor of *Cotes*, and *Richard de Tany* his Land, call'd *Blackhide*, in the Soke of *Tidehang*, to God, *Mary*, the Mother of Chriſt, and the Maidens of this Cell, in pure, free, and perpetual Alms, quit of all Services, Cuſtoms and Exactions.

Upon the Diſſolution, King *Henry* VIII. granted it to Sir *Richard Leigh* Kt. from whom it paſſed by a Daughter to *Edward Sadler*, ad Son of Sir *Ralph Sadler* Bart. in whoſe Family it continu'd in the Iſſue male a-while, but that failing, it went in Marriage to *Thomas Saunders*, of *Flamſted*, Eſq; who ſold it to Sir *Herbottle Grimſtone* Bart. from whom it is now deſcended to his great Grandſon *Grimſtone Luckin* Eſq; Valued at 68 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Ann. Speed. Weever.* 40 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* *Dugd.*

Cheſhunt, a Benedictine Nunnery, ſtanding near the River *Lea*, which was anciently poſſeſs'd by the Canons of *Cathele*; but King *Henry* III. remov'd them, *Reg.* 24. and granted it to the Nuns of *Cheſhunt* to hold of him and his Heirs in pure and perpetual Alms, as it continu'd to the Diſſolution, when

It came to the Crown, and was given by King *Edward* VI. to *Anthony Denny* Eſq; whoſe Grandſon *Edward*, Lord *Denny*, Earl of *Norwich*, ſold it to *Robert Dewhurſt* Eſq; *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the King's Bench, who gave this Manor to *Anne Gill*, whoſe Brother *John Gill* ſold it to *John Mortimer* Gent. the preſent Poſſeſſor. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 14 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Ann. Dug.* 27 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Speed.*

Flamſted, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, conſiſting of a Prioreſs and ten Nuns, founded by *Roger de Tony*, and dedicated to *St. Giles* in the Wood. They were independent on any other religious Houſe, and endowed by their Founder with large Demeſnes.

By the Acceſſion of new Grants from others of the Family of the *Tonyes*, and *Agatha*, Widow of *William de Gadeſden*, who gave all her Lands in *Homelamſtede*, and *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Bernard Fitz-Nicholas*, who gave all her Lands in *Edelbury*, the Revenues of this Houſe were much increaſed; but at the Diſſolution, coming to the Crown, King *Henry* VIII. granted them to Sir *Richard Page*, then Lieutenant of the Band of Penſioners.

From Sir *Richard*, this Manor paſſed by his only Daughter to the *Skipwiths* of *Lincolnſhire*, who ſold it to Mr. *Saunders* of *Putenham*, in this County, but deſcended of the *Saunders* in *Buckinghamſhire*, whoſe Deſcendant, *Thomas Saunders* Eſq; a Member of the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*, made the Manor-houſe a fine Seat, which by his only Daughter and Heir is now come to Sir *Edward Seabright* Bart. who is Lord of it. Valued at the Diſſolution at 30 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d*½. *per Ann. Dugd.* 46 *l.* 10 *s.* 1½. *per Ann. Speed.*

Hertford, a Priory of *Benedictines*, or black Monks, founded by *Ralph de Limeſey*, *William* the Conqueror's Siſter's Son. He gave them three Hides and a half of Land in *Hertford*, the Tithes of *Periton*, and divers other Places, a Mill, Paſture for their Cattle, and Feed for their Hogs in his Woods, and gave it thus endowed to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, for the Redemption of the Souls of himſelf, Wife and Children, and

Digitized by Google

and the Abbot obliged himself to place six Monks there to perform divine Offices; and in Case their Revenue should be increased, a greater Number. He became the first Abbot of his own House, and consented that his Wife *Hawise* should give her Dowry from *Nigel de Bradewell* to this Cell, in which he was buried.

His Posterity, *Alan*, his Son, *Gerrard*, his Grandson, and *John*, his great Grandson, added to his Gifts the Tithes of *Anwell* and *Ishoustone* in *Warwickshire*, two Yard-Lands in *Periton*, and divers other Rents and Privileges, which the Monks enjoy'd till the Dissolution, when this Manor coming to the Crown, 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was by Patent granted to *Anthony Denny* Esq; then one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, whose Posterity sold it to *Martin Trot* Esq; from whom it passed to the *Willis*'s of *Cambridgshire*, who sold it to Sir *John Harrison* Kt. in whose Heirs it now is.

Hitchin; here were two small Priories, the one of white *Carmelites*, founded by *John Blowvill*, *Aldom Rouse*, and *John Cobham*, and dedicated to our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin; and King *Edward* II. confirm'd the Endowments. These Monks held this House till 21 *Henry* VIII. when it was surrender'd to that King, being valued at 4 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* After the Dissolution, it was granted to *Edward Watson* and *Henry Herdson* Gent. who convey'd it to the *Radcliffs*, in which Family it still remains, Sir *Ralph Radcliff* being the present Owner.

The other of *Benedictine* Monks, founded on certain Lands, called *Newbigging*, valued at the Suppression at 15 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d. Sped.* but 13 *l.* 16 *s. Dug.* King *Henry* VIII. gave the Scite of this Priory to *John Cake* Esq; and his Heirs; from whom they have pass'd thro' divers Hands to Mr. *Joseph Kemp*, School-master of this Town, who converted the House into a School in 1655, and devised the Lands to charitable Uses.

Kings-Langley, a Priory of *Dominicans*, or Preaching Friars, founded by *Roger*, the Son of *Robert Hele*, an *English* Baron, who gave to the Fraternity of it 68 Perches of Land, in the said Parish, to hold in pure Alms. King *Henry* III. who erected a Palace here, gave the Manor of *Langley* to this Priory, and the Vesture of *Chippevile* Wood for the Fewel, and other Necessaries of their House for ever, to which King *Edward* IV. added *Home-Hark* and *Friars-Meadow*, and the Toll of the King's Mill; yet we find, that King *Henry* VII. and King *Henry* VIII. settled this Manor of *Langley* upon their respective Queens during their Life.

At the Dissolution, the Prior and Convent surrender'd their House and Revenues to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. who living not long after, Queen *Mary* restor'd this Priory and all its Appurtenances to the Convent; which after her Death being dissolv'd, and falling to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* gave the Rectory, with the Lands and Tithes, to the Bishops of *Ely*, and King *James* I. the Scite of the Priory, with the Out-houses, Dove-houses, Orchards, *&c.* containing seven Acres, to *Edward Newport* and *John Compton*, their Heirs and Assigns, from whom 'tis now descended to *William Howlker* Esq; who has all the Buildings; but the Lordship, Park and Chase, with their Appurtenances, he settled on Prince *Henry*; and after his Death, on *Prince Charles*; who being made King, gave it to Sir *Charles Morison*, from whom it is since come thro' divers Hands to Mr. *Howlker*, the present Lord. Valued at the Suppression at 222 *l.* 4 *s. Dugd.* 227 *l.* 14 *s. Speed. per Ann.*

Royston, (besides the Monastery, at this Place, which is treated on in *Cambridgeshire*) there was an Hospital dedicated to the Honour of *St. John* and *St. James*, the Apostles, whose Founder is not known. Valued at the Suppression at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

Rowney, or, as it is called in the *Monasticon*, *Roheney* and *Rowena*, a Priory of Nuns, founded by *Conan*, Duke of *Britany*, and Earl of *Richmond*, and dedicated to the Honour of *St. John* Baptist, and by him appointed to live regularly, according to the Rule of *St. Benedict*. He gave Lands and Tenements to support the House, and maintain the Religious therein; but the Prioress and Nuns having, thro' Negligence or Prodigality, wasted the Revenues, and suffer'd the House to run into Decay, so that the Revenues were not sufficient to repair the Buildings, and maintain the Religious,

Digitized by Google

gious, *Agnes Selby*, the Prioress, and the Nuns of the Convent, considering, that *John Tracy*, Lord of the Manor of *Great Mandon*, was the true Patron thereof, and a Person of a sincere Devotion, who would convert the Revenues to such pious Uses, as might be for the Good of the Souls of the Founder, did, with an unanimous Consent, surrender the Priory, with all the Lands, Tenements, and other its Rights and Emoluments, by a Deed, sealed with their common Seal, unto the Patron *John Tracy*, his Heirs and Assigns for ever.

This *John Tracy* was before constituted chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and resolving not to convert the Possessions of the Priory of *Redeney*, so resigned to him, to any other Use, than to the Service of God, obtain'd Licence of King *Henry* VI. to found, and endow a Chantry of one Priest to the Honour of God and the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptist*, at the high Altar of the Church of *Great Mandon*, or *Mandon-furnival*, to pray for the Soul of the Duke the Founder, the King, Queen, Prince, and *John Tracy*, alive and Dead, and their Children.

At the first Endowment of this House, 'twas valued at ten Marks only, but the Chantry at the Dissolution was found to be worth 13 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann.* And then being in the Crown, it was given to *Henry Bohun*, Earl of *Essex*, from whom it again fell to the Crown, which past'd it to the Family of the *Birchingbrooks*, who sold it to Mr. *Brown*, the present Owner.

Wake, a Priory founded for Friars, in the North Part of the Town, by *Margaret*, Countess of *Leicester*, Lady of the Manor, in 1234, 18 *Hen.* III. and dedicated to *St. Francis*, for a Cell to *St. Ebrulf* in *Normandy*. She gave the Tithes of this Church, and that of *Thundorich*, for the Maintenance of them and their House, and they enjoy'd them till the Dissolution; when being surrender'd into the King's Hands, it was convey'd to *Thomas Byrch*, who sold it to Mr. *Stanley*, from whom 'tis now come to Mr. *Robert Hodgeley*, who is the present Possessor of it.

The Rectory and Tithes, with the Advowson of the Church, was dispos'd of by the same King, first to the Priory of *Sheen*, in *Surrey*, and then to his new College in *Cambridge*, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity; of which College, the Master and Fellows have demised the said Tithes by Lease to *Seymour Tredenham* Esq; whose Widow now holds them.

Wymondley, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Benedict*, founded by *Richard Argentin*, Lord of the Town, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. They held it to the Dissolution, when it was valu'd at the yearly Rent of 37 *l.* 10 *s.* 6½. *Spread.* 29 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d*½. *per Ann. Dugd.* King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29. gave the Lordship and Scite of this Monastery to *Jemel Needham* Gent. Clerk and Surveyor of King's Works, whose Posterity have enjoy'd them ever since.

This Priory was dedicated to the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and was a fair old Building with Cloisters, and had a Chapel, which was consecrated since the Dissolution. It is encompass'd with near 400 Acres of rich Meadow, Pasture, and arable, inclos'd with a fair Orchard and Garden.

Buckland, a Priory of Canons Regular, founded by *William de Briegh*, for the Health of the Soul of the King, Queen, and all their Children, and also of himself and his Wife; and gave all his Land in *Buckland*, and the Church of *Preston*, with divers other Lands and Churches, for their Maintenance; but these Canons some Years after killing their Steward, the Founder's Kinsman, King *Henry* II. seized their House, and gave their Lands and Churches to the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, at *London*, for the planting of Nuns of their Order in it, in 1180, to whom it was agreed, that the Hospital should pay the Sisters 19 Marks 6 *s.* and 4 *d.* half yearly, at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, and the Countess of *Leicester* gave Lands to find them a Chaplain to say Mass every Day.

Ralph de Rivers, Son of *William*, gave to these Nuns the Church of *Tofeland*, with the Appurtenances; *Alan Ruffel*, the Church of *Donnington*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*; *Warine of the Hall* gave *Bodesconb*; and *Maud*, the Wife of *Roger*, Earl of *Clare*, for the Health of his Soul, gave them a yearly Rent of 13 *l.* 4 *s.* to be paid out of the Preceptory of *Kevelocke*, which he gave to the Knights-Hospitallers.

Thele,

Digitized by Google

Thele, or *St. Margarets*, a College founded in old Time for a *Cuſtos* and four Chaplains to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the Founders thereof, who gave divers Lands, Advowſons of Churches, and other Poſſeſſions, for their Maintenance; but thro' their Negligence many of them were already loſt, and more in danger, which *William Grey*, Biſhop of *London*, and Patron of this College, obſerving, pray'd the King's Licence, that the Revenue, which remain'd to this College, might be transferred to ſome Religious Houſe to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls aforeſaid, to remain for ever; whereupon King *Henry* VI. by the Advice of his Council, annexed the whole Revenues of this College to the Hoſpital of *Elſing-ſpittal* in *London*, to find two Canons Regular in this College, and three in the Hoſpital, to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the Founders, according to the Deſire and the Command of the Ordinary, as it continu'd to the Diſſolution.

St. Trinity in the Wood, in the Pariſh of *Cedington*, a Nunnery built by *Jeffery*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, at the Coſts and Charges of that Church, and granted the Nuns, without the Conſent of the Convent, all the Tithes of *Caiſho*, and two Parts of the Tithe-Corn of *Watford*, for their Support.

Ralph, the Dean, and the Chapter of *St. Pauls*, *London*, in the Year 1145, granted, out of their Charity, for ever, all the Ground whereon their Monaſtery was built, contained within a Ditch, and three Roods of Wood between the ſaid Ditch and *Watling-ſtreet*, paying 3 *s.* yearly, and the Prioreſs ſwearing Fealty to the Chapter, as the Nuns ſhall do to the Prioreſs.

The MARTYRS *and* CONFESSORS *of this County.*

AS in other Counties, ſo alſo in this, the Reformation met with many ſevere Checks before it came to Perfection. Several Martyrs and Confeſſors endur'd Shame and Death itſelf in King *Henry* VIII's and Queen *Mary*'s Days, before Queen *Elizabeth* arriv'd at the Throne to ſettle the peaceable Poſſeſſion of Chriſt's pure Goſpel; the chief of which was *St. Alban*. He dwelt in *Old Verulam*, and having been inſtructed by *St. Amphibalus* in the Chriſtian Doctrine, became a ſtedfaſt Believer in Chriſt. *Amphibalus* lodged in his Houſe, and being ſought after by the Pagan Judge, *Alban* further'd his Eſcape, and cloathing himſelf in his Habit, offer'd himſelf to the Soldiers, who came to apprehend him, and was by them brought to the Judge, as he was ſacrificing to Devils, who commanded him to ſacrifice with him; but *Alban* refuſing, he commanded the Executioner to whip him, and force him to comply with many Stripes; but his Patience proving invincible, he order'd that his Head ſhould be cut off, which was inſtantly done.

Paul Luther, a Grey-Friar, and Warden of *Ware*-Priory: He had aſſerted, that Images ought not to be ſet up ſo commonly, becauſe the common People ador'd them; that Pilgrimages were a needleſs Toil and Expence; that Men in danger ſhould call upon God, and no Saint, becauſe the Saints in Heaven can't help us, nor do they know any more what we do, than the Men in the North Country know what's done in the South. He was much moleſted and vex'd by the Officers of Dr. *Stokeſly*, Biſhop of *London*, and forc'd to abjure.

George Bull, of *Much-Hadham*, Draper, was accus'd of ſaying, That there are three Sorts of Confeſſions; to God, to our Neighbour, whom we have offended, and to a Prieſt, for Counſel how to perform the other the two laſt, ſo as to obtain Forgiveneſs; That *Luther* was a good Man, and that where *Wickliff*'s Bones were burnt, ſprung up a clear Well. He was much moleſted and troubled till he was brought to a Recantation for theſe Opinions.

Thomas Patmore, Parſon of *Hadham*, a Man of a good Life, and ſedulous Preacher. Dr. *Stokeſly*, Biſhop of *London*, cauſed him to be attached and brought before him, and having kept him a Priſoner in his own Palace a-while, committed him at length to the *Lollard*'s Tower, where he ſuffer'd great Hardſhips for two Years together. In the mean Time, he was ſeveral Times examin'd, and charged with approving his Curate's Marriage to his Maid, and ſuffering him,

Digitized by Google

after he was marry'd, to officiate in his Cure, &c. That he had asserted at *Cambridge*, that he did not value the Pope's or Bishops Curses; that tho' young Children were baptiz'd, they could not be baptiz'd, unless they had Faith; and that it was against God's Laws to burn Hereticks. To which he answer'd, but not to the Satisfaction of the Bishop and *Foxford* his Chancellor, wherefore they dealt so hardly with him, that he abjur'd thro' Infirmity, and was condemn'd to a perpetual Imprisonment.

George Tankerfield, of *London*, Cook, being apprehended by *Beard* a Messenger, was carry'd before Bishop *Bonner*, to be examin'd upon the Articles about the Sacrament of the Altar, Mass, and Auricular Confession, what his Opinion, and Practice was? To which he answer'd, That he confess'd his Sins to God only, and never would confess them to a Priest; that he did not believe that the real Body and Blood of Christ was in the Sacrament, because Christ's Body is ascended into Heaven; that the Mass was full of Idolatry, and against the Word of God, and that there were but two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Bishop having receiv'd these Answers, mildly exhorted him to forsake his Opinions; but he declaring that he would ever stand by them, the Bishop pass'd the Sentence of Condemnation on him; and delivering him to the secular Power, he was burnt at St. *Albans*, *Aug.* 26, 1555, on a Green near the West End of the Abbey, call'd *Romeland*.

Thomas Fust was examin'd, and condemn'd with *George Tankerfield*; and as he had the same Questions put to him, so he gave, or join'd in the same Answers; but being a very zealous Professor of the Truth, when Bishop *Bonner*] advised him to recant his Opinions, he answer'd, "No, my Lord, I "will not, for there is no Truth cometh out "of your Mouth, but all Lyes; you con"demn me, and will not hear the Truth. "Where can you find any anointing, or grea"sing, in God's Book? I speak nothing but "the Truth, and I am certain it is the "Truth that I speak." This Answer displeased the Bishop, who proceeded forthwith to his Condemnation, and so he was burnt at *Ware*, near the same Time, with *George Tankerfield*, and on the same Day that *Stephen Harwood* suffer'd at *Stratford*.

Lawrence Parsons was committed to *Hertford* Prison, because he would not go to Church, and from thence remov'd to *London*, to be examin'd by Bishop *Bonner*. There were twelve more examin'd with him at the same Time, and they all agreed in their Answers generally; but this Man being interrogated, Why he would not join with the Catholick Church? Reply'd, That he had never refus'd to be reconcil'd and brought to the Unity of it; but this did not save him from the Flames, for he was burnt together with them *June* 27, 1556, at *Stratford-le Bow*, at two Stakes.

There was a Man burnt in Queen *Mary's* Reign, over against the Prison in *Stortford*, called the *Convicts Prison*, because the Bishop of *London* us'd to keep convicted Protestants in a deep and dark Dungeon there, on the other Side of the Causey that leads from that Town to *Hooker-Hill*, on a little Green, called by some *Goose-mead* (because many Geese were kept there) but by others, *Gods-mead*. 'Tis reported of this Man, that his Fellow-Prisoner, that was appointed to suffer soon after him at *Saffron Walden* in *Essex*, desir'd him to give him some Token that he was able to endure the Flames, which he accordingly did, embracing as it were the Flames in his Hands, before he dropt down, in the Sight of the Prisoner.

One *Grey*, a Smith, of the same Town of *Stortford*, (as Mr. *Fox* tells us) being accus'd for denying the Sacrament of the Altar to be Christ, was therefore sent to *London*, but was there deliver'd by the Lord *Cromwell's* Means.

Learned and religious Men, and Divines, who were Natives of, or lived in this County.

Amphibalus, a Christian Preacherr, flying from *Caerleon* in *Wales*, into the Eastern Parts of this Isle, in the Reign of *Dioclesian*, to avoid the Persecution, dwelt some Time with *St. Alban*, then a Worshipper of false Gods, but converted by *Amphibalus*.

John of *Hertford*, was born at that Town, in this County, where he was first Prior of the Cell of that Place; but after, for his Learning and Piety created and installed

Prior

Digitized by Google

Prior of *St. Albans*. He built a noble Hall, and ſeveral Bed-chambers by it to receive Strangers honourably, and cover'd them with Lead, at great Expence.

John of *Berkhamſtead* was born at that Town, and was made Prior of *St. Albans* in King *Edward* I's Reign. He apply'd his Mind wholly to Works of Piety, and Prayers for the Health of his own Soul, yet with a due Regard to his Paſtoral Office.

John of *Wheathampſted*, ſo called from that Place, where he was born; his Father's Name being *Boſtock*. He was firſt a Monk of the Priory of *Tinmouth* in *Northumberland*, and from thence was remov'd to be Prior of *St. Albans*, which was near the Place of his Nativity. He was famous for his great Learning, pleaſant Diſpoſition, and godly Life. He rebuilt the Church at *Redburn*, erected a Library, and ſtock'd it with Books, and built a Chapel in the Monk's College at *Oxford*, and *St. Andrew's* Chapel at *St. Albans*. He govern'd the Abbey twenty Years, and then reſign'd to *John Stoke*, Prior of *Willingford*, who living but about ſix Years, he was re-elected; but died ſoon after.

William Albon, Doctor of Law, born in *St. Albans*, and elected to be Prior of that Abbey in 1464. In his Time Printing was brought into *England*, and *John Inſemuch*, a Monk and School-maſter of *St. Albans*, erected a Printing-Preſs in the Monaſtery, and printed ſeveral Books at it; *viz.* The *Fruit of Time*, the *Gentleman's Recreation*, the *Rules of an honeſt Life*, &c.

John Hereford, an Inhabitant of *St. Albans*, who wrote the *Enchiridion of a Spiritual Life*, printed for *Richard Stevenage*, in that Town.

Dr. *Walter Curl*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, a great ſufferer for King *Charles* I. was born at *Biſhops-Hatfield*.

Seth Ward, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, was born at *Aſpeden April* 15, 1617, and educated at the Free-School at *Buntingford*, under Mr. *Meriton*, and from thence went to *Sidney*-College in *Cambridge*, where he was a Scholar and Fellow. In 1643, he was impriſon'd, with ſeveral others, for his Loyalty, in *St. John's*-College, where he joined in writing a well penn'd Book againſt the Covenant. After the Reſtoration he obtain'd many Preferments, and at length was made Biſhop of *Exeter*, from whence he was tranſlated to *Salisbury*, and ſoon after made Chancellor of the Garter. He wrote many Learned Treatiſes, and did many Acts of Charity, *viz.* At *Salisbury* he built an Hoſpital for ten poor Miniſter's Widows, and endow'd it; at *Buntingford* he alſo erected an Alms-houſe for four poor Men, and as many poor Women, who had formerly liv'd in good Faſhion, and endow'd it with a competent Maintenance; and to *Aſpeden*, the Place of his Nativity, he gave 600 *l.* to be laid out in Land, and the Rent to be employ'd in putting out Apprentices, two poor Children of this Village, and one out of *Layſton*, one Year; and two out of *Layſton*, and one out of this Place another; and ſo by Turns for ever.

Dr. *Incent*, Dean of *St. Pauls*, was born at *Barkhamſtead*. He was a zealous Promoter of the erecting the School of that Place for the liberal Education of Children, and having converted the Houſe of the Guild of *St. John* Baptiſt in that Town into a School, not only gave all his own Land there to it for the Maintenance of a School-maſter, but obtain'd a Licence to purchaſe 40 *l. per Ann.* of King *Henry* VIII. for the the better Support of it.

Nicholas Breakeſpear, choſen, for his great Worth and Merit, Pope of *Rome*, and calling himſelf *Adrian* IV. was born at *Abbots-Langley*, a Perſon of a comely Stature, and having ſtudied ſome Time at *Paris*, became a Proficient in all Sorts of Learning, was made Abbot of *St. Rufus*, near *Valentia*, Biſhop of *Alba*, near *Rome*, Cardinal, and at length Pope. He made the Abbey of *St. Albans* free from the Viſitation of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and ſubjected it to the Holy See only.

Dr. *James Fleetwood*, 7th Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* of *Chelſont*; Sir *Giles Bucks*, Proveſt of *Kings*-College, *Cambridge*, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was Rector of *Anſtie*.

Herbert Thorndyke, Prebend of *Weſtminſter*, a very learned Man, eſpecially in the Oriental Languages, who aſſiſted Dr. *Brian Walton* in publiſhing the *Polyglot* Bible, and wrote many valuable Treatiſes; as the Service of God at religious Aſſemblies, *&c.* was Rector of *Barley* in 1642.

Digitized by Google

Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Maſter of *Peter-houſe*, *Cambridge*, and Profeſſor of Divinity there many Years, a Perſon of great Eſteem for Learning, was Rector of *Barley*.

Dr. *Smelt*, Caſuiſtical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, was Vicar of *Barkeway*.

Dr. *Edmund Staunton*, Son of Sir *Francis Staunton* Kt. one of the Aſſembly of Divines in 1643, made Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti*-College in 1648, but ejected at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he retir'd to *Rickmanſworth*, was Rector of *Buſhy*.

Nicholas Dixon, Rector of *Cheſhunt*, is remarkable for cauſing the Pariſh-Church there to be re-built, and for being Clerk of the Pipe-Office, Under-Treaſurer, and at laſt Baron of the Exchequer, while he held this Rectory, which was thirty Years. He lies buried in the Church there under a Grave ſtone, giving this Account of him in *Latin* Hexameters.

William Smith, Maſter of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and laſtly, Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, was Rector of *Cheſhunt*. He founded an Hoſpital for a Maſter, two Prieſts, and ten poor Men, and a Free-School at *Lichfield*, gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to the School-maſter of *Farnworth* in *Lancaſhire*, where he was born, and founded *Brazen-Noſe*-College in *Oxford*, but lived not to finiſh it. He was tranſlated to *Lincoln*, and dying in 1513, was buried in the Cathedral.

John Taverner, Secretary to Dr. *King*, Biſhop of *London*, and a Profeſſor in *Greſham*-College for 28 Years, was born in this County, and Vicar of *Hexton*, where he was buried.

Thomas Brudocke, B. D. the Tranſlator of Biſhop *Jewell's Apology of the Church of England*, &c. into *Latin*, printed beyond Sea in 1600, was Vicar of *Stanſted-Abbot*.

Thomas Leigh, a learned Man, and good Antiquary, who lent Sir *Henry Chauncy* his Aſſiſtance in compoſing his Antiquities of *Hertfordſhire*, and made a good Addition to the Library of the School, was Vicar of *Stortford*.

Griffin Leyſon, LL. D. Principal of *St. Edmund's-hall* in *Oxford*, who, with Dr. *Oliver*, was employ'd in depriving *Stephen Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was Rector of *Wideſale*. He turned Papiſt in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and was a Juſtice of the Peace. And being High Sheriff in *Carmarthenſhire* when Dr. *Ferrar*, Biſhop of *St. Davids*, was burnt, would not ſuffer him to ſpeak at the Stake. He died ſoon after; and when he would have ſpoken, could not.

Mr. *Symonds*, Miniſter of *Rain* in *Eſſex*, was born at *Cottered*.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *in this County.*

Albury, a School for twelve Boys and Girls, taught by Subſcription.

St. Albans; here are two Schools, one for 28 Boys, which are all cloathed, the other for 21 Girls, of which 14 are cloathed, the other ſeven not.

Aldenham, a School well endow'd for the teaching of 60 poor Boys; 30 *l. per Ann.* being ſettled on the Maſter, and 20 *l. per Ann.* on the Uſher for ever.

Ayſden, where is a School for the teaching of 12 Children, for the Intereſt of 200 *l.* left for that Purpoſe by one Mrs. *Mary Cater*.

Aſhwell, a School erected for the teaching of 14 Boys and 11 Girls, at the Expence of the Executrix of Mr. *Thomas Plummer*, Citizen of *London*.

Aſton, where is a School for ſix Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector.

Berkamſted St. Mary, where all the poor Children of the Pariſh are taught at the Expence of the Rector and a private Gentleman.

Hatfield Biſhops, where are two Schools, one for 20 Boys, and the other for 20 Girls, who are taught at the Expence of a Perſon of Quality and his Lady.

Hertford,

Digitized by Google

Hertford, where are three Schools, one erected by the Mayor, Aldermen and Gentry, together with the Minister, for 40 Boys, who are cloathed and taught, by Subscriptions of 50 *l. per Ann.* Another for 25 poor Children, who are taught at the Charge of an honourable Person, and at a third there are 20 Children more taught at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

Hitchin, where are 20 poor Children taught *gratis*, and cloathed at the Charge of a Person of Quality. Ten more Children are taught, but not cloathed, and the School is endow'd with a Rent of 50 *l. per Ann.*

Kimpton, where all the Children of the Parish are taught at the Charge of two or three private Persons, whose Charity is manag'd by the Vicar.

Northaw, where is a School for 14 Boys, who are cloathed, and when fit, put out to Apprentice, and 12 Girls taught to read and sew, at the Expence of a young Gentlewoman.

Offley, where there are twenty poor Boys taught, and furnish'd with Books at the Expence of a private Gentleman.

Richmersworth, where is a School for 20 Boys and 10 Girls, supported by the Subscriptions of the Minister, Parishioners, and some Neighbours. One Gentleman gave every one of them a Bible, and some others as many Common-Prayer-Books, and others have given them Expositions upon the Church-Catechism. Four of these Children were put out last Year.

Tewing, where there are two Schools, one for Boys, and another for Girls, being in all about 40, taught by the Contribution of these charitable Persons.

Therfield, where are two Schools of about 30 Children, all taught at the Charge of the Rector of the Parish.

Tring, a School for teaching and cloathing 20 Boys by Subscriptions, who are not yet compleated, tho' they have gotten as many as amounts to 33 *l. per Ann.*

Watford, where is a School for 40 Boys, who have a School-house erected for them, and are maintain'd in Cloaths and Teaching by a private Person, who intends to endow it.

Watton, where 20 Children are taught for 10 *l. per Ann.*

Walwin, a small School of four Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector.

Westmill, a like School of four Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector.

Digitized by Google

ABB.	Hundred.	Deanry.	Valuation.
			l. s. d.
Abbotsbury	Edwinstree		
St. ALBANS ○=	Caisho	R. St. Albans	10 [illegible] 0 0
Aldbury	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	20 8 6 0
Albury	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	12 0 0 0
Aldbury-hall	Edwinstree		
Aldenham	Caisho.	V. Berkhamsted	24 0 0 0
Alswick	Edwinstree		
Amwellbury	Hertford		
Amwell Magna	Hertford	V. Brughiny	6 0 0 0
Amwell Parva	Hertford		
Angabury	Hitchin		
Anstables	Dacor		
Anstey	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	21 13 4 0
Apostles	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	5 0 0 0
Appleby-street	Hertford		
Ardley	Odsey	V. Baldock	12 0 0 0
Ardlebury	Odsey		
Ashwell	Odsey	V. Baldock	22 3 6 0
Aspenden	Edwinstree	R. Baldock	15 5 2 0
Aston	Broadwater	R. Baldock	26 11 6 0
Ayot Lawrence	Broadwater	R. Hertford	8 13 4 0
Ayot St. Peter	Broadwater	R. Hertford	7 8 6 0
BALDOCK ○=	Broadwater	R. Baldock	10 8 6 0
Bancroft	Hitchin		
Barkway	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	14 0 0 0
Barley	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	26 13 4 0
Barnet *alias* Chipping-Barnet	Caisho	St. Albans,	
Bartrams	Brughiny		
Base	Hertford		
Beachams	Edwinstree		
Beaches	Edwinstree		
Beachwood	Dacor		
Beamont-End	Hertford		
Beamonts	Caisho		
Bedmont	Caisho		
Belbar	Caisho		
Bennington	Broadwater	R. Baldock	19 0 0 0
Bennington-hall	Broadwater		
BERKHAMSED ○=	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	20 0 0 0
Berkhamsted North	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	21 1 2 0
Berkhamsted Parva	Hertford	R. Hertford	7 8 6 0
Bersted	Dacor		
Berwick	Brughiny		
Bibswell	Hitchin		
Blackfware	Brughiny		
Bovington	Dacor		
Bourn-End	Dacor		
Bourn-Hall	Caisho		
Bowsden-Green	Brughiny		
Bradfield	Odsey	R. Baldock	10 0 0 0

BRA.

Digitized by Google

BRIEF.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bramfield	Caiſho		
Bramfield	Hertford	R. Hertford	11 6 6 ob
Brughiny	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	19 13 4 ob
Brughiny-Uplands	Brughiny		
Breachwood-Green	Hitchin		
Brickenden	Hertford		
Bridghigh	Caiſho		
Briggens	Brughiny		
Brocket-hall	Broadwater		
Broadwater	Broadwater		
Brook-end	Hertford		
Broughton	Brughiny		
Broxborn	Hertford	Brughiny	1 0 0 ob
Broxborn-hall	Hertford		
Buckland	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	19 8 11 ob
Buckland	Odſey		
BUNTINGFORD ☞	Edwinſtree		
Burramel	Dacor		
Burwel's-Green	Broadwater		
Bushy	Caiſho	R. St. Albans J.	18 2 0 ob
Bushy-hall	Dacor		
Bygrave	Odſey	R. Baldock	
Bygrave-hall	Odſey		
Caddington	Dacor		
Cadecot	Odſey		
Camberlow-Green	Odſey		
Carbuncle-ſtreet	Hertford		
Caiſho	Caiſho		
Caiſho-Bridge	Caiſho		
Caiſhobury	Caiſho		
Caſſulbury	Brughiny		
Chandoſe	Dacor		
Charley-wood	Caiſho		
Cheſſield	Broadwater		
Chelton	Hertford		
Chepperfield	Dacor		
Cheſhunt	Hertford		
Cheſhunt-houſe	Hertford		
Chilton	Hitchin		
Chipping	Edwinſtree		
Cley-end	Broadwater	R. Baldock	16 0 6 ob
Clothall	Odſey		
Clothallbury	Odſey	V. St. Albans J.	7 5 8 0
Coddicot	Caiſho		
Cocken-hatch	Edwinſtree		
Colegreen	Hertford		
Coleman's-Green	Caiſho		
Collier's-End	Brughiny		
Colney	Caiſho		
Colſhill	Dacor		
Colveſtreet	Caiſho		

Digitized by Google

COR.	Hundred.	Demery.	Valuation.
Coringley	Edwinſtree		
Colmore-end	Hitching		
Cottered	Odſey	R. Baldock	20 8 6 0
Cromer	Odſey		
Crouchmore	Hitchin		
Croxley-Green	Caiſho		
Cuholgate	Caiſho		
Dane-End	Odſey		
Datchworth	Broadwater	R. Hertford	14 13 4 0
Digswell	Broadwater	R. Hertford	7 4 0 0
Dudſwell	Dacor		
Dunſley	Dacor		
East-Barnet	Caiſho	St. Albans	
Eastwick	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	7 11 7 0
Elſtree	Caiſho	R. St. Albans	8 0 0 0
Epallets	Hitchin		
Eſinden	Hertford	R. Hertford	18 0 0 0
Finch-end	Broadwater		
Flamſted	Dacor	R. Berkhamſted	41 6 8 0
Flaunden	Dacor		
Freſden	Dacor		
Fryers	Brughiny		
Fryers	Dacor		
Frogmore-end	Broadwater		
Gabbins	Caiſho		
Gabbins	Hertford		
Gadſden Magna	Dacor	V. Berkhamſted	20 1 10 0
Gadſden Parva	Dacor	R. Berkhamſted	11 12 8 0
Gelſton	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	10 3 0 0
Gigging	Edwinſtree		
Goffs-lane	Hertford		
Gorambury	Caiſho		
Graveley	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	12 0 8 0
Graveſend	Edwinſtree		
Green-end	Dacor		
Grove	Caiſho		
Hadham-Croſs	Edwinſtree		
Hadham-Houſe	Edwinſtree		
Hadham-Magna	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	66 13 4 0
Hadham-Mill	Edwinſtree		
Hadham-Naſh	Edwinſtree		
Hadham-Parva	Edwinſtree		
Hadham-Uplands	Edwinſtree		
Haly	Hertford		
Hammels	Hertford		
Hammond-ſtreet	Hertford		
Harding	Dacor		
Hare-ſtreet	Edwinſtree		
Harſfield-hall	Broadwater		
Harrots-end	Dacor		
Hartingfordbury	Hertford	R. Hertford	12 15 0 0

Digitized by Google

HAR.	Hundred.	Demery.	Valuation.
Harwood	Dacor		
Haſters	Dacor		
HATFIELD-BISHOPS ○=	Broadwater	R. Hertford	36 2 ● 0
Hatfield-Houſe	Broadwater		
Hatfield-Woodhall	Hertford		
Haulwick	Broadwater		
Helſhams-Hall	Edwinſtree		
HEMPLTED ○=	Dacor	V. Berkhamſted	16 1 10 0
HERTFORD ○=	Hertford		
Hertford-Uplands	Hertford		
Hexton	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	7 13 4 ●
Hide	Caiſho		
Hide-Hall	Odſey		
Hide-Hall	Brughiny		
Hide-Weſt	Caiſho		
High Croſs	Brughiny		
High-over	Hitchin		
High-ſtreet	Dacor		
High-with	Brughiny		
High-end	Caiſho		
Hinxworth	Odſey	R. Baldock	16 0 6 ●
HITCHIN ○=	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	25 6 8 ●
Hockereſt	Brughiny		
Hocks-Croſs	Broadwater		
HODDESDON ○=	Hertford		
Holey	Hertford		
Holwell	Broadwater		
Hormead Magna	Edwinſtree	V. Brughiny	6 13 9 0
Hormead Parva	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	10 0 0 0
Hornhill	Caiſho		
How-end	Caiſho		
How-end	Hitchin		
Hull-end	Brughiny		
Hunſdon	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	12 0 0 0
Hunſdon-houſe	Brughiny		
Ickleford	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	8 6 0 ●
Kelſhull	Odſey	V. Baldock	21 ● 0 ●
Kempton	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	12 ● 0 0
Kenſworth	Dacor	V. Berkhamſted	9 13 4 0
Kingsburſt	Dacor		
Kingswood Bury	Odſey		
Knebworth	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	13 1 10 0
Knebworth	Broadwater	R. Baldock	16 0 0 ●
Ladwell	Hitchin		
Lamer	Dacor		
Langley	Hitchin		
Langley-Abbots	Caiſho	V. St. Albans	15 ● 0 ●
Kings-Langley	Dacor	V. Berkhamſted	8 0 0 0
St. Lawrence	Hertford		
Layſton	Edwinſtree	V. Bruginy	9 10 7 0
Lea	Caiſho		

Digitized by Google

LEC.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lechmore-Heath	Caiſho		
Lechworth	Broadwater	R Hitchin	11 1 10 0
Lenmere	Dacor		
Leveſden	Caiſho		
Logg-hill	Caiſho		
Ludwell	Hitchin		
Ludwich-hall	Broadwater		
Lully	Hitchin	R. Hitchin	19 8 6 8
Maiden-Croſs	Hitchin		
Mallecks	Brughiny		
St. Margarets *alias* Stanſted-Thele	Hertford	Cur. Brughiny	
Meeſden	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	12 6 8 0
Merden	Hertford		
St. Michael	Caiſho	V. St. Alban	10 10 5 0
Milford	Edwinſtree		
Minghall-Green	Odſey		
Minſing Bury	Edwinſtree		
Mims-North	Caiſho	V. Berkhamſted	10 0 0 0
More-Hall	Brughiny		
More-Houſe	Caiſho		
More-Park	Caiſho		
Mundon Magna	Broadwater	R. Baldock	21 19 6 0
Mundon Parva	Broadwatre	R. Baldock	15 0 0 0
Newbarn	Caiſho		
Newenham	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	5 0 0 0
Newhall	Brughiny		
New Place	Brughiny		
Newſills Bury	Edwinſtree		
Nimhall	Caiſho		
Northall	Caiſho	Cur. St. Albans	
Norton	Caiſho		
Norton	Odſey	V. St. Albans J.	5 16 8 0
Odſey Grange	Odſey		
Offley Magna	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	9 0 0 0
Offley Parva	Hitchin		
Owghton-head	Hitchin		
Owley	Edwinſtree		
Oxley	Caiſho		
Panſanger	Hertford		
Parkers-Green	Odſey		
Patmer-Hall	Edwinſtree		
Pelham-Burnt	Edwinſtree	V. Brughiny	7 0 0 0
Pelham-Furneux	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	9 0 0 0
Pelham-Staken	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	7 10 9 0
Penley	Dacor		
Pepperwell	Dacor		
Pilhobury	Brughiny		
St. Peters	Caiſho	V. St. Alban	9 0 10 0
Peters-green	Hitchin.		
Picketh-end	Dacor		

PIR.

Digitized by Google

PIR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Pirton	Hitchin		
Pole-hole	Brughiny		
Popes	Hertford		
Potters Crouch	Caiſho		
Pree	Caiſho		
Preſton	Hitchin		
Priory	Broadwater		
Puckeridge	Brughiny		
Puckeridge-houſe	Brughiny		
Punſborn	Hertford		
Putnam	Dacor	R. Berkhamſted	10 1 0 0
Putteridge	Hitchin		
Queenbury	Edminſtree		
Quits-wood	Odſey		
Rabley-heath	Caiſho		
Radwell	Odſey	R. Baldock	13 6 8 0
Radwell Grange	Odſey		
Redborn	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	16 5 0 0
Redborn-ſtreet	Caiſho		
Ree	Brughiny		
Reed	Odſey	R. Brughiny	13 6 8 0
Revels	Broadwater		
Reyford	Hertford		
Reyfordbury	Hertford		
Richmanſworth	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	
Rickneſs	Brughiny		16 0 0 0
Ridg	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	
Robley-Heath	Broadwater		6 13 4 0
Rombrook	Hitchin		
Roſe-hall	Caiſho		
Rothamſted	Dacor		
Royſton	Odſey	V. Brughiny	
Ruſhden	Odſey	R. Baldock	8 1 10 0
Rye	Hitchin		
Sabridgworth	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	16 18 2 0
Saccam	Broadwater	R. Hertford	10 3 4 0
Salesbury	Caiſho		
Sandon	Odſey	V. Baldock	9 0 0 0
Sandridge	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	8 9 0 0
Sarret	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	9 0 0 0
Satridge	Brughiny		
Scale	Hertford		
Sheephall	Broadwater	V. St. Albans J.	9 5 8 0
Sheephall	Caiſho		
Sheepſhide	Caiſho		
Shenly	Caiſho	R. Berkhamſted	16 8 0 0
Shingley-hall	Brughiny		
Silver-ſtreet	Hertford		
Sinklees	Caiſho		
Sleape	Caiſho		
Smalford	Caiſho		

Digitized by Google

TOP.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Sopwell	Caiſho		
Spelbrook	Brughiny		
Stagenhol	Hitchin		
Stagno	Caiſho		
STANDON ○=	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	13 15 4 ●
Standon-houſe	Brughiny		
Stanſted-Thele *alias* St. Margarets	Hertford	Cur. Brughiny	
Stanſted-Abbots	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	10 ● ● ●
Stanſted Bury	Brughiny		
Stanſted-Uplands	Brughiny		
Stapleford	Hertford	R. Hertford	8 8 6 ●
St. Stephens	Caiſho	V. St. Albans	
STEVENAGE ○=	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	33 6 8 ●
Stone	Hertford		
STORTFORD-BISHOPS ○=	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	12 ● ● ●
Studham	Dacor		
Sullamacha	Caiſho		
Tannis	Edwinſtree		
Tednambury	Brughiny		
Temple	Broadwater		
Temple-Dinſley	Hitchin		
Twing	Bedford	R. Hertford	14 ● ● ●
Tharfield	Odſey	R. Baldock	50 ● ● ●
Theobalds	Hertford		
Thorley	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	16 13 4 ●
Thorpney	Edwinſtree		
Throcking	Edwinſtree	V. Baldock	8 ● ● ●
Thundridge-Capell	Brughiny	A Chapel annexed to Ware.	
Thundridge Bury	Brughiny		
Tittenhanger	Caiſho		
Top-ſtreet	Dacor		
Totteridge	Broadwater		
TRING ○=	Dacor	R. Berkhamſted	77 13 4 ●
Tringford	Dacor		
Troby-bottom	Dacor		
Tunford	Hertford		
Tunwell	Hertford		
Turnors-hall	Dacor		
Turnors-hill	Hertford		
Two Waters	Dacor		
Uphall	Brughiny		
Wadeſmill	Brughiny		
Wakerley	Edwinſtree		
Walden Kings	Hitchin		
Walden St. Pauls	Hitchin	V. St. Albans J.	10 ● ● ●
Walkern	Broadwater	R. Baldock	20 1 10 ●
Wallington	Odſey	R. Baldock	11 15 ● ●
Walſworth	Hitchin		

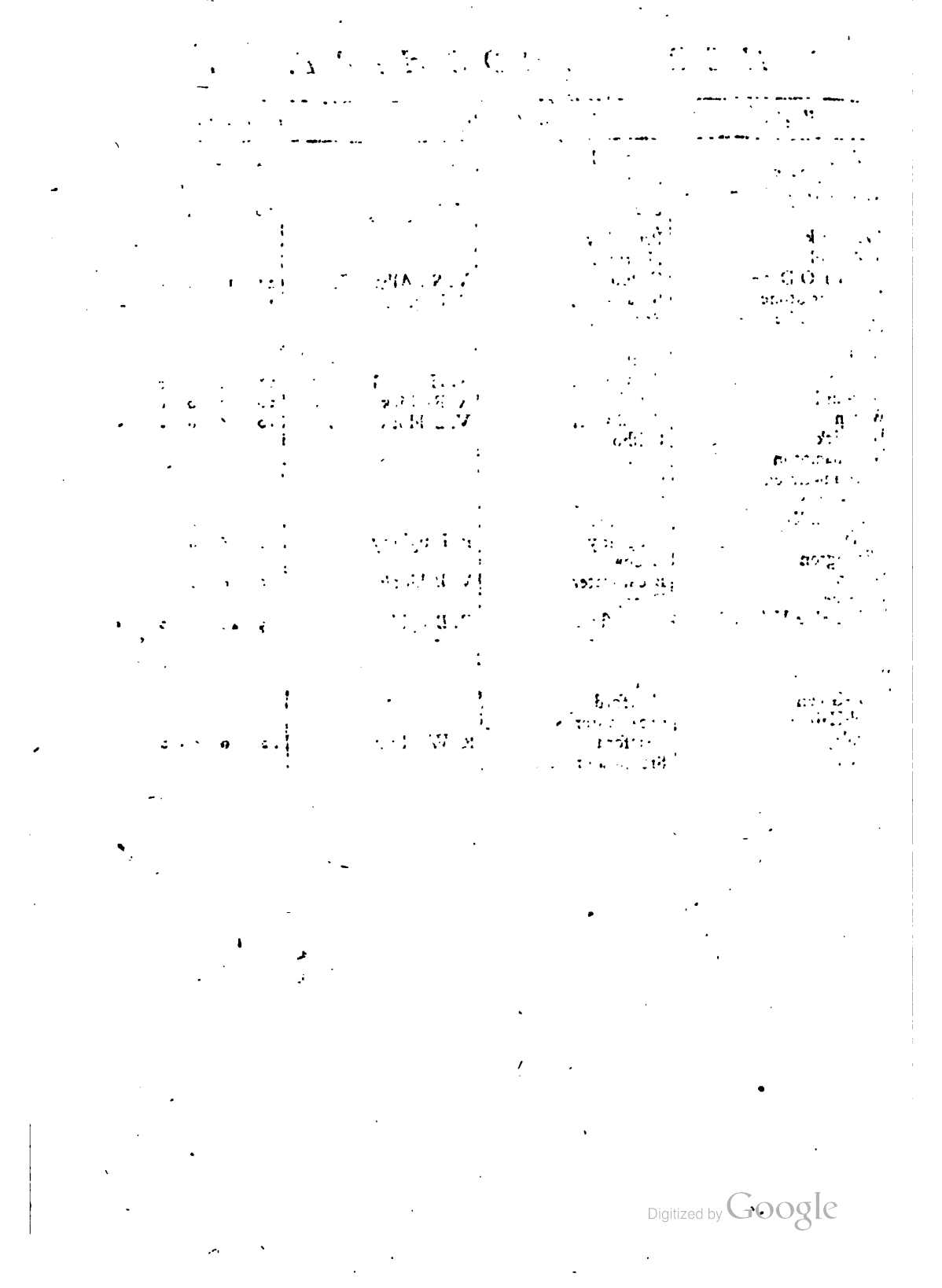
WAL.

Digitized by Google

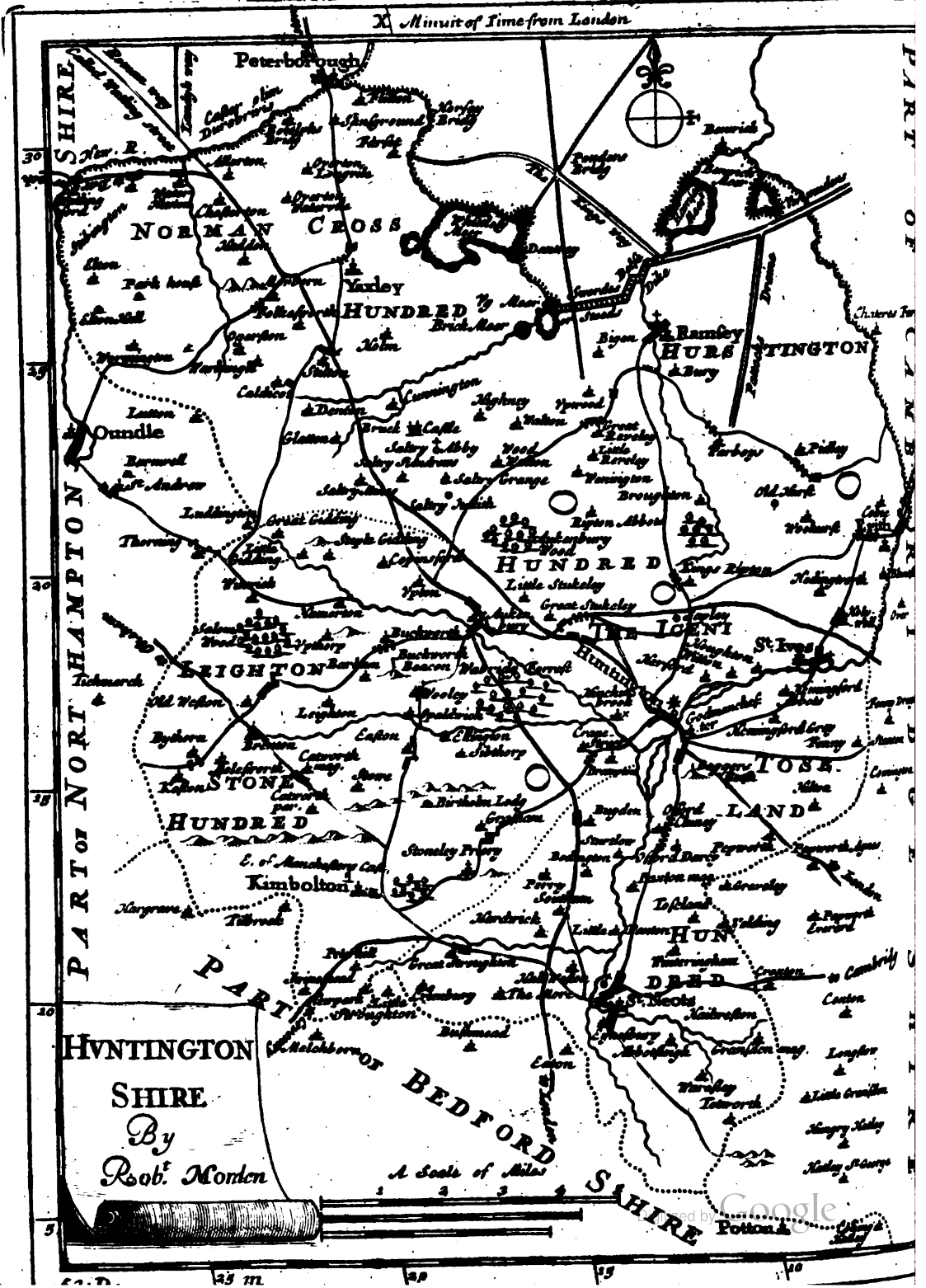
WAL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Walton	Hertford	R. Hertford	21 0 0 0
Waltham-Croſs	Hertford		
Ware *cum Capella de Thun-drich*	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	20 8 11 ●
Ware-Park	Brughiny		
Waterford	Hertford		
WATFOD ○=	Caiſho	V. St. Albans J.	21 12 0 ●
Watton at Stone	Broadwater	R. Hertford	19 8 6 ●
Waymer-Caſtle	Brughiny		
Welbery	Brughiny		
Weld	Caiſho		
Welwin	Broadwater	R. Hertford	21 ● 0 ●
Weſt-mill	Brughiny	R. Baldock	20 0 ● 0
Weſton	Broadwater	V. Baldock	10 6 8 ●
Weſtwick	Caiſho		
Wheathampton	Dacor		
Whelham-Green	Caiſho		
White-barns	Edwinſtree		
Widboro-hill	Brughiny		
Widford	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	12 6 8 ●
Wiggington	Dacor		
Willion	Broadwater	V. Baldock	5 0 ● ¼
Wilſterne	Dacor		
Withial *alias* Widyall	Edwinſtree	R. Brughiny	14 18 11 ●
Wolmer-Green	Broadwater		
Wood-end	Dacor		
Wood-end	Odſey		
Wood-Green	Hertford		
Wood-Hall	Broadwater		
Wormley	Hertford	R. Waltham	10 ● 0 ●
Wotton	Broadwater		

Hunting-

Digitized by Google


Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google


X Minuit of Time from London
Peterborough
HUNTINGTON SHIRE By Robt Morden
PART OF NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PART OF BEDFORD SHIRE
NORMAN CROSS HUNDRED
Yaxley
HUNDRED
Oundle
Ramsey
HURSTINGTON
HUNDRED
Kimbolton
HUNDRED
Scales of Miles
1 2 3 4
Potton
Google

Huntingdonshire.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE is an inland County, surrounded with *Northamptonshire*, on the West and North, *Bedfordshire* on the South, and *Cambridgeshire* on the East. The Length of it from North to South is 24 Miles, and the Breadth from East to West about 18, and so the Circumference will be about 67 Miles; in which Compass of Ground are four Hundreds, six Market-Towns, 78 Parishes, one River, five Bridges, 240,000 Acres of Land, 8220 Houses, and about 50,000 Inhabitants.

In the Times of the *Romans*, this County was Part of the Country inhabited by the *Iceni*, who also extended their Dominions into *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*; to which later, it being the first County of this People's Possessions, which came in our Order, we must refer the Reader for a more full Account of them, rather than burden him with any Repetition in our Abridgment.

Under the *Saxons*, this County was separated from the other, and in the Heptarchy was subject to the Kings of *Mercia*, the most potent of their Kings for a long Time. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, with the Isle of *Ely*, being a Kingdom of themselves, viz. That of the *East-Angles*. By these People it was call'd huntedunescyre, i. e. *Huntedunscire*, which the common People have changed into *Huntingdonshire*, from the principal Town *Huntedune*, or *Huntingdon*; of which Name we shall speak more fully, when we come to give our Account of it.

In the declining Times of the *Saxons*, this County had *Siward* for its Earl, which was then an Office, and not Hereditary, as since that Title has been. His Son *Waltheof* succeeded him in the Earldom and Government of this County; but it was a-new conferr'd upon him by *William* the Conqueror, whose Sister's Daughter *Judith*, by the Mother's Side, he married, that he might ingratiate himself with that Prince. He had by her no Male Issue, and therefore this Inheritance came to his eldest Daughter, who being marry'd to *Simon de Soulys*, or *St. Liz*, brought this Earldom to his Family, for she had a Son, named *Simon*, by him; but she out-living her Husband, marry'd again to *David*, *Maud*, Queen of *England's*, Brother, and had by him a Son named *Henry*. He was afterward King of the *Scots*, and the Issue by both Husbands claiming this Earldom, begat a Contest between them, as in the Sequel of this History will appear.

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that he found in an ancient Survey, that this Shire was a Forest, till the Reign of King *Henry* II. alledging these Words out of it, "All except "*Wey-*

Digitized by Google

"*Waybridge*, *Sapple*, and *Herthei*, which were "Woods of the Lord's Demesne, is still Forest." But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* says, "If we may believe Sir *Robert Cotton*, (who sent the Account to "Mr. *Speed*, and had himself design'd an "History of this County) it was never fully effected till the Reign of King *Edward* I. which was near an Hundred Years after. For,

Tho' King *Henry* II. did pretend to enfranchise his Subjects of this Shire from the Servitude of his Beasts, except *Waybridge*, *Sapple*, and *Herthei*, his own Demesnes, yet such were the Encroachments of the succeeding Reigns, that the poor Inhabitants were forc'd to petition for a Redress, which was granted them by the great Charter of King *Henry* III. But it seems that this Grant was not irrevocable, for his Son King *Edward* I. resumed his Father's Concession, and held it till the 29th Year of his Reign, when he confirm'd the Grant made by his Father, and left no more of this Shire, Forest, than was his own Ground.

'Tis certain, that these Parts were for some Time mightily infested by the *Danes*, which obliging many considerable Families to leave it, and go into other Countries, it became but thinly peopled; but King *Alfred* having conquer'd them, reduc'd them at length to these Conditions, either forthwith to give him Pledges, that they would immediately depart the Land, or that they would embrace the Christian Religion; which later being accepted, *Gutarus*, or *Gormundus*, the *Danish* King, and 30 of his Nobles, were baptized into the Christian Faith; but of this Conversion, and the Effects of it, we shall speak something more in our Survey of the Towns at *Godmanchester*.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, (as Mr. *Speed* tells us) made an Observation upon this County, that the Families of it have been so worn out, that tho' it has been very rich in Gentry formerly, yet but few Surnames of any Note are now remaining, which can be drawn down from beyond the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. And he gives this Reason for it, which he says is common to all Places near *London*, *viz.* The many Temptations to Luxury and high Living, which the Gentry have met with in these later Times, and the great Wealth of the *London* Merchants, which are always ready to supply their Extravagance with Money, till the Whole be run out.

This Reason may be true (and is too often) in relation to the Counties lying about *London*, but this County is too far distant to come under the Power of it. A later Author furnishes us perhaps with a better Reason, which is this, That the County being small, and most of the Lands belonging to the Abbies; many of them, upon the Dissolution, fell into Strangers Hands, either by the King's Gift, or by Purchase of him; or perhaps being Church Revenues, and employ'd to a wrong End, they might have the same Fate here, as in other Places, *i. e.* not to thrive long with the Possessors.

There is something in the Government of this County, which is very singular, *Cambridgeshire* being join'd with it in the Civil Administration, there being but one High-Sheriff for both of them, and he chosen in this particular Manor, *viz.* One Year out of *Cambridgeshire*, a second out of the Isle of *Ely*, and a third out of this Shire; and in the second Turn, he is chosen one Year out of the North Part, and another Year out of the South Part of that Isle.

In the late Civil Wars this County was a Place of more Action than some others of larger Extent, because it was *Oliver Cromwell*'s Native Place, who by his Artifices engaged the Gentry of it to associate with him in the Parliament's Quarrel with their Sovereign, either to shew their Zeal or save their Estates.

Having thus related what concerns this County in general, we shall come to the particular Survey of it in its several Hundreds.

I. Toseland *Hundred*.

THIS Hundred borders on the West on *Leighton-stone* Hundred in this County, on the East on *Cambridgeshire*, on the North on *Hurstington* Hundred, and on the South on *Bedfordshire*. The River *Ouse* cuts in two almost in the Middle. The most remarkable Towns and Villages in it are these that follow:

St. Neots,

Digitized by Google

St. Neots, or commonly call'd *St. Needs*, a large and well built Market-Town, the Market on *Thurſdays* weekly, well ſtor'd with Corn and Proviſions, and four Fairs yearly; on *Aug.* 1. *Decemb.* 6. on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, and

This Town takes its Name from one *Neotus*, a learned and pious Man, who ſpent all his Labour and Study in propagating the Goſpel. His Body was remov'd from *Neotſtock* in *Cornwall* to this Place, and *Alfrick*, then King of *England*, converted the Palace of Earl *Elfrid* into a Monaſtery, which *Ruiſa*, the Wife of *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, ſoon after the coming in of the *Normans*, endow'd with many fair Poſſeſſions.

And as the Interment of *St. Neot* at this Place in *Huntingdonſhire* gave Name to this Town, ſo his Reſidence at the Town in *Cornwall*, where he ſettled ſome Time after he was forc'd to fly out of the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles*, gave Name to *St. Neots* in that County. He was a ſingular Example of Learning and Piety, the firſt Reader of Divinity in *Oxford*, if we may believe *Cogrove*, the Legend-Writer, and a great Lover of a Monaſtick Life; for which Reaſon he planted a Religious Houſe near that Place, to which he often reſorted for pious Meditations. He died about the Year 890, and was buried here; but after remov'd to *Huntingdonſhire*, and *St. Neots* is as it were his Monument.

At this Town the Earl of *Holland* took up Arms to prevent the ill Deſigns of the Rump Parliament againſt King *Charles* I. but was defeated, and Col. *Dalby*, a Parliament-Officer, was kill'd in the Fight. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Peterborough* and other Perſons of Quality, who were engag'd in the King's Cauſe with him, made their Eſcape.

The Situation of this Place upon the River *Ouſe*, over which there is a fair Stone-Bridge, makes it a great Conveniency to the whole County; for Coals being brought up hither by Water, they are convey'd from hence to the adjoining Parts of the County.

The Church here is a large, ſtrong, and handſome Building, and the Workmanſhip of the Steeple ſhews a great deal of Skill and Art beſtow'd on it.

This Town has the Honour of giving the Title of a Baron to *Edward*, the Son of Sir *Sidney Montague*, youngeſt Son of *Edward Montague* of *Hynſington*, Eſq; and Brother to *Edward*, the firſt Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*. He having, in the Time of the Civil Wars, obtain'd the ſole Command of the *Engliſh* Navy, ſo wrought upon the Mariners and Officers of it, that they quietly deliver'd up the whole Fleet to King *Charles* II. for which ſignal Service, and exemplary Loyalty, he was firſt made a Knight of the Garter, and ſhortly created a Peer of this Realm by the Name of Baron *Montague* of *St. Neots*, Viſcount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*; which Honours his Poſterity now enjoys, *Edward Montague*, his eldeſt Son, being the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*. He was kill'd in *Solebay* Fight againſt the *Dutch* in 1672, *Ætat. ſuæ* 47. From this Monaſtery roſe the Town of *St. Neots*, on the North Side of a Rivulet, which parts it from

Eynesbury, as 'tis now commonly call'd; the oldeſt Town, but now but an Hamlet to *St Neots*. The ancient Name was *Ainulphſbury*, from one *Ainulph*, a pious Perſon, who had an Hermitage here. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that he was of the Royal Line of the old *Britains*; but he is certainly under a Miſtake, for the Name, by its Termination, evidently appears to be either *Saxon*, or *German*; but be that as it will, 'tis undoubted, that this Town takes its Name from him, and is by Corruption call'd *Eyneſbury*. Beyond the *Ouſe*, a little North Weſt of this Place ſtands

Hailweſton, or as it is called in our Maps, *Hallweſton*, or *Ailweſton*, a ſmall Village, remarkable only for two medicinal Springs; one of them freſh, and by the Inhabitants found to be good to cure Scabs and Leproſies; the other a little brackiſh, and good to heal a Dimneſs of Sight. Keeping the *Ouſe* Side for ſome Space, towards the North, we come to

Paxton Magna, or *Great Paxton*, no inconſiderable Village, but the Revenue of the Vicarage was of ſo low a Value, that from the Time of the Reformation to the Reign of King *Charles* I. there had been no preaching Miniſter retain'd in it, and for that Reaſon, Mr. *Hughſon*, the Vicar, was, during all the

Digitized by Google

Time of the late Rebellion, suffer'd to use the *Common Prayer* in his Church, and the two Chapels annex'd, without any Threats or Fears of Deprivation, till on King *Charles* II's Return, he obtain'd from the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, who had the impropriate Tithes, an Augmentation of 75 *l. per Ann.* charged upon the Lessee, upon a suitable Deduction in the Fine, and secured to the Vicar. And a little further come to

Bugden, a small Village, but made of some Note, by being the Place where the Bishop of *Lincoln* has an handsome Palace, call'd *Bugden Hall*. This Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Ely*, and *Richard*, the last Abbot, weary of the Bishop of *Lincoln*'s Jurisdiction over him, obtain'd of King *Henry* I. to turn his Abbey into a Cathedral, but not without the Bishop's Consent, which he was forc'd to purchase with three good Manors of his Abbey, this, *Spalding* and *Biggleswade*; and then he had his Desire granted, but liv'd not to reap the Fruit of his Labour.

Dr. *Sanderson*, the famous Casuist, and Master of the Chair at *Oxford*, when he was Bishop of *Lincoln*, tho' he sate but three Years, laid out much Money in repairing and beautifying this Palace, and the Buildings belonging to it, which had been totally neglected in the Anti-Episcopal Times before-going; for he was created in 1660. Going up higher by the River *Ouse* Side, we arrive at

Godmanchester, a large Country-Town, eminent for Tillage, situate in the Champion-Country, of a light Soil, and bending to the Sun. *Henry* of *Huntingdon* tells us, that, in his Time, it was a Village not unpleasant, but formerly it had been a noble City; for Mr. *Cambden* and other Antiquaries agree, that this is the same City that the Emperor *Antoninus*, in his Itinerary, calls *Durolipons*, (instead of *Durosipons*, an easy Mistake of one Letter) which in the *British* Language signifies *a Bridge over the Ouse*; for we must own that the River went indifferently by the Names of *Use*, *Isse*, *Ose*, or *Ouse*; and so the Name agrees well to this Town, which is situated by the Bridge over that River, to which, if we add, that the Distances between *Camboritum*, or *Granchester* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Durobrivæ*, or *Dornford*, in this County, between which it is placed in the Itinerary, answer very well, and that many old *Roman* Coins have been frequently dug up here, there can be no Doubt but that the Conjecture is almost certain.

But this Town lost its old Name, when the *Saxons* had expell'd the *Britains*, and settled themselves in their Possessions, being at first call'd by them *Gumicastre*, or *Gumicester*, and then, (as our old Writers affirm) it was the Episcopal See of one *Machutus*; but afterwards, when this Country was invaded by the *Danes*, and *Gorman*, their King and Captain, being conquer'd by King *Alfred*, as is above-mention'd, had submitted to this Condition, to become a Christian, was appointed to be Governor of these Parts, he settled himself in this Town, and built him a Castle in it, from which this Town was call'd *Gormanchester*, according to the Sense of an old Verse,

Germanie à Cestri nomine, nomen habet.

Of this Town, the Common Name,
And *Gorman's-Castle* are the same.

The Husbandry of this Town is very remarkable, both for the Use, Extent, and good Effects; a noble Employment in itself, (for *Columella* calls it Wisdom's Cousin) and as well improv'd in this Town, for there is no Town in the Kingdom that keeps more Ploughs, (if so many) a-going, as this Place hath done, or does. The Inhabitants make their Boast, that they have in former Times receiv'd the Kings of *England*, as they pass'd in their Progress this Way with Nine-score Ploughs, brought forth in a rustical Kind of Pomp, for a gallant Show; and accordingly, when King *James* I. pass'd thro' their Town in his Way from *Scotland*, they met him with 70 Teams of Horses, all traced to fair new Ploughs; of which, when his Majesty demanded the Reason, he was answer'd, That it was the Custom, when any King of *England* pass'd thro' their Town, so to attend him, and that they were the King's Tenants, and held their Lands by that Tenure. His Majesty reply'd, That he took their Duty well, and bade them make good Use of their Ploughs, for he

was

Digitized by Google

was glad that he was the Landlord of ſo many good Husbandmen in one Town.

This good Husbandry has had two good Effects; That the Inhabitants are thereby made very ſtrong and robuſt, and that at one Time they were ſo wealthy, that this Town, in the Reign of that King, was incorporated by the Name of two Bailiffs, twelve Aſſiſtants, and the Commonalty of the Borough of *Godmanchester*; but it is not a Market-Town, nor did ever ſend any Members to Parliament, tho' 'tis the biggeſt Town in *England* that is without theſe Privileges.

The Family of the *Goldsboroughs* had a Seat here not long ſince, *viz.* in King *James* I's Reign, and in the ſecond Year of King *Charles* I. *John Goldsborough* Eſq; was Sheriff of the two Counties of *Cambridgeſhire* and *Huntingdonſhire*. Here alſo was that famous Parliamentarian Divine *Stephen Marſhal*, a more zealous and forward Presbyterian than good Chriſtian, born.

Not far from this Town is *Beggars-Buſh*, a Tree, (ſays Dr *Fuller*) notoriouſly known to ſuch as paſs this Road to *London*, ſtanding between *Huntingdon* and *Caxton* in *Cambridgeſhire*. Of this he tells this Story, "That King *James* I. being in his Progreſs "in theſe Parts with Sir *Francis Bacon* his "Lord Chancellor, and hearing, that Sir "*Francis* had that Morning rewarded a Man "laviſhly for a mean Preſent, told him, Sir "*Francis*, you ſoon will come to *Beggars-Buſh*, and I may even go along with you, "if we both be ſo bountiful." Whether this ſaying gave an Occaſion for the Proverb afterwards, or no, is uncertain: But now 'tis a common one in this County, when they ſee a Man prodigally waſting his Eſtate, to ſay, He is in the Way to *Beggars-Buſh*.

The Church of this Town is a Vicarage, the great Tithes of it being appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage; but the Dean and Chapter conſidering the Greatneſs of the Charge, and the Smallneſs of the Maintenance, have augmented the Vicarage with an Annual-Rent of 35 *l. per Ann.* charged on the Leſſee. Following the Courſe of the *Ouſe* more Northward, we come into

II. Hurſtington *Hundred.*

THIS Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt and North with Part of *Cambridgeſhire* and the Iſle of *Ely* on the Weſt; with *Norman-croſs* Hundred, and Part of *Leighton ſtone* Hundred, and on the South with Part of the ſame Hundred, and Part of *Toſeland* Hundred, in this County. The chief Town of it is

Hinchingbrook, a Village, where there was formerly a Nunnery, tranſlated hither from *Elteſley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, by King *William* the Conqueror. The Family of the *Cromwells* had formerly a Seat here, where commonly they reſided; but now that Seat, call'd *Hinchingbrook houſe*, belongs to the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*, who takes his Title of Viſcount from it.

In this Houſe is one of the moſt magnificent Rooms that is to be ſeen any where in *England*; and hither Cornet *Joyce*, when he had ſeiz'd the Perſon of King *Charles* I. at *Holmeby*, brought his Majeſty; and Mrs. *Montague*, the Wife of Col *Montague*, afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*, treated the King and the Parliament-Commiſſioners, (tho' contrary to *Joyce*'s Deſign) with great Honour and Reſpect.

Here lived alſo a Family of the *Cromwells*, of whom *Thomas Cromwell* was Sheriff of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridgeſhire*, *Anno* 1537, and *Richard Cromwell* ſoon after; as alſo was Sir *Henry Cromwell*, 29 *Eliz.* and Sir *Oliver* the 40th, who was Brother of *Robert*, the Father of the Uſurper. He deteſted his Nephew's Actions, was ſequeſtred as a Delinquent, and would not accept a Pardon from him. Near this Place ſtands

Great-Stukeley, anciently call'd *Stiveele*, or *Stiff-cley*, from the badneſs of the Roads hereabout. The Northern Road goes thro' this Town, and is a great Advantage to it. The Family of the *Stukeley's*, one of the ancienteſt in theſe Parts, had their Seat here. Of this Houſe was *John Stukle*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County, 27 *Hen.* 6. and *Nicholas Stucle*, who was Knight of the Shire 8 *Hen.* 5. as alſo *Walter Stucle*, (or *Stiveele*, as it is in the Rolls) who was High Sheriff for this County in 1203,

Digitized by Google

4 *Johan.* and *Nicholas Stucle*, who ſerved the ſame Office ten Years together, from the 36th to the 46th of King *Edward* III.

The *Broughtons*, of which Family was *Richard Broughton*, an eminent Popiſh Writer, had a Seat in this Place in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

Huntingdon, call'd by the *Saxons* huntandune, i. e *Hunters-down*, according to *Henry*, Archdeacon of this Place, who lived 400 Years ago; and *Marianus*, who ſays, their Publick Seal was inſcribed *Hunters-dune*. Hence it is, that *Leland* has given this Town the *Latin* Name of *Venantodunum*.

This is the chief Town of the whole County, and gives Name to it. It excels the Towns about it, ſays the ſame Archdeacon, for its pleaſant Situation, its Handſomeneſs and Beauty; for the Houſes are fair, and the Streets large, the Conveniency of the Fens juſt by, and for the Advantage of Hunting and Fiſhing.

In the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, as it is in *Domeſday-Book*, this Borough was divided into four Ferlings; two of them had 116 Burgeſſes that paid Cuſtom and Gelt, and under them 100 *Berdarii*; the other two had 111 Burghers for all the King's Cuſtoms and Gelt.

It ſtands on the North Side of the *Ouſe* on a ſmall Hill, reaching length-ways to the North. It is ſuppos'd to have been the Daughter of *Godmanchester*, but it is now govern'd by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and Burgeſſes, having been incorporated, as anciently as the Reign of King *John*, tho' their Charter has ſince been alter'd, and the Officers reduc'd to a ſmaller Number.

It had anciently a ſmall Abbey, founded by the Empreſs *Maud*, and *Euſtace Lovetoft*; but there remains nothing of it now but ſome few Ruins, which are viſible, without the Town, on the Eaſt Side. Near the Bridge alſo, which is a fair one, made of Free-ſtone, there is a Mount, and the Ground-plot of a Caſtle, which was built by King *Edward* the elder, in the Year 917, and enlarged with ſeveral new Works by *David*, King of *Scots*, to whom King *Stephen* gave the Borough of *Huntingdon* for an Augmentation of his Eſtate, as an ancient Hiſtorian tells us; but King *Henry* II. finding it to be a Refuge for ſeditious Perſons, and the Cauſe of frequent Quarrels between the King of *Scots* and the *S. Lizes*, made an Oath in his Paſſion, that he would take away the Cauſe of their Contention, and ſet himſelf eaſy at once, and thereupon utterly demoliſh'd it, and it was never afterwards reſtor'd.

From this Caſtle-hill there is a large Proſpect upon a lovely Meadow, and encompaſs'd by the *Ouſe*, call'd *Portsholm*, extream large, and ſuch a one as the Sun beholds not one more glorious, eſpecially in the Spring; when as the Poet ſpeaks,

Ver pingit varia gemmantia prata colore.

The Spring doth paint the verdant Meads with various Colours.

Oliver Cromwell, the famous Uſurper of the *Engliſh* Throne for ſome Time, was a Native of this Town. He was born in St. *John*'s Pariſh in 1599. His Father was *Robert Cromwell* Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace in this County, and his Mother *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Steward* Kt. his Parentage was genteel and commendable, and his perſonal Endowments ſuch, eſpecially in martial Courage and Conduct, that had they been employ'd for his own Honour, and his Sovereign's Service, perhaps no Man in that reſpect would have deſerv'd a greater Name; but as he made uſe of them to the Ruin of his King and Country, the Diſhonour of his Anceſtors, and his own eternal Ignominy, 'twere better he had never been born, or his Name were ever forgotten.

This Town hath a good Market kept here on Saturdays weekly, and a Fair on *Good-Friday*, and yearly. The Aſſizes are conſtantly held here twice a-year, and the County-Gaol is kept in it. It is a great Thorough-fare upon the Northern Road, which the Inhabitants are ſo ſenſible of the Benefit of, that Travellers are well accommodated with all Kinds of Proviſion, and other Neceſſaries. They have a good Grammar-School, and ſend two Members to Parliament, who in this preſent Seſſion are,

The Right Honourable the Lord *Hinchingbrook*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Sandwich*.

The

Digitized by Google

The Honourable *Sidney Wortley Montague* Esq;

While this Place was in its flouriſhing State, it is ſaid to have had fifteen Churches, which in Mr. *Cambden's* Time were reduc'd to four; and of theſe, the Zeal of the late Times left only two for God's Worſhip. The Cauſe of its Decay is thought to have been the Alteration of the Courſe of the River by one *Grey*, who procured that the Paſſage of it ſhould be ſtopt, ſo that Veſſels could not get up to the Town, as formerly, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants, who proſper'd much by its Navigation.

One Mr. *Richard Fiſhburn*, a Citizen of *London*, was a great Benefactor to this Town, giving 2000 *l.* to it to be laid out in charitable Uſes, as he did alſo to divers other Places ſeveral large Sums, inſomuch that his Benefactions are computed to amount in the Whole to 11000 *l.* He died in 1625.

This Town hath long enjoy'd the Honour of giving a Title to divers noble Families; of which the following Succeſſion is a Proof.

Toſti, a *Daniſh* Nobleman, was made the firſt Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was ſlain by *Siward* (afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*) becauſe he had baſely affronted him by caſting Dirt at him; and his Head being carry'd to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, who approv'd of the Fact, he obtain'd his Earldom, and ſo

Siward was the next Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was a Perſon of a great Stature, and as great Valour, and is ſaid to have ſlain a Dragon in the *Orcades* in ſingle Combat. King *Edward* the Confeſſor had a great Value for him, and made him Officiary Earl of *Northumberland*, that he might expel the *Danes* from thoſe Parts by his Valour; which accordingly he did by divers Victories, and afterwards govern'd in Peace. He left Iſſue male; but

Harold, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, was made Earl of *Huntingdon* by the Confeſſor. He raiſed the Power of this County and *Cambridgeſhire*, to aid his Father, Earl *Godwin*, in his Inſurrection againſt that King in 1051; but being reconcil'd, he became that Prince's General againſt *Algar*, Earl of *Cheſter*, and *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*, who invaded *Herefordſhire*, and vanquiſh'd them at *Snaudune* in *North-Wales*. After the Conqueſt,

Waltheof, a noble *Saxon*, Son of *Siward*, having marry'd *Judith*, Niece to *William* the Conqueror, was created Earl of *Huntingdon*, as her Marriage-Portion. He had no Iſſue male by her; but dying, left her a Widow, with one Daughter, *Maud*, to whom the Conqueror having marry'd (after her Mother *Judith* had refus'd him becauſe he was lame.)

Simon de S. Liz, made him Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northampton*. He built the Caſtle of *Northampton*, and being a Religious Perſon, not only built divers Monaſteries, but went into the Holy Land to fight againſt the *Saracens*; ſoon after which Expedition he died, leaving for his Succeſſor

Simon de S. Liz, his Son, in this Earldom; but he enjoy'd it a ſmall Time only, for *David*, the Son of *Malcolm* III. King of *Scots*, having marry'd his Mother *Maud*, got Poſſeſſion of the Earldom by ſpecial Favour of King *Henry* I. and

Henry his Son, doing Homage to King *Stephen* at *York*, obtain'd Livery of this Honour of *Huntingdon*. He continu'd all his Life ſo highly in that King's Favour, that the King ſet him on his right Hand at a Feaſt, and preſerved him in this Honour; but he dying in 1152,

Simon de S. Liz enter'd upon this Earldom of *Huntingdon*. He took Part with King *Stephen* againſt *Maud*, the Empreſs, and her Son, King *Henry* II. and founded the Abbey of *Saltrey* in *Huntingdonſhire*. He died at the Siege of *Wallingford*, and his Son

Simon de S. Liz, ſucceeded him in this Honour; but enjoy'd it not long, for King *Henry* II. coming to the Throne after King *Stephen's* Death, gave it to

Malcolm, King of *Scots*, Grandſon of the above-mention'd *Maud*, in lieu of the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*; which he had before ſurrender'd to that King. He left this Honour, at his Death, to

William, King of *Scotland*, his Brother and Succeſſor. He put the Cuſtody of this Caſtle, and Honour of *Huntingdon*, into the Hands of his Brother *David*, who joining with the rebellious Barons againſt *Henry* II. that King raiſed an Army to ſuppreſs the Rebels, and gave the Caſtle and Earldom of *Huntingdon* to

Simon

Digitized by Google

Simon de S. Liz, as the rightful Heir, who being glad of the Gift, came before it presently with conſiderable Forces, and obliged the *Scots* to ſurrender it into his Hands. But the Quarrel did not thus end; *David* often diſturbed *Simon*'s Poſſeſſion, which ſo provok'd the King, that he ſwore, that neither of them ſhould have it, and ſo cauſed it to be demoliſh'd; notwithſtanding which Oath, *Simon* enjoy'd the Earldom to his Death, which happen'd in 1184, 30 *Hen.* 3. He left no Iſſue, whereupon the King gave it to the above-mention'd

William, King of *Scots*; who immediately deliver'd it again to *David*, his Brother, and King *Richard* I. confirm'd it to him by Charter, with all the Liberties belonging to it. This *David* had three Sons; *Henry* and *David*, who died before him, and

John Scot, who was his Succeſſor in this Earldom; but being in his Minority, *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*, 40 *Hen.* 3. obtain'd a Grant from the King of the Honour of *Huntingdon*, ſaving the Right of the Son and Heir of Earl *David*, who arriving at Age 11 *Hen.* 3. had Livery of his Honours and Lands; but Wars not long after breaking out between the two Nations, the *Scots* loſt this Honour with all the reſt of their Inheritance in *England*. The Title was vacant after this ſome Years, till

William Clinton, a younger Son of *John de Clinton*, ſtanding highly in the Favour of King *Edward* III. was raiſed to the Honour of Earl of *Huntingdon*, by his Charter, granted *Mar* 6. *Reg.* 11. He died on *St. Bartholomew*'s Day 1354, and was ſucceeded by

John de Clinton Kt. his elder Brother's Son, as his next Heir. How long he held this Earldom, can't be known in Hiſtory; but we find that King *Richard* II. put

Guiſcard de Argoliſm into his Place, who was Earl of *Huntingdon* about eleven Years, and then

John Holland, 3d Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Kent*, who having been made Juſtice of *Cheſter*, and afterwards Admiral of the King's Fleet, was advanc'd by King *Richard* II. to the Title of Earl of *Huntingdon*. He could not patiently acquieſce in the Depoſition of King *Richard* II. and therefore conſpir'd with his Brother, the Earl of *Kent*, to deſtroy King *Henry* IV. and his Children; of which being convicted, he was attainted and executed, and his Eſtate ſeiz'd; which Loſſes his Son *Richard* lay under; but

John Holland, his younger Son, was reſtor'd in Blood. He was Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was General of all the King's Forces, 50 *Hen.* 5. made Governor of *Pontoiſe*, and Duke of *Exeter*. He left only one Son, who was the Heir of his Eſtate and Honours,

Henry Holland, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was a Defender of the *Lancaſtrian* Title of the Crown, and behaving himſelf bravely at the Battle of *Wakefield*, in which King *Henry* VI's Party were Victors; he was made Governor of *Fotheringhay*-Caſtle; but the Tide turning, and the *Lancaſtrians* being overthrown at *Towton-field*, he fled into *France*; and *Philip Comines* ſays, he ſaw him begging his Bread barefoot there in the *Low Countries*, tho' he had marry'd King *Edward* IV's own Siſter; who having got a Divorce from him, he dy'd without Iſſue. His Honours thus falling into the King's Hands, he being in love with the Lady *Jane Gray*, raiſed her Son

Thomas Grey Kt. to the Dignity of the Earl of *Huntingdon* firſt, and then of the Marqueſs of *Dorſet*; but after King *Edward*'s Death, he was attainted by the Procurement of *Richard*, Duke of *Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry* VII.) who, when he had obtain'd the Crown, reſtor'd him to his Honours, and made him of his Privy Council. Soon after he was made Earl of *Dorſet*. King *Edward* having a Mind to dignify his Son, Prince *Edward*, with the Title of Earl of *Pembroke*, procur'd the Reſignation of that Earldom, and made

William Herbert, before Earl of *Pembroke*, Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was created Juſtice of *Wales*; but dying without Iſſue, *Thomas Grey* was reſtor'd by King *Henry* VII. as is above-mention'd, but had no Succeſſor of his Family, whereupon this Title was vacant for ſome Time, till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 21. created

George, Lord *Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, at *York-place*, (now *White-Hall.*) He was in the Expedition into *France*, when *Therouenne* and *Tourney* were won, and died in the 35th Year of that King, leaving Iſſue five Sons, of whom the eldeſt,

Francis

Digitized by Google

Francis, Lord *Haſtings*, ſucceeded him in this Earldom. He was one of the Knights Companions of the Garter, one of the Council to Prince *Edward*, and in the firſt of Queen *Mary* took *Henry*, Duke of *Suffolk*, Priſoner, and brought him to the Tower. He died in the ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, leaving Iſſue ſix Sons and five Daughters; of which,

Henry, Lord *Haſtings*, was his Succeſſor. He alſo was a Knight of the Garter, and one of the Peers, who had the Charge of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and ſat upon the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*. He died in 1595. *Reg Eliz.* 38. without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by

George Haſtings Kt. his next Brother. He had three Sons, *Francis*, *Henry*, and *Edward*. *Francis* married in his Father's Life-time, and had four Sons and two Daughters; but dying before his Father,

Henry, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded his Grandfather. He was Steward of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and one of the Peers, who ſat at the Trial of the Earl and Counteſs of *Somerſet*, for poiſoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*. He left two Sons; of which, the eldeſt,

Ferdinando, ſucceeded him, and was ſummon'd to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of *Rutland* and *Leiceſter*, as his Father had been. He had four Sons, but none of them ſurviv'd him but

Theophilus, the youngeſt. He was Lord Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre of all the King's Foreſts, Chaces, *&c.* beyond the *Trent*, and of the Privy Council to King *James* II. He had one only Son by his firſt Wife, *viz.*

George, Lord *Haſtings*, who ſucceeded him in his Earldom, but died unmarried, *Feb.* 22. 1704-5, whereupon his Iſſue by his ſecond Wife, by whom he had two Sons and five Daughters, came to inherit his Honour; of which

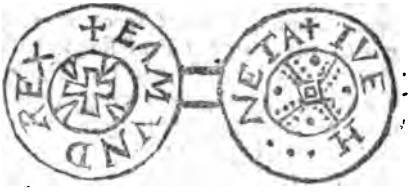
Theophilus, who was born *Nov.* 12. 1696 was his Heir, and tho' not yet of Age, is the preſent Earl of *Huntingdon*. He is yet unmarry'd.

The *Ouſe* leaving this Town, paſſes thro' pleaſant Meadows towards *Cambridgeſhire*, and in its Way, a little Diſtance from its Borders, waſhes

St. Ives, a pretty neat Town, call'd anciently by the *Saxons* Slepe. It took its Name from *St. Ivo*, a *Perſian* Biſhop, who, as ſome Writers report, about the Year 600 travelled over *England* with a great Reputation of Sanctity, all the Way zealouſly preaching the Goſpel; and at length arriving at this Place, worn out with Labour, and decay'd with old Age, put off his Mortality, and was bury'd here; which being viſited upon that Account, for ſome Time, by Pilgrims, was call'd *St. Ive's* Town, but his Relicks were afterwards remov'd to *Ramſey* Abbey.

This Town, not many Years ſince, was thought by a late Writer to deſerve this Character. *St. Ives*, ſays he, is a fair, large and ancient Town, with a fine ſtone Bridge over the *Ouſe*; but within ſome few Years, it was a great Part of it burnt down; and whether it hath, or ever will recover itſelf ſo far out of its Aſhes as to deſerve that Character again (tho the publick Charity of a Brief has lent it ſome Aſſiſtance) is very uncertain, however it ſtill keeps up the Name of a Town, hath a very good Market on Mondays for fatted Cattle, and Proviſions, and a Fair on *Whitſun*-Monday.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions there is the Draught of an old *Saxon* Coin, which



the Perſon which communicated it to the Royal Society, takes to be *Ive-Money*, i. e. Money coined at *St. Ives*, in this County, by which it appears, that it was no inconſiderable Place in the ninth Century, becauſe it had then a Mint in it.

Roger of *St. Ives*, a noted Scholar and Writer, who flouriſh'd about the Year 1420, was born at this Town, and on that Account took his Surname from it. And here *Oliver Cromwell*, the noted Uſurper, when he had waſted his Paternal Eſtate by Prodigality and Negligence, rented a Farm before he was choſen Burgeſs for *Cambridge*, which gave him an Opportunity of riſing to ſuch an extream Height of Grandeur. Keeping

the

Digitized by Google

the Course of the *Ouse* northward for about a Mile, we come to

Hilwell, which gives Name to the adjacent Fen, called from it *Holiwell* Fen; and then having gone about a Mile more, it brings us to

Erith, a large Town, supply'd with two or three good Inns, but not enjoying the Benefit of a Market; which having passed, it leads us to

Somersham, a pleasant Village, where the Bishops of *Ely* had formerly a large Palace, which was given to that Church by Earl *Brithnot*, *A. D.* 991, and much enlarged with new Buildings by that every Way prodigal Bishop (as Mr. *Cambden* is pleased to call him) *James Stanley*, Brother of the Earl of *Derby*; but it is since alienated from that Bishoprick, and is now in the Possession of *Anthony Hammond* Esq; descended of the ancient Family of that Name in *Kent*. It goes now by the Name of *Somersham Place*.

Mr. *Wood* (in his *Athenæ Oxon.* Part II. p. 136.) inform us, that *Somersham*, with its Appurtenances, was Part of Queen *Henrietta Maria*'s Jointure; but Col. *Valentine Walton*, one of the King's Judges, got it to be settled on him and his Posterity for ever, for the great Services he had done for the Parliament. And tho' the Church there belong'd to the *Margaret* Professor at *Oxford*, yet he, by his Interest, got the Tithes of *Coln*, a little Chapelry belonging to the Parish, to be separated from it, and annex'd to that Chapel, by which Means he made it a little Rectory, and gave it to Dr. *Thomas Laurence*, Head of *Baliol*-College, and *Margaret* Professor of *Oxford*, who had been ejected for his Loyalty; for

When Col. *Walton* was a Prisoner of War in *Oxford*, it seems, this Doctor had been very kind to him, which had so good an Effect on the Colonel, that when the Doctor wanted his Help, he did not forget it; for hither the Doctor, at his Invitation, retir'd, and died at *Coln* three Years before the Restoration; to which, if he had liv'd, he had been an *Irish* Bishop, for King *Charles* II. had nominated him to a See there, some Years before his Death. A little to the North-West of this Place is

Warboys, a fair Manor, which Sir *Oliver Cromwell* sold to Sir *John Leamon*, once Lord Mayor of *London*, who said, It was the cheapest Land he ever bought, tho' the dearest that ever Sir *Oliver* sold; for it seems, that this later, tho' otherwise a wise Man, yet had not that Wit, either to keep his Estate, or sell it to its Worth. About four or five Miles North-West from hence lies

Upwood, a Village, where *Henry Cromwell* Esq; a Brother of Sir *Oliver*'s, had a good Estate and Seat, and liv'd in the Quality of a Justice of Peace. Above this Place, a little to the North East stands

Ramsey, a Market-Town; the Market is on *Wednesdays*, and Fair on

Here was anciently a famous wealthy Abbey, call'd in the *Saxon* Language Ramisege, situated among the Fens, where the Rivers become standing Waters, when they have found a soft Kind of Soil. The private History of the Abbey gives us this Description of it, as it then was, (or as others derive the Name, *à Ramis quasi insula Ramorum*, because it abounded with Alders and other Trees.)

Ramsey, that is, the *Rams-Isle*, on the West Side (for all round it besides, there are nothing else but impassable Fens for a great Way together) is separated from the firm Ground almost two Bows-shot by rough Quagmires, which Place formerly, up a shallow River, us'd to receive Vessels into the midst of it by gentle Gales of Wind; but now with great Pains and Cost these clay Quagmires are stopp'd with large Quantities of Wood, Gravel, and Stone, and Footmen may pass upon a firm Causey, almost two Miles long, but less in Breadth, surrounded with Alders, which with fresh green Reeds, intermix'd with Bulrushes, make a beautiful Shew.

Long before it was inhabited, it was cover'd over with several Sorts of Trees, but with wild Ashes in the greatest Abundance; but now of late, since these Woods are partly cut down, the Land is found to be arable, and of a fat Mould, plentiful in Fruit, delightful in Corn, planted with Gardens, and rich in Pastures, which in the Spring-time ravish the Eyes of Spectators with infinite Pleasures; for the whole Isle consisting chiefly of Meadow, seems embroider'd, as it were, with Variety of Flowers.

Besides all this, here are Meers full of Eels, Pools full of all Sort of Fish and Wa-

ter-

Digitized by Google

ter Fowl, of which *Ramsey Meer* is one, so call'd from the Name of the Isle, for excelling all the adjoining Waters both in Fairness and Plenty. Out of its deep Holes the Inhabitants, who are much advantaged by fishing in it, draw out Pikes of a wonderful Bigness, which they call *Hakods*, either with several Sorts of Nets, baited Hooks, or other fishing Instruments; and tho' it be perpetually haunted by Fowlers, Fishers and Poachers, who take an Abundance of their several Sorts of Game, yet there is still great Plenty left behind, which shews an inexhaustible Store of them all.

After this, the same Author proceeds to the Description of the Abbey, and shew us upon what Occasion, and by whom it was founded and enlarged, how its Endowments were increased, and what Number of Monks was mainrain'd in it; but this being more proper for the Ecclesiastical History, we shall refer our Reader to it, and shall now content our selves only to set down, out of the same Author, the Epitaph of *Ailwin*, the Founder's Tomb, because it bears such an uncommon Title of Honour.

HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINUS INCLYTI REGIS EADGARI COGNATUS, TOTIUS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANNUS, ET HUJUS SACRI COENOBII MIRACULOSUS FUNDATOR.

In *English* thus:

Here rests *Ailwin*, Kinsman of the famous King *Edgar*, Alderman of all *England*, and the miraculous Founder of this Holy Monastery.

This Town, immediately after the Dissolution of the Abbies, shew'd, that it depended almost entirely upon the Abbey here; for instead of *Ramsey the Rich*, as it was proverbially call'd in this County before usually, it might have been truly called *Ramsey the Poor*; for the Market was lost for many Years, but has recover'd it again about sixty Years since; and seeing it lies so convenient for the Sale of Fat and lean Cattle, which are much brought thither since the dreining of the Fens; it is probable it may in Time recover its Reputation for Riches by the Greatness of the Market for Cattle, as well as Water-fowl, for which it is reckon'd one of the best in *England* for Plenty and Cheapness.

William Ramsey, the Poetical Abbot of *Croyland*, in King *Henry* II's Time, being born in this County, 'tis supposed that he took his Surname from this Town, the Place of his Nativity, as is usual for many other Writers.

From this Place towards *Peterburgh*, for ten Miles together, Mr. *Cambden* says, That King *Canute* rais'd a pav'd Causey with great Labour and Charge, which Historians call *Kingsdelf*, and say, it passes by *Wittlesey-Mere*, and was therefore made, because the Roads were at that Time render'd very troublesome and dangerous by Brooks and Sloughs: But Dr. *Gibson*, in his Additions to *Cambden*, charges this Account of *Kingsdelf* as a Mistake, saying, That whatever Way our Authors design by that Name, they can't mean *Canute's* Road, because the Name of *Kingsdelf*, or Lingerdalf, appears to have been in these Parts in the Reign of King *Edgar*, who in his Charter to the Church of *Peterburgh* makes this Lingerdalf one of the Bounds of his Donation; besides, that Dalf doth not signify a *Via constrata lapidibus*, *i. e.* a pav'd Way, but seems rather to mark out to us some Ditch, drawn at first for the draining of those Fenny Grounds, and reducing the scatter'd Waters into one Chanel, or Stream. Being now on the Limits of this Hundred, which affords nothing more worthy our Notice, we shall pass into the adjoining Hundred, lying on the West Side of the County, equal with this, call'd

III. Norman-Cross *Hundred.*

THIS Hundred lies on the West Side of the County, and is bounded on the East by *Hurstingston* Hundred, and on the South by *Leighton-stone* Hundred, and on the West by *Northamptonshire*; from which it is divided by the River *Nen*, which runs all along the North Borders, and divides it from the Isle of *Ely*.

Digitized by Google

Here we first meet with the great Lake, commonly call'd *Wittlesey-Meer*, but by Mr. *Cambden*, *Whitlesmere*, extending in Length six Miles, and in Breadth three. The Waters of it are for the most Part exceeding clear, and full of Fish, yet like the other adjoining Meers doth sometimes in calm and fair Weather rise tempestuously, as it were into violent Water-quakes, to the great Danger of the poor Fishermen. What is the Cause of these strange Agitations of the Waters is uncertain; some impute them to some Evaporations suddenly breaking out of the Earth with great Force, and others to more secret Causes; but all do but conjecture.

The Air about this Lake is thick and foggy, full of noisome Smells, by Reason of the moorish and fenny Ground about it; but the great Profit of Fishing, the Plenty of Pastures, and the Abundance of Turfs for Firing, with which not only the Neighbouring Inhabitants, but the other Parts of this County and *Cambridgeshire* are furnish'd, do sufficiently make Amends for the Unhealthiness of this Place; which, tho' it prove very fatal to Strangers, yet is so well borne with by the Natives, that they are well contented, and live many of them long and healthfully in it.

Turkill, a *Danish* Lord, by the Order of King *Canute*, divided these Fens and Marshes among the Inhabitants of the Villages bordering upon them, thus, *viz.* That the Inhabitants of each Village should have, possess, and enjoy, so much of the main Marsh for their own Use, as lay right against the Farm-Grounds of the said Village; appointing, that no Village might dig or mow in another Marsh without Leave; but however, that the Pasture should be common to all, *i. e.* Horn under Horn, for the Preservation of Peace and Quietness among them.

King *Canute*'s Children and Servants passing this Lake from *Peterborough* to *Ramsey*, and sporting themselves with Singing and Jollity in their Voyage, were surpriz'd with a tempestuous Storm and turbulent Winds, so that they utterly despair'd of Life and Succour, but thro' God's Mercy some escap'd, tho' many perish'd. When the King heard of it, he was put into a dreadful Fright; but recovering himself, took Counsel of his Nobility and Friends, how to prevent the like Mischances for the future, and thereupon order'd his Soldiers to mark out a Ditch with their Swords, and Skeins, and Day-Labourers to scour and cleanse it; from whence it was call'd *Swerdes-delf*, and *Knouts-delf*; but now 'tis commonly called *Steeds-dike*. It parts this County from *Cambridgeshire*.

Besides this great Meer, there are others of a considerable Bigness, tho' much inferior to this; as *Ug-Meer*, *Brick-Meer*, which are made and supplied by the same River as *Whittlesey-Meer*, *Benwicke-Meer*, which is situated near *Swerds-delf*, and is made by an Out-let of the River *Ouse*, as is also *Ramsey-Meer*, which is a much larger Water, and at a greater Distance from it. As for *Pattocks-drain* we know nothing of its Original, but suppose it receiv'd its Name from the Person who was at the Charge of it, or contriv'd it. At the Head of the River, which makes the Meers, call'd *Ug Meer*, *Brick-Meer* and *Whitlesey-Meer*, stands

Cunnington, or *Conington*, a Village, held of the Honour of *Huntingdon*, where within a four-square Ditch are the plain Relicks of an ancient Castle, which with *Saltrey* was given by King *Canute* to *Turkill*, a *Danish* Lord, who lived among the *East Angles* and call'd in *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, to plunder the Nation. After *Turkill*'s Departure, it was possess'd by *Waldeof*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, Son of *Siward*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who marry'd *Judith*, *William* the Conqueror's Niece by his half Sister on the Mother's Side, by whose eldest Daughter it descended to the Royal Line of *Scotland*; for she, after her Husband's Decease, marry'd *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, (afterwards King of *Scotland*) the younger Son of *Malcolm Canmor*, King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Edgar*, the banish'd Son of *Edmund Ironside*.

From the *Scotch* Line, which enjoy'd this Manor but two Successions, *viz.* of *Henry* and *David*; it passed by *Isabel*, a Daughter of this later, with other large Possessions, to *Robert Bruce* her Husband, whose eldest Son *Robert*, surnamed the *Noble*, is the Ancestor of our *British* Kings, and from his younger Son *Bernard*, who inherited this Manor and

Eaton,

Digitized by Google

Eston, Sir *Robert Cotton* is deſcended. He was a Perſon of great Learning and Worth, and well known to the learned World for his excellent Collection of Books, and MSS. which hath ſince his Death gone by the Name of the *Cotton*-Library. He was made a Baronet *Anno* 1611, and was deſcended of an ancient Family of that Name, who were ſome of them Sheriffs of this and *Cambridgeſhire*, as early as the Reigns of King *Edward* IV. and King *Henry* VIII. He was a Parliament-Man moſt of his Time, and was equally zealous for the Prince's Prerogative and People's Privileges. He died *Anno Dom.* 1631. Near this Town Southward ſtands

Saltrey, or *Sawtry*, of which Name there are divers Villages diſtinguiſh'd by the additional Terms of *Beamis*, *Mines*, *St. Andrew* and *Judith*, at one of which was an Abbey; as great an Ornament to this middle Part of this County, as *Ramſey* was to the Eaſtern. Advancing hence Northward, where are the moſt conſiderable Places in this Hundred, we find

Yaxley, a little Market-Town in the Fens, having a Fen ſo call'd, lying upon *Wittleſey-Mere*. The Houſes are tolerably well built, and the Church has a neat and lofty Spire; but the Market is ſo ſmall, that it hardly deſerves the Name of one. It is kept on *Tueſdays* weekly, and the Town is 59 Miles from *London*. *Robert Groſthead*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, lamenting the Grievance and Miſchief of Appropriations to Religious Houſes, did all he could to remedy it, and accordingly conſolidated the Vicarage and Parſonage of this Place for the Maintenance of the Parochial Miniſter. *Rot. MS.* And next to it

Overton, or *Orton Longville*. This Manor was forfeited to King *John* by Felony, and afterwards redeem'd by *Neale Loveteſt*, whoſe Siſter and Co-heir was married to *Hubert*, or *Robert de Bromford*; their Children took on them the Name of *Loveteſt*, of which Family was *John* and *Robert de Loveteſt*, who were Knights of this Shire in the 10th of *Edw.* 3. & 7 *Rich.* 2. A little above this Town runs the River *Nen*; upon which, on the very Edge of the County ſtands

Botle-Bridge, corruptly ſo call'd for *Botulph's-Bridge*; a Village, where is an ancient Houſe, which was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the *Gimels*, from whom it deſcended by the *Draitons*, of whoſe Family *Simon de Draiton* was Knight of this Shire in the 15th of King *Edward* II. and 1ſt of King *Edward* III. and *Lucas*, to the Family of the *Sherlyes*, by an Hereditary Succeſſion. From hence going up the River *Nen*, we obſerve many remarkable Towns, *viz.*

Dorneford, once a City of great Antiquity, call'd *Caer-Dorm*, or *Dormeceaſter*, by *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, who ſays, it was utterly ruin'd before his Time: Undoubtedly, (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) this is the *Durobrivæ* of *Antonine*; for, beſides the finding of many old Coins, here are apparent Marks of a ruinous City, a *Roman* Port-way led from hence directly to *Huntingdon*, and a little above *Stilton*, or *Stichilton*, as it was formerly called, it appears with a very high Bank, and in an old *Saxon* Charter it is called *Erminſtreet*. Here it runs thro' the Middle of a ſquare Fort, defended on the North Side with Walls, and on the other Side with Ramparts of Earth; near which have been dug up Stone-Coffins, or Sepulchres.

Some think that this City ſtood upon both Banks of the River *Nen*, and others are of Opinion that the little Village *Caſter*, which ſtands on the other Side, was a Part of it; and ancient Hiſtory ſeems to juſtify this Conjecture, becauſe it ſays, there was a Place called *Dormund-caſter*, by the *Nen*, where *Kinneburga* founded a little Nunnery, firſt called *Kinniburg caſter*, and afterwards for Shortneſs *Caſter*. This *Kinneburga* was the Daughter of the *Pagan* King *Penda*, and *Alfred*, King of the *Northumbers*'s Wife; but being a zealous Chriſtian, ſhe changed her Sovereign Authority for Chriſt's Service, and govern'd her own Nunnery, as a Mother of thoſe ſacred Virgins. But this Place was levelled to the Ground by the *Danes* about the Year 1010. The Family of the *Bevils* had a Seat in this Place. They are very ancient in this County, and of ſuch Note, that *Robert Bevil* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 12 *Hen.* 4. And *Thomas Bevil*, 3 & 5 *Hen.* 5. Sir *Richard Bevil* was the laſt Heir male of the Family. After whoſe Death, his Eſtate was divided between Sir *John Hewet*, of *Worſley*, in this County, and *John Dryden* Eſq; who married

Digitized by Google

his two Sisters and Co-heirs. To this Mr. *Dryden* it was, that *John Dryden* Esq; our *English Ovid*, and Poet Laureat in King *Charles* II's Days, his Kinsman, dedicated that admirable Epistle on a Country-Gentleman's Life, in the last Volume of his Works, publish'd by himself, and entitul'd, *His Fables*. Further up the River is a small Rivulet without Name, which empties it self into it, near *Chesterton*, and then we pass by *Walmsford*, or *Waslingsford*, and arrive at

Elton, a Village and Manor, in old Time, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sapcots*, who had a private Chapel here of singular Beauty, with curious painted Windows, built by the Lady *Elizabeth Dinham*, Baron *Fitz-warren's* Widow, who married into this Family. This Seat now belongs to the *Probyes*, and is in the Possession of *John Proby* Esq; and commonly bears the Name of *Elton Hall*. Having thus survey'd the most remarkable Towns and Villages of this Hundred, we shall proceed to

IV. Leighton-Stone *Hundred*,

WHICH borders on the West on *Northamptonshire*, on the North and East on the other Hundreds of this County, and on the South on *Bedfordshire*. The chief Towns of it are

Leighton, once the most considerable Town in this Hundred, as we may probably believe, because it takes its Name from it. Two Gentlemen's Families, of good Repute in this County, had anciently their Seats here; *viz.* The *Darcyes*, of whom *Henry Darcy* Esq; was Sheriff of this County in the 4th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Sir *Jervaise Clifton*, who married the sole Daughter and Heir of the said Sir *Henry Darcy*, and remov'd hither from *Barrington*, in *Somersetshire*.

He was created by King *James* I. Baron of *Leighton*; and began to build a beautiful House here, but lived not to finish it. His only Daughter and Heir marry'd *Esme Stewart*, Duke of *Lenox*, to whom she bore *James* Duke of *Richmond*, from whose Family this Lordship pass'd in Marriage with his only Daughter and Heir to *Richard* Earl of *Arran*, whose Daughter and Heir, the Lady *Butler*, is now the Possessor of it.

Kimbolton, a Market-Town, the Market is on Fridays weekly, and Fairs on *July* 22. and *Aug.* 30. It was call'd by the *Romans Kimmbanium*, and since the Conquest it was given to *William de Warren*, one of the Conqueror's Followers, created afterwards Earl of *Surrey*; from whose Family it pass'd first to the *Mandevils*, next to the *Stafords*, and lastly to the *Wingfields*, who sold it to the *Montagues*, the present Possessors of it.

The Castle here has all along been the Seat of these Noble Families, and by some of them hath been much improv'd with new Buildings and Ornaments; Sir *Richard Wingfield* built new Lodgings and Galleries upon the old Foundation of the Castle, which was double ditched, and the Buildings of it very strong. *Henry*, the first Earl of *Manchester* of this Family, very much improv'd the Castle, sparing no Cost that might add to its Beauty, which yet the Right Honourable *Charles*, the present Earl of *Manchester*, has augmented much by modern Inventions.

The Family of the *Staffords* having by some treasonable Practices forfeited their Estate to the Crown, we find that Queen *Katherine*, the first Wife of King *Henry* VIII. was jointur'd in it; and when she was divorced, this was one of the Places which she chose for her Retirement; after her Decease, it was in the Disposal of the Crown, which gave it to the *Wingfields*.

The greatest Honour that this Town enjoys is, that the Right Honourable *Charles*, the present Earl of *Manchester*, late Lord-President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council hath his Seat here, and derives his Barony and Title of Viscount from this Town and Castle: His Ancestor, *Henry Montague*, Brother to *Edward* Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, being created *Decemb.* 19. 1620. Lord *Montague* of *Kimbolton*, in this County, and Viscount *Mandeville*, because he was then in Possession of the Castle and Lordship of *Kimbolton*, which had many Ages before belonged to the Family of *Mandeville*.

Stanely, a small Village, in which there was anciently a pretty Convent founded by the *Pilgrimes*; of which we shall speak more largely in the *Ecclesiastical History*.

Aukenbury, or *Alkmonbury*, a little Town, but bigger than *Yaxley*, tho' it has not the Advantage nor Honour of a Market. King

John

Digitized by Google

John gave this Town to *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and *John Scot*, Earl of *Chester*, his Son, who afterwards beſtow'd it on Sir *Stephen Segrave*, a Perſon who is the more worthy our Remark, becauſe he is a great Example of the Inconſtancy of Fortune; for with a great Deal of Pains he raiſed himſelf to an high Poſt, with almoſt as much Trouble kept it, and as ſuddenly loſt it. In his Youth he was a Prieſt, then got to be a Knight, and at length, by his Induſtry and Boldneſs, he came to be Lord Chief Juſtice, and managed almoſt all the Affairs of the Nation as he pleaſed; but loſing the King's Favour, he was ſtript both of his Honour and Wealth, and forc'd to end his Days in a Cloiſter, ſhewing us, that Church-men muſt not expect to thrive in ſecular Preferments and Buſineſs.

Wabridge Foreſt is a very pleaſant Place, as *Dr. Fuller* tells us, not only for its delicious Shades and Verdure, but for the clear Stream that runs by it; on which ſtands

Spaldwick, a Manor given to the Church of *Lincoln* by King *Henry* I. to make ſome Amends for taking the Biſhoprick of *Ely* out of *Lincoln* Dioceſe.

Gedding Parva, a Place much talk'd of for a Religious Society, of which we ſhall ſpeak more fully in our *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*.

The Family of the *Ferrars* had their Seat here, and a good Eſtate belonging to it, among which were the impropriate Tithes of this Town; which they ſuppoſing to have been unjuſtly detained from the Church, Mrs. *Ferrars* and her two Sons went to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *John Williams*, and re-endow'd the Church of this Place with them, praying the Biſhop to confirm their Gift, which he readily did, praying to God, that many others might bring the like Free-Will Offerings.

The Natural Hiſtory.

THE Air of this County can't be ſuppos'd to be pleaſant and wholeſome in general, becauſe of the great Numbers of Meers and Fens, which are found in it; which, tho' they ſend not forth ſuch noiſome and unwholeſome Fogs and Vapours as the ſtagnating Sea-Waters do in the Counties of *Eſſex*, *Kent*, *Suſſex*, &c. yet muſt be ſuppoſed to fill the Air often with noxious Damps and Miſts, which the Natives indeed bear without any great viſible Inconvenience, being moſt of them healthful, and many long liv'd, yet works a different Effect on Strangers, cauſing them to be weak and ſickly; but this muſt be ſaid of the loweſt and moory Parts, chiefly about *Huntingdon* and *Godmanchester*, *Ramſey* and *Yaxley*, for the other Parts about *Kimbolton*, and indeed at *Leighton-Stone* Hundred, ſeem to be free from all thoſe Inconveniences, and the Air doubtleſs is very good, and not at all the worſe for being temper'd with a Coolneſs from the other Parts.

The Soil is very fruitful, and produceth great Crops of Corn; and tho' the hilly Parts do not anſwer the Labour of the Husbandman ſo plentifully, yet it makes amends for it by the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air, and the Paſture for Sheep. The Low-Lands, which are full of Rivers and Meers, tho' not ſo wholeſome, yet afford the greateſt Profit, by their excellent Meadows and Paſtures for feeding great Store of Cattle both for the Butcher and Pail; great Plenty of Water-fowl, and Fiſh, and Turf for Firing, (which in theſe Countries that have a Scarcity of Wood) is no bad Commodity, tho' it is not ſo ſweet, as either Coal or Wood. Our ancient Hiſtorians tell us, that this County was all over Foreſt, till King *Henry* II's Time; but now it is ſo clear'd, that there are leſs Marks of it than in moſt other Counties.

The chief Rivers are only two, the *Nen*, which bounds it on the Weſt, near *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, and runs thro' *Wittleſey*

Mere,

Digitized by Google

Meer, and the *Ouſe*, whoſe Current bounds it on the Eaſt from *Cambridgeſhire*, and paſſeth quite thro' the County from South to North. There are ſeveral other ſmall Streams and Brooks, which empty themſelves into the two former Rivers, and are of great Uſe to the middle Parts of the Shire; but are ſo inconſiderable, as not to have any Names.

The Meers chiefly have the Name for fiſhing and fowling, tho' the Rivers want not the common Sorts of Fiſh. Theſe maintain many Families in getting them, and carrying them to the Gentry and Markets in this County and *Cambridge*. As to to thoſe tempeſtuous Agitations of the Waters, which ariſe in the calmeſt Weather, to the great Terror of the Fiſhermen, as well as Danger of their Veſſels and Lives, it muſt be left to the Naturaliſts to enquire into the Cauſe of them; for tho' the Conception of the Inhabitants and Fiſhermen, that they are rais'd by the violent Eruption of certain Vapours out of the Earth, which make the Waters toſs and boil like a Pot over the Fire, paſs for current among them; yet there ſeems little Reaſon why the learned ſhould reſt in that Conjecture, unleſs no better Cauſe can be found out.

There are alſo ſome Waters in this County which are of a medicinal Nature, *viz.* At *Hailw.ſton* there are two Fountains, not far from one another, one of them freſh, and accounted good for the Eyes, and the other Salt, eſteem'd to be very ſovereign in all leprous Diſtempers. St. *Neots* alſo, and St. *Ives*, are famous for Medicinal Waters.

The Herbs and Plants more peculiar to this County are,

Long Baſtard Cypreſs.
Dutch Myrtle.
Elecampane.
Horſetail Water Milfoil.
Buſh-headed Horſe-ſhoe Vetch.
Bloody Cranes-Bill.
Dioſcorides's Milk-Tare.
Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch.
Common Liquorice.
Mountain Cudweed, or Catsfoot.
Small Hedge Hyſſop, or Graſs-Poley.
Herb Paris, or True Love.
Broad-leav'd *Hungarian* Hawkweed.
Small Rough Succory-Hawkweed.
The middle Sort of Stichwort.
Narrow-leav'd Mountain Ragwort.
Bog-ruſh with Gromil Leaves.
Baſtard Toadflax.
Wild Perennial blue Flax with ſmaller Heads and Flowers.
Night-flowering Campion.
Small Corn-campion, with very ſmall white Flowers.
Purple-headed creſted Cowheal.
Hooded Water-Milfoil.
The Fly Orchis.
Wild Burnet in the Meadows commonly.
Luellin at *Buckworth*, *Hammerton*, &c.
Wall-Rue at *Wolley*.
Melilot and St. Peterswort, in the Groves and Woods.

N. B. The Herbs of *Cambridgeſhire* are moſt of them found in this County.

BARO-

Digitized by Google

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

SIR *Robert Cotton*, of *Cunnington*, Kt. created *May* 22. 1611. Bart. 36.

Capel Bedel, of *Hamerton*, Esq; created *June* 3. 1622. Bart. 179. extinct.

Thomas Maples, of *Stow*, Esq; created *May* 30. 1627. Bart. 231.

Ledowick Dyer, of *Staughton*, Esq; created *June* 8. 1627. Bart. 237.

John Anderson, of St. *Ives*, Esq; created *Jan.* 3. 1628. Bart. 280.

Thomas Proby, of *Elton-Hall*, Esq; created *March* 7. 1661. Bart. 692.

Robert Bernard, of *Huntingdon*, Serjeant at Law, created *July* 1. 1662. Bart. 698.

GENTLEMEN, *and others of* EMINENCY *in this County.*

WILLIAM *Ramsey*, a Poet, who died in 1180.

Henry of *Huntingdon*, an eminent Historian, who died about the Year 1280. He wrote an History of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and the succeeding Kings, as far as the Reign of King *Stephen*, in eight Books, publish'd by *Henry Savil*, at *Francfort*, 1601.

Roger of St. *Ives*, a great Enemy of the *Lollards*; he liv'd about 1420.

John Young, of *Ramsey*, a great Favourer of the Reformation in King *Henry* VIII's Reign.

Nicholas Grimoald, reckon'd a very polite Author in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Cunnington*, a learned Antiquary, whose excellent Library was the Treasury of the Learned, and an inexhaustible Magazine to the Curious. He was a Native of this County, but erected his Library at *Westminster*. Dr. *Fuller* says, that the Pope and the Conclave had such a Knowledge and Esteem for it, that they endeavour'd to purchase it for the Vatican, but could not obtain their Desire. The Heirs of the late Sir *John Cotton* have got an Act of Parliament to sell it, and her late Majesty Queen *Anne* purchased it, and added it to Sir *James*'s Library, which are now put together in a spacious House for the Learned to have Recourse to.

Gregory, surnamed of *Huntington*, who flourish'd in 1280; he was a famous Linguist.

Richard Fishburn, Citizen of *London*, who gave 2000 *l.* to the Town of *Huntingdon*, the Place of his Nativity, to be laid out on Charitable Uses.

Hugh of *St. Neots*, who flourish'd in 1340.

Richard Cromwell, of *Hinchingbrook*, Esq; to whom Dr. *Fuller* says, That King *Henry* VIII. gave 20000 *l.* a-year in Abbey-Lands, in respect to the Valour and Activity he had shewed in his Service. From him descended *Henry Cromwell* of the same Place, who married the Heiress of the *Williams* of *Wales*, and was after created a Knight. And

Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, the Uncle of the Usurper of that Name, eminent for his magnificent Entertainment of King *James* I. when he came out of *Scotland* to take Possession of the Throne of *England*; and for his

Digitized by Google

his Loyalty to his Son King *Charles* I. for whom he was sequestred as a Delinquent, which he did not bear with so much Grief, as that his Nephew had got the Possession of his Right; and therefore, as he always had him in Abhorrence for that Action, so he would not accept of any Favour from his Hands; such a Bravery of Mind as may wipe out the Stain of his Nephew's Wickedness from a Family of great Antiquity and Honour, as the *Grimbalds*, or *Cromwells*, have been.

This County hath produc'd two Lord Mayors to the City of London, *viz.*

Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Son of *John Nicholas*, Lord Mayor in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1576, was born at *Needesworth*. He founded and endowed an Alms-house in *Hogwell street*, *London*.

Sir *Woolston Dixey*, Son of *Thomas Dixey*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the same Reign, *Anno* 1586, was born at *Catworth*. His Family settled in *Leicestershire*, where he founded a Free-School at *Bosworth*.

The Ecclesiastical History.

THIS County is a Part of the large Diocese of *Lincoln*, the Bishop of which hath a Palace at *Bugden*. The Ecclesiastical Government is managed by the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, (who is at present) and for greater Conveniencies is divided into five Deaneries, *viz.* *Huntingdon*, which extends no further than that Town; *Leighton-stone*, which contains 22 Parishes; St. *Neots*, which contains 17 Parishes; *Yaxley* which contains 23 Parishes; and St. *Ives*, which contains 13 Parishes.

The Multitude of Monasteries which are found in this small County, is a Demonstration (as Dr. *Fuller* speaks) of the general Goodness of the Ground; for the Monks always seated themselves in the fattest Country, and of this they had gotten above a fourth Part, as will more fully be discern'd by a particular Account of their Houses at

Huntingdon: a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, founded by *Eustachius*, Viscount, who was Baron of *Levetot*; and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He endowed it with divers Lands, which were all confirm'd to it by King *Henry* I. *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry* I. was a great Benefactor to these Canons, and Pope *Eugenius* confirm'd to them all their Lands and Privileges *Anno* 1147, as did also King *Henry* III. 1253. *Reg.* 37. *David Brus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, was buried in this Priory. About this Time the Town was in a very flourishing Condition, and is said to have fifteen Churches, tho' now there are but two of them in Use, and there appears no Remains but of two more. This Monastery was valu'd at the Dissolution at 187 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann. Dudg.* 232 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed.*

At this Town also there was a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Benedict*. In the Time of *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who sat 22 Years, *viz.* from 1258, to 1280. *Helena Walensis* was elected Prioress of St. *James* without *Huntedon*, the Lady *Dervorgail de Galewidia*, being then Patroness of the said Priory, and *Richard de Foxton*, being her Seneschal or Steward.

Here was also an Hospital founded by *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, and dedicated to St. *Margaret*. He endowed it with several Lands and Rents, for the Maintenance of infirm and sick Persons, to which the Lady *Isabel Brus*, Daughter of *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon* above-mention'd, added others. *Robert de Brus* also, Son of the said *Isabel*, Lord of *Annandale*, gave them divers Tenements in *Cunyngtone*, with View of Frank-pledge, to be held here twice a Year, *viz.* after *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, with other lesser Courts, to be held there at their own Will and Pleasure, as often as is expedient. *Bernard de Brus*

Digitized by Google

Bow made them the like Grant: All which was confirmed to the Master and Brethren of this House by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. *Anno* 1338.

Here was also another Hospital (says Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*) founded by *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, for poor People and Lazars, and dedicated to St. *John* Baptist in the Reign of King *Henry* II. Valued at the Suppression at 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d. per Annum*.

The same Author also gives us an Account of the two following Nunneries, which are not found in the *Monasticon*.

Castor, or *Castre*, a Nunnery built by *Kineburga*, Daughter of *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, after she was married to *Alkfrid*, King of *Northumberland*. The Town took it's Name from the Abbey, and was called *Kineburg-Castor*, while the Abbey, which was named *Kyneburg-Abbey*, was standing; but since is called for shortness *Castor*. This Queen lived some Time with her Husband, and bore him a Son named *Osred*, who succeeded his Father in his Kingdom; but afterwards retired into her own Monastery, and became the Governess of it; where she died among those sacred Votaresses.

Hinchingbrook, a Nunnery, built and endowed by *William* the Conqueror, instead of the Monastery of *Ely*, which he had suppressed. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and valued at the Dissolution at 19*l.* 9*s.* 1*d. per Annum*.

St. Ives, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, built upon this Occasion. The Body of *St. Ivo*, a *Persian* Bishop, who had before been famous for his Preaching thro' this Isle; being found in this Town, then called *Slepe*, about the Year 1001, was first translated from his Grave to a Shrine; which being much frequented by the Devout Christians of that Time, the Town began to be called by the Name of that Saint. *Edward Northo*, Abbot of *Ramsey*, observing the Concourse of People towards it, built a Church over it; and Earl *Aldelmus*, in the Reign of King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, *Anno* 1017, built a Monastery, and endowed it with divers Revenues and Privileges.

Pope *Urban* II confirmed the Estate of this Monastery to the Prior and Monks and their Successors, and granted them many great Immunities and Privileges; and among others, that they should pay no Tithes of their Lands and Cattle, which they should hold in their own Hands, yet making it a Cell to the Abbey of *Ramsey*, as at first designed.

By an Inquisition, taken in the 36th Year of King *Henry* III. it was found that the Parish-Church of St. *Ives*, dedicated to the Honour of *All Saints*, was a Vicaridge of the Presentation of the Abbey of *Ramsey*, that the Prior of St. *Ives*, as Parson, received all the Corn-Tithes, and the Vicar for his Portion 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* That the Vicar received all the small Tithes, Obventions, Mortuaries, Plow-alms (called then *Testamenta*) Rates, and other Customs, too large here to be set down, and therefore we refer the Curious for them to the *Monasticon* it self.

St. *Neots*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by Earl *Ælfrick* on this Occasion. St. *Neot*, the Son of King *Adulphus*, and Brother of King *Alured*, who founded the University of *Oxford*, was a Monk at *Neot-stoke* in *Cornwall*, where he died; but his Body being after some Years translated to *Adulphsbury* in this Shire, Earl *Ælfrick* converted his Palace into a Monastery of black Monks, which caused a great increase of the Town, about the Monastery especially, from whom it began to be called St. *Neots*.

In the Ravages, which the *Danes* made in many Parts of the Nation, this County was a Sharer, and particularly this Monastery was first spoiled, and then burnt by them; and continued in its Ruins till the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Anno Domini* 1113, when it was re-built by *Rohesia*, the Wife of Earl *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, who made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, and endowed it with divers Lands and Rents.

Divers other pious Persons gave more Lands and Revenues to the Monks of *Bec*, serving God at St. *Neots* in *Huntingdonshire*; and it appears by the Bull of Pope *Celestine* II. directed to *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, that the Prior and Convent of St. *Neots*, because their House was situated on a famous and great Road, did use to bestow Meat and Drink on all Travellers that desired it; and to this only Use they did appropriate certain Rents and Pensions, which

Digitized by Google

they received yearly from the Churches of *Eynesbury* or *Anulphsbury*, and *Torney*.

In the Reigns of King *Henry* IV. and King *Henry* V. this Monastery was discharged of its foreign Subjection to the Abbey of *Bec*, and made an *English* Priory.

Tedbald de Eschalert gave Lands to the Monks of St. *Neots* by a Deed, of which the Conclusion is very remarkable: *Et quoniam ego Sigillum non habui, petitione meâ Dominus meus Stephanus hanc donationem meam sub Sigillo suo confirmavit.* Other Benefactors to this House were *Roger de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, *William de Albeney*, *Brito*, and *Peter de Montefort*; which last, by his Deed dated at *Preston* in *Lancashire*, *Anno* 1245, gave and confirmed to the Monks here divers Lands in *Wenge*, in the County of *Rutland*, with the Advowson of the Church there. Valued at the Dissolution at 241 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d* ½. *per An. Dugd.* 256 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d* ½. *Speed per An.*

Ramsey, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded in the Year 969 by *Ailwin*, an Earl of the *East-Angles*, at the Instigation of *Oswald*, Archbishop of *York*, and Bishop of *Worcester*, says *Dugdale*; but Bishop *Godwin* (*in vita*) says, that the Archbishop, who was a great Zealot for the Monastick Life, was the Founder of it, yet assisted largely by Earl *Ailwin*.

It was consecrated by St. *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by the said *Oswald*, in the Year 974; and the Church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and all other Holy Virgins, and to St. *Benedict*: It was situated among the Fens and Marshes in the Isle so called, in the East Corner of this Shire; which is two Miles long, and about as many broad; abounding with Alders, and other Trees which delight in wet Grounds.

At the Foundation of the Church, King *Edgar* gave to it five Hides of Land, and Archbishop *Oswald* gave other Lands and Ornaments, and procured others to it. Earl *Ailwin* also, the Founder, gave to this his Abbey the whole Isle in which it stood, with the adjacent Marshes, besides two hundred Hides of Land in other Places, and many precious Ornaments. He departed this Life *April* 23. 980, and was buried in his Monastery with the forementiond Epitaph on him.

The Benefactors to this Monastery were very numerous, *viz. Walsene*, the Wife of *Aliein*, *Elfwoldus*, Brother to Earl *Ailwin*, the Founder; *Brithwold* an Alderman, *Leofwin*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, who bestowed on it many Rents and Privileges; *Livid*, a Widow, and several of our Kings; as King *Edgar*, and *Edward* the Confessor, who confirmed all the former Grants, and added several other Liberties and Privileges; as the Privilege of Sanctuary, Non-payment of Tithes, Toll, *&c.* As also King *Henry* I. King *Henry* II. King *Richard* I. King *John*, and King *Edward* I. much enriched this Monastery with their liberal Gifts, insomuch that if Mr. *Cambden* be not mistaken, it was the richest Abbey in *England* by far; for he says that the yearly Rents were 7000 *l. per Annum*; as Mr. *Speed* tells us.

The *Monasticon*, *p.* 241, 242. gives us a particular Catalogue of all the Abbots of this Monastery, from its first Foundation to the Dissolution, with the memorable Occurrences which happened in their Times; as well relating to publick Affairs, as the Abbey; which might be worth our Pains to set down, would the Nature of this Work permit it; but it not being consistent with an Abridgement, we must refer the Reader to the Book at large.

In the Year 1100, several Barons of this Kingdom raised a War against King *Henry* I. who forced them to fly into *Normandy*; where *Guiscard de Limosin*, Lord *Molins*, appeared in the King's Behalf, and prosecuted the War against them. For this Service he was so highly favoured of the King, that he brought him with him into *England*, and gave him divers Castles, Lands and Honours. This *Norman* Lord built that Part of *Ramsey* Monastery, which was called *Norman's* Isle; and from him descended the Lord *Molins*: *Roger*, a younger Son of this Family; was *Castellan* of *Nottingham*, and called himself *Roger de Leumesin*, i. e. in *English*, *Waterhouse*.

This Abbey was one of those which was dignified with the Privilege of the Mitre, and the Abbot sate in Parliament among the Lords as well as the Bishops.

Bishop *Godwin* says that this Monastery was so rich at the Dissolution, that it was valued in the King's Books at the yearly Rent of near

Digitized by Google

near 2000 *l.* But he not mentioning exactly the Sum, we may believe Mr. *Speed*'s Account truer than Sir *William Dugdale*'s; who sets down the Value 1716*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* *per Annum Dugd.* 1983 *l.* 15*s.* 3*d* ¼. *per Annum Speed.*

Saltrey, An Abbey of *Ciſtercian* Monks, founded *Anno* 1148, by *Simon de St. Liz*, 2d Earl of *Huntingdon*, and endowed with all his Land at *Saltree*, and all the Marſh Ground between that Place and *Whitleſmare*, with the Lordſhip of that Town alſo, with all the large Privileges and Immunities which his Anceſtor *Judith*, Counteſs of *Huntingdon* (the Conqueror's Niece) had formerly obtain'd of her Uncle for this Town and Lordſhip of *Saltrey*; as to be exempt from the County and Hundred Courts; to find neither Man nor Arms for War, and other the like Franchiſes.

The aforementioned Counteſs *Judith* had a great Kindneſs for this Place, and did very much frequent it, and on that Account did obtain from her Uncle as great Privileges as could then be granted to this Lordſhip; which Privileges, as alſo the Limits and Bounds of the Eſtate of this Abbey are particularly, and at large ſet forth in the *Monaſticon.*

Several of the Kings of *Scots* and St. *Lizes*, who were deſcended from the ſame Stock, and alternately Earls of *Huntingdon*, were great Benefactors to this Abbey.

A Controverſy ariſing between the Abbot of this Houſe and the Abbot of *Ramſey*, about their Rights in the Fiſhery, and other Profits of *Wittleſmare* and *Ulbeware*: The Matter was heard, and finally determined by the King's Juſtices at *Huntedon*, *Anno* 3 *Richard* I. 1192. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 141 *l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* *per Ann. Dugd.* 199 *l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* *per Ann. Speed.*

Stonely, a Priory of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, ſituate in the Village ſo called, near *Kimbolton*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; *William Mandeville*, Earl of *Eſſex*, founded and endowed this Houſe for ſeven Canons, and appropriated the Rectory of *Kimbolton* to it; it being then his Lordſhip and Caſtle. The *Bigraves* were great Benefactors to it, and many of that Family lie buried there. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 46 *l.* 5*d* ½. *per Annum Dugd. Speed.*

Of the MARTYRS *of this County.*

WE meet with Multitudes of Martyrs and Confeſſors in Mr. *Fox*'s Martyrology, who ſuffered ſome of them Death, and others bodily Puniſhments; as branding on the Cheek, carrying Faggots, Impriſonments, *&c.* from the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Smith* and *Longland*, in their Dioceſe of *Lincoln*: But it not being expreſſed in what Part of their Dioceſe, or what Town, many of them were Inhabitants; we could not poſitively refer any of them to this Shire, tho' it is not improbable ſome of them were of it, but muſt treat of them moſt properly in *Lincolnſhire*, where the Seat of the Biſhops is, and to which it is likely they were ſummoned to anſwer to the Accuſations of Hereſy brought againſt them.

Digitized by Google

Of the DIVINES *of* EMINENCY *of this County.*

Aulphus, a *Britain*, (ſays Doctor *Fuller*) but we rather ſuppoſe a *Saxon*, of the Royal Blood; who being of a religious and pious Diſpoſition, led an Hermit's Life in or near the Place now bearing his Name *Aulphsbury*; by Corruption and vulgar Speech long ſince turned into *Eynesbury*.

St. *Neot*, an holy and godly Preacher of the Goſpel, who went up and down the Nation teaching the Doctrine of Chriſt; and at length dying in *Cornwall*, his Body was removed, and brought into this County, and buried near *Eynesbury*, where Earl *Elfric* having erected a Church over his Body, which allured a Concourſe of People, a Town began to be built near it, which is at this Day called from the Monaſtery St. *Neots*. He is thought by ſome to have written the Life of King *Elfred*, but others doubt of it.

St. *Fox*, a *Perſian* Biſhop, whoſe Zeal for Chriſt and his Goſpel led him as far as this Iſle, where he ſpent much of his Life in preaching of them in divers Parts of it, and died in this Place; and his Body being found and enſhrined ſome Ages after, *Edmothus*, Abbot of *Ramſey*, built a Monaſtery over it; to which the People flocking, the Town much encreaſed, and the name of it was changed from *Slepe* to St. *Fues*.

William Wittleſey, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in 1367, is ſaid to be a Native of this County by Dr. *Fuller*, becauſe he not only bears the Name of a Town, which is in this Shire *Wittleſey*, or *de Wittleſey*, but becauſe he was Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*. He was Nephew to the preceding Archbiſhop *Simon Iſlip*. He was a learned Man; and being educated at *Oxford*, procured that that Univerſity ſhould be freed from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and be governed by a Chancellor and Proctors of their own chuſing.

Dr. *Francis White*, Biſhop of *Ely* in King *Charles* I's Reign, the Author of *The Reply to the Jeſuit* Fiſher's *Anſwere to the IX Queſtions propounded by King* James I. *concerning the* Romiſh *Faith*. Printed in 1624; was born at St. *Neots*.

Henry Saltrey, or *de Saltrey*, a *Popiſh* Writer, who has wrote a Book in the Defence of *Purgatory*; was born in the Village of that Name. He flouriſhed in 1140.

Hugh of St *Neots*, Author of a Comment upon St. *Luke*'s Goſpel. He died in 1340.

Dr. *John White*, Brother of the Biſhop of *Ely* before-mention'd, and Chaplain to King *James* I. who wrote two Books, *viz. The Way to the true Church*, and *A Defence of the ſame*; againſt *Fiſher* the Jeſuit, whom his Brother the Biſhop had reply'd to; was born at St. *Neots*.

Mr. *Stephen Marſhal*, the great Parliamentarian Divine, the Head of the *Smectymnuans*, who raiſed the ſtrongeſt Batteries againſt Epiſcopacy that the *Preſbyterians* were able to furniſh them with, Miniſter of *Finchingfield* in *Eſſex*, where he ſet up the firſt Conventicle in thoſe Parts, after the Reſtoration; was born at *Godmanchester*.

Richard Broughton, an eminent *Romiſh* Writer, who wrote a Treatiſe entitled, *Monaſticum Britannicum*; was born at *Great Stukley*. He died in King *Charles* I's Reign, and was buried in his Native Place.

The

Digitized by Google

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are,

Blunteſham cum Erith, in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, where there are twenty Children taught by the Contributions of the Inhabitants.

Bugden, where are thirty-four Children taught by Contributions; and one Perſon allows 10 *l. per Annum* towards the Maintenance of the School.

Elton; a School is here erected, and endowed by Mrs. *Proby*, for the teaching of all the poor Children of the Place.

Erith, ſee *Blunteſham*.

Forcet, a School endowed with 10 *l. per Annum*, for the teaching of the poor Children of the Pariſh.

Fenny-Stanton cum Hilton, where is 40 *s.* a-year left for the teaching ſix poor Children of theſe Pariſhes.

Folkſworth, a Charity-School, erected for all the poor Children of the Pariſh, of which there have yet been four only taught.

Glatton, where are twelve Children taught and cloathed, for which End there is 8 *l.* a-Year ſettled; the reſt of the Charge is defrayed by Contributions, which laſt Year were 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* This School was erected in the Year 1710.

Graffham, a Charity-School here for the educating of the poor Children of the Pariſh; towards the Support of which, Mrs. *Elizabeth Forrey* hath left the Intereſt of an hundred Pounds.

Hamerton, where the Rector allows his Curate ſix Pounds a-year extraordinary for the teaching of ten poor Children of that Pariſh.

Hilton, ſee *Fenny-Stanton*.

Holm, where there are twenty Children taught, and ſeven of them cloathed: The Charge is borne by a Settlement of 6 *l. per Annum*, and by a farther Contribution of the Inhabitants.

Holywell, where are fifteen poor Children taught; for which End there is five Pounds *per Annum* given, and the other Charge is borne by the Inhabitants.

Huntingdon, where are ſome poor Children taught at the Charge of a private Perſon, but no publick School erected.

S. *Neots*, where there is a Charity-School opened *Jan.* 14, 1711, for twenty-five poor Children; which is chiefly ſupported by the Miniſter and the religious People of that Place.

Ramſey, where is a School for the teaching of the poor Girls of the Pariſh; towards the Maintenance of which, Mr. *Dryden* hath left the Intereſt of a hundred Pounds.

Somerſham, where ſix poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector, and 12 *l.* 10 *s.* a-year more is ſubſcribed towards increaſing the Number.

Stangrund cum Forcet, where is a Charity-School for ſixty Children; ſupported partly by an Endowment of 10 *l.* a-year, and partly by Subſcriptions.

Stilton, where is a School for nine Boys and ſix Girls; ſupported wholly by Subſcriptions and Contributions.

Stoughton Magna, where is a School for teaching fifteen poor Children; on which there is a Settlement of five or ſix Pounds a-year, and ſome Subſcriptions.

A B B.

Digitized by Google

ABB.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Abbots Leigh	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	8 17 0 0
Alerton Alwalton	Normancroſs	D. Yaxley	
Alkmundbury Alconbury	Leightonſtone	V. Leightonſtone	8 6 1 0
Alwalton	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	9 5 10 0
Aylton Elton	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	23 9 2 0
Barham	Leightonſtone	Vide Spaldwick	
Birtholm Lodg	Leightonſtone		
Bithorn	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	34 3 5 0
Bluntſham	Hurſtington	R. St. Ives	32 16 0 0
Bodington	Toſeland		
Botolph Bridge	Normancroſs	D. Yaxley	
Botſey	Hurſtington		
Brampton	Leightonſtone	V. Leightonſtone	8 1 4 0
Brinton cum Bithorn or Oldweſton.	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	34 3 5 0
Broughton	Hurſtington	R. St. Ives	21 13 8 0
Bruck Caſtle	Normancroſs		
Buckworth	Leightonſtone	V. Leightonſtone	8 0 0 0
Bugden			
Bugden Hall	Toſeland		
Bury	Hurſtington	D. St. Ives	
Caldecott	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	7 3 6 0
Catworth Magna	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	17 16 10 0
Catworth Parva	Leightonſtone		
Cheſterton	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	17 3 2 0
Colne	Hurſtington	Membrum Somerſham	
Conington	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	19 6 8 0
Coppingford	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	18 13 0 0
Covington	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	10 1 7 0
Crane-ſtreet	Leightonſtone		
Cretingsbury	Toſeland		
Dantrey	Normancroſs		
Denton	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	5 13 6 0
Diddington	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	7 4 8 0
Eaſton	Leightonſtone	Membrum Stow	
Ellington	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	20 2 0 0
Elton	Normancroſs		
Elton Hall	Normancroſs		
Elton Parkhouſe	Normancroſs		
Erith	Hurſtington	In the Pariſh of Bluntſham	
Everton	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	6 13 8 0
Eynesbury	Toſeland	R. St. Neot	32 3 8 0
Farſet	Normancroſs	Membrum Standground	
Fenton	Hurſtington	In the Pariſh of Somerſham	
Fletton	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	9 13 8 0

GID.

Digitized by Google

GID.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Gidding Magna	Leightonſtone	V. Leightonſtone	8 5 2 0
Gidding Parva	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	7 6 4 0
Steple Gidding	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	8 17 9 0
Glatton	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	21 8 10 0
Godmanchester	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	17 0 4½ 0
Granſden Magna	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	5 7 2 0
Graſham	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	16 14 4 0
Haddon	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	11 8 0 0
Hall Weſton	Toſeland	Membrum Sontlive	
Hamerton	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	13 15 4 0
Hardwick	Toſeland		
Hardwick Farm	Toſeland		
Hardwick Hungry	Toſeland		
Hemingford Abbots	Toſeland	R. St. Neot	26 13 4 0
Hemingford Grey	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	9 16 9 0
Herford	Hurſtington	V. St. Ives	4 1 0 0
Higny	Normancroſs		
Higny Croſs	Normancroſs		
Peuſtanton cum Hilton		D. St. Neot	
Hilton	Toſeland	Membrum Feuſtanton	
Hinchingbrook	Hurſtington		
Holm	Normancroſs	Membrum Glatton	
Holywell cum Nedingworth	Hurſtington	V. St. Ives	30 6 2 0
Houghton cum Witton	Hurſtington	R. St. Ives	34 17 8 0
HUNTINGDON ○=	Hurſtington	D. Huntingdon	
St. IVES ○=	Hurſtington	V. St. Ives	6 15 0 0
Keſton	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	29 5 0 0
KIMBOLTON ○=	Leightonſtone	D. Leightonſtone	
Kimbolton-houſe	Leightonſtone		
Leighton	Leightonſtone		
Luddington	Leightonſtone		
Midlow	Normancroſs		
Moleſworth	Leightonſtone	R. Leightonſtone	11 10 8 0
Morborn	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	10 16 10 0
Nedingworth	Hurſtington	In the Pariſh of Holywell	
St. NEOT ○=	Weſt	V. St. Neot	10 0 0 0
Newton Water	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	6 9 2 0
Offord Cluny	Toſeland	R. St. Neot	19 1 9 0
Offord Dacy	Toſeland	R. St. Neot	15 2 7 0
Oldhurſt	Hurſtington	Membrum St. Ivonis	
Overton Longville	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	14 14 6 0
Overton Waterville	Normancroſs	R. Yaxley	12 12 6 0
Overſton	Normancroſs		
Papworth Nether	Toſeland		
Paxton Magna	Toſeland	V. St. Neot	16 2 12 0
Paxton Parva	Toſeland	Membrum Paxton Magna	
Perry	Toſeland	In the Pariſh of Great Stoughton	

PID

Digitized by Google

PID.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Pidley	Hurstington	Membrum Somersham	
RAMSEY	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis	
Reveley Magna	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis Membrum Upwood	
Reveley Parva	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis	
Ripton Abbots	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	21 7 4 0
Ripton Kings	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	11 19 0 0
Saltrey Abbey	Normancross		
Saltrey Beames	Normancross	R. Yaxley	8 0 11 0
Saltrey Grange	Normancross		
Saltrey Judith	Normancross		
Saltrey Moines	Normancross	R. Yaxley	8 15 6 0
Sapley	Hurstington		
Sibson	Normancross		
Sibthorp	Leightonstone		
Somersham	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	4 1 11 0
Southomus Haylwerton	Toseland	V. St. Neot	14 2 2 0
Spaldwick	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	12 0 8 0
Stanton Fenny	Toseland	V. St. Neot	11 13 4¼ 0
Stibinton	Normancross	R. Yaxley	7 13 6 0
Stilton	Normancross	R. Yaxley	11 5 8 0
Stonley	Leightonstone		
Stonley Priory	Leightonstone		
Stoughton Green	Toseland		
Stoughton Magna	Toseland	V. St. Neot	20 0 0 0
Stoughton Moor	Toseland		
Stow	Leightonstone		
Stranground	Normancross	V. Yaxley	6 6 10 0
Stukeley Magna	Hurstington	V. St. Ives	6 14 2 0
Stukeley Parva	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	13 15 0 0
Sturtlow	Toseland	In the Parish of Buckden	
Swineshead	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	12 13 6 0
Tetworth	Toseland		
Thurning	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	11 4 2 0
Toseland	Toseland	Membrum Paxton Magna	
Upthorp	Leightonstone		
Upton cum Copingford	Leightonstone	D. Leightonstone	
Upwood	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis	
Watton Woodwall	Normancross		
Warboys	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	27 10 0 0
Waresley	Toseland	V. St. Neot	8 16 6 0
Washingley	Normancross		
Wennington	Hurstington		
Weston-old	Leightonstone	D. Leightonstone	

Digitized by Google

WIN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Winteringham	Toseland					
Winteringham Nether	Toseland					
Winwick	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	7	16	10	0
Wistow	Hurstington	R. St Ives	10	17	8	0
Whitton	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis				
Woodhurst	Hurstington					
Woodston	Normancross	R. Yaxley	7	11	4	0
Wood Walton	Normancross	R. Yaxley	10	19	11	0
Woolley	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	9	9	0	0
YAXLEY o=	Normancross	V. Yaxley	17	0	0	0
Yelling	Toseland	R. St. Neot	14	10	4	0

Digitized by Google

KENT

	Canterbury.	Sandwich.	Dover.	Hyth.	Elham.	Ashford.	Rumney.	Feversham.	Sittingborn.	Midleton.	Rochester.	Maidstone.	Wrotham.	Sevencke.	Cranbrook.	Lenham.	Dartford.	Bromley.	St. Mary Cray.	Tunbridge.	Appledore.	Gravelend.	Greenwich.	Liddc.	Wye.	Malling.
Leeds Castle S.W.	15	23	23	18	16	10	16	10	6	8	9	4	11	15	10	3	18	23	19	13	13	16	26	19	10	
Malling. W.	21	30	30	24	23	17	24	16	10	11	7	4	4	8	12	10	12	16	12	7	19	9	19	25	18	2
Wye. S.W.	7	14	12	8	5	3	11	9	12	13	18	13	21	25	15	8	28	33	30	22	10	24	36	14	24	
Liddc. S.	28	24	17	10	14	12	3	23	23	24	28	22	28	29	15	17	36	39	35	25	7	34	43	36		
Greenwich N.W.	37	45	47	42	40	35	42	30	27	26	18	22	15	15	28	28	8	5	8	19	36	13	50			
Gravesend NW.	25	32	36	32	29	25	32	18	13	13	6	12	8	12	21	17	5	12	8	15	28	20				
Appledore S.W.	17	12	10	10	13	7	6	17	17	18	21	16	21	24	9	12	30	33	29	18	21					
Tunbridge S.W.	27	36	33	27	26	21	24	22	17	18	13	10	6	5	10	14	14	16	12	46						
St. Mary Cray W.	31	40	42	36	34	28	35	25	20	21	13	15	8	7	21	21	5	4	25							
Bromley. W.	35	43	34	40	38	31	39	29	14	24	17	19	12	10	25	25	7	10								
Dartford. N.W.	29	37	39	35	32	27	35	23	18	17	11	14	9	10	22	20	13									
Lenham. S.W.	12	19	20	15	13	7	16	8	6	7	10	-	13	17	10	16										
Cranbrook SW	21	28	25	18	19	12	15	18	16	17	17	10	14	15	57											
Sevenoke S.W.	29	36	36	30	30	23	20	24	18	19	13	11	5	20												
Wrotham. W.	24	32	33	28	26	20	27	19	13	14	8	7	26													
Maidstone S.W.	17	26	24	20	19	13	21	23	18	19	6	29														
Rochester. N.W.	20	27	29	21	22	18	26	12	7	7	28															
Midleton. N.W.	12	19	23	20	16	14	22	6	11	34																
Sittingborn NW	12	19	22	19	16	12	21	5	32																	
Feversham. N.W.	6	14	17	16	11	10	19	42																		
Rumney. S.	17	20	14	7	11	9	54																			
Ashford. S.W.	10	16	14	8	8	45																				
Elham. S.	7	10	7	6	53																					
Hyth. S.	12	14	7	51																						
Dover S.E.	12	9	60																							
Sandwich E.	8	57																								

KENT
sends
X Members
to Parliament
has
XXX Market Towns
and
408 Parishes
is divided into
Hundreds
containing
1248000 Acres
and 39242 Houses
and about
215000 Inhabitants
in Compass
162 Miles

Kent

Rochester

Maidstone

Queenborough

Digitized by Google

KENT

Leeds Castle
Malling. W
Wye. S. W
Lidde. S.
Greenwich
Gravesend
Appledore
Funbridge
St. Mary Cr
Bromley.
Dartford.
Lenham. S
Cranbrook
Sevenoke
Wrotham
Maidstone
Rochester
Midleton
Sittingbo
Feversham
Rumney.
Ashford.
Elham.
Hyth.
Dover S
Sandwich

Kent

Digitized by Google

Kent.

THE County of *Kent* is a Maritime County, bounded on the East, and Part of the South, by the Sea, and the other Part by the County of *Sussex*, on the West by Part of *Surrey*, and on the North by the River *Thames*; all but a small Part near *Woolwich*; which lying on the other Side of that River, borders upon *Essex*. It extendeth it self from East to West fifty Miles, and from North to South twenty-six, and so is in Circumference about 162 Miles; in which Compass are contained 1248000 Acres of Land, and 39242 Houses, 408 Parishes, and thirty considerable Towns; which two last are divided into five Lathes, and they into several Hundreds; as appears in the following Table:

The Lathe of *Sutton* hath in it the Hundreds of *Blackheath*, *Bromley*, *Lesnes*, *Antine*, *Rookesley*, *Godsheath*, *Westerham*, *Somerden*.

The Lathe of *Aylesford* hath in it the Hundreds of *Hoo*, *Shamele*, *Toltingtree*, *Chetham*, *Wortham*, *Larkfield*, *Littlefield*, *Twiford*, *Tunbridge*, *Watchlingston*, *West Barnfield*, *Brenchley*, *Marden*, *Eyehorne*, *Maidstone*.

The Lathe of *Scray* hath in it the Hundreds of *Milton*, *Tenham*, *Feversham*, *Bocton*, *Felborough*, *Chart*, *Wye*, *Byircholt*, *Galehill*, *Ashford*, *Blackborn*, *Tenderden*, *Barkley*, *Cranbrook*, *Rovenden*, *Selbrightenden*, *Newyndene*, *East Barnfield*.

The Lathe of St. *Augustine* hath in it the Hundreds of *Ringsloe*, *Blengate*, *Whitestable*, *Westgate*, *Dewachamford*, *Preston*, *Bredge*, *Kinghamford*, *Seasalter*, *Wingham*, *Eastry*, *Cornilee*, *Bewksborough*, *Langport*.

The Lathe of *Shepway* hath in it the Hundreds of *Folkestane*, *Lovingboroe*, *Stowting*, *Heane*, *Byrcholtfran*, *Streats*, *Worth*, *Ham*, *Langport*, *St. Martin*, *Newchurch*, *Alowsbridge*, *Ouney*.

The ancient Name of this County was *Cantium*; as *Cæsar*, *Strabo*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Ptolemy*, and other ancient Writers call it; and so Time hath no further alter'd it then to give it an *English* Sound *Kent*. Whence it took this Name is uncertain, but the Learned conjecture that the Κίωνιται of *Herodotus* are *Cæsar's Cantii*, or *Kentishmen*. Mr. *Lambard* will have it taken from *Caine*, which signifies in the *British* Tongue A *green Leaf*, because this County was full of Woods of old. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion that it is so called, because here *Britain* shoots out into a large Corner Eastward; and as in *Scotland* such a Corner of Land is called *Cantir*, and the *French* use the Word *Canter* for *a Corner*; so the Inhabitants of another Angle of the Isle are by *Ptolemy* called *Cantæ* and *Cangani*; and the old Geographers call the County *Angulus*, a Corner. Whether any or none of these are the Original of the Name, the Reader may judge as he pleases, and receive or reject them.

This County, in the Time of the *Britains*, was governed by four *Reguli*, or Petty Kings, as *Cæsar* calls them in his Commen-

Digitized by Google

taries; but they were really more than Lords, or Noblemen of the better Sort, *viz. Cyngetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*, who had the Supreme Authority over the People, and were to defend them againſt their Enemies, as well as rule them in Peace; which they had this Occaſion to do. *Julius Caſar* having conquered the *Gauls*, caſt his Eyes towards the Ocean, and reſolves upon an Expedition into *Britain*, being provoked to it (as he pretended) by the *Britains* ſending continual Supplies to his Enemies in *Gaul*, during his Wars there: and when he had conquer'd them, receiving the *Bellovaci*, who had retired thither; but the true Reaſons were, either his Admiration of the *Britiſh* Pearls, as *Suetonius* ſays, or his exceſſive Love of Glory. While he was preparing all Things for his Expedition, he ſent *Caius Voluſenus*, a Military Tribune, in a Galley before, to ſearch the Coaſts, and find a proper landing Place for his Army; which being performed, and the Account given him, he ſet Sail for the *Britiſh* Coaſts, where he found the *Britains* armed, and ready to receive them in an hoſtile Manner. *Caſar* ſeeing the Danger of Landing, took Counſel with the Legates and Tribunes, and removed about eight Miles further to a plain and open Shore, where *Deal* is ſuppoſed now to ſtand. The *Britains* purſued them, and valiantly oppoſed their Landing; but the *Romans*, who a long Time fought in the Waters at great Diſadvantages, having at length got ſure footing on the Land, charged the *Britains* ſo furiouſly, that they ſoon put them to flight; but could not purſue them, becauſe their Horſe were not yet arrived; and ſo he encamped with his Foot on the Plain, probably thought to be *Barham-Down*. Here the *Britains* preſently ſent their Ambaſſadors to deſire Peace, and promiſe their Submiſſion, which *Caſar* granted; and having taken Hoſtages of them, ſet Sail for *Gaul*, becauſe the Æquinox was nigh at Hand.

The *Britains* being now rid of their Enemy, could think no longer of Subjection, but broke all the Covenants of the laſt Year's Peace; whereupon *Caſar*, deſigning not to loſe ſo rich a Prey, and having appeaſed ſome Troubles in *Gaul*, made a ſecond Expedition into *Britain*, and landed at the ſame Place he had done the Summer before; but no Enemy now appeared, for the *Britains* being terrified at the great Navy they had eſpied from the Cliffs, retired into the Uplands; whereupon leaving ten Cohorts and 300 Horſe to guard his Ships, he marched after them twelve Miles up the Country, where he found the *Britains*, who received him warmly, and gave him Battel; but being quickly repulſed by the *Romans*, they fled into the Woods; afterwards they had ſeveral briſk Skirmiſhes with the *Roman* Cavalry in their Marches; but ſtill the *Romans*, upon all Accounts, were too hard for them. At length the *Britains* having choſen *Caſſibelan* their Generaliſſimo, the four great Lords, or petty Kings of *Kent*, above-mentioned, united with him, attacked the *Romans* again, broke thro' the midſt of them; and having ſlain *Laberius*, a Tribune, made a ſafe Retreat, and next Day, ſurprized their Forragers; but Fortune did not continue theſe Smiles long, for being emboldened with theſe petty Succeſſes, they fell upon the *Romans*, who lay encamped near their Ships, but were repulſed with great Slaughter of their Men; three of their Kings being put to flight, and *Cyngetorix* IV. taken Priſoner; whereupon *Caſſibelan* made Peace with *Caſar*, and agreed to pay a yearly Tribute of three thouſand Pounds to the *Roman* Senate.

The *Roman* Government began now to be eſtabliſh'd in *Britain*, and this County was put under the Juriſdiction of the Governor of *Britannia Prima*; but the Sea-Coaſt, which they termed *Littus Saxonicum*, or the *Saxon Shore*, had from the Time of *Dioclefian* a peculiar Governor, called by *Marcellinus*, *The Count of the Sea-Coaſt*, or as the *Notitia* ſtyles him, *The Honourable the Count of the Saxon Shore in Britain*; it was his particular Buſineſs to fix Garriſons upon the Sea-Coaſts in Places convenient, to prevent the Plunders of the *Barbarians*, eſpecially the *Saxons*, who heavily infeſted *Britain*, and to that End he had always at his Command 2200 Foot, and 200 Horſe, beſides the Garriſons of the Ports, and ſome other Companies. It was no doubt in Imitation of this Method of the *Romans*, that our Anceſtors ſet over this *Kentiſh* Coaſt a Governor or Portreve, commonly called, *The Warden of the Cinque Ports*, becauſe,

Digitized by Google

caufe, as the Count of the *Saxon* Shore preſided over nine; ſo he doth over five Ports.

The *Romans* being obliged to leave *Britain* upon the Account of the ſtrong Conteſts among themſelves for the Empire, the *Huns* and *Vandals* invading it at the ſame Time, the *Picts* and *Scots*, who found the *Romans* themſelves ſo much Buſineſs, that they were forced to build ſtrong Fortifications, and maintain Garriſons againſt them, continually invaded the *Roman* Territories like a Torrent; whereupon the *Britains* were forced to chuſe *Vortigern*, Earl of *Cornwall*, their King, who, for ſome Time, governed his People commendably, and made Wars with Succeſs upon his Enemies. He ſet a *Gurong*, i. e. a Vice-Roy, or Freeman, over his Country; but afterwards, being troubled with the Mutinies of his rebellious Subjects, he was forced to call in the *Saxons*, a warlike People, to his Aſſiſtance, who under the Conduct of their two Leaders *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, came into *Britain* in three long Ships. They were mixed with *Angles* and *Jutes*, two other warlike *German* People: Theſe joining with the King *Vortigern*'s Power, ſubdued the *Picts* and *Scots*, and rid the Dominions of *Vortigern* of their Enemies; which ſo pleaſed the King that he had the *Saxons* in great Favour, and allowed them a Leader, and a competent Maintenance on Condition that they ſhould guard his Land from the Incurſion of his Enemies; and after ſome Time married *Rowena Hengiſt*'s Daughter, by whoſe Means *Hengiſt* ſoon after obtained the Government of *Kent*, which at firſt was ruled by him as a Vice-Roy, or Deputy to *Vortigern*; but the *Saxons* by his Encouragement flocking into the Kingdom under freſh Commanders, he not only eſtabliſh'd himſelf King of *Kent* by Force of Arms, conquering *Vortigern* in two pitched Battles; the one at *Aylesford* in this County, and the other at *Crayford*; but laid a Foundation for thoſe Conqueſts of the *Saxons*, by which this Part of the Iſle was divided into ſeven Kingdoms, commonly called the *Heptarchy*. The firſt of them was this Kingdom of *Kent*, called by the *Saxons* Cantpapa-pic, *i. e. the Kingdom of the Kentiſhmen*; of which

Hengiſt was the firſt King, and began his Reign about *A. C.* 455. He is ſaid to have cauſed this County to be called *Hengiſt-Land*, from whence ſome Authors ſay, that this Part of *Britain* came at length to be called *England*. He reigned thirty-one Years, and left his Kingdom in Peace to

Eske, his ſecond Son, who came along with his Father into the Iſland, and gave many Proofs of his Valour in the Wars with the *Britains*. From him, *Bede* ſaith, that the Inhabitants of this Country were called *Eskins*; he reigned about twenty Years, and dying *A. C.* 512, was ſucceeded by

Oſſa, his Son, who reigned twenty-two Years, and left his Kingdom to

Imerick, his Brother, who reigned twenty-nine Years; and at his Death was ſucceeded by

Ethelbert, the firſt King that embraced the Chriſtian Religion in this Part of *Britain*. He entered young upon his Kingdom, and was much moleſted by *Ceaulin*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, (for theſe Conquerors, after they diſpoſſeſſed the *Britains*, were for enlarging their Dominions by the Deſtruction one of another) but being grown up, he became ſo victorious, that he enlarged his Kingdom to the Banks of the River *Humber*, and was made the firſt Monarch of the *Engliſhmen*. In his Time Pope *Gregory* the Great ſent over *Auſtin*, a Monk, *Melitus Juſtus* and *John*, with above thirty other Aſſiſtants, *A. C.* 596, to preach the Goſpel to the *Saxons*, of whom this King having heard, that God had promiſed the Happineſs of a Life after this, gave them Leave to preach their Doctrine to the People; and tho' he did not yet believe, allowed them a Maintenance, Places of Reſidence, and the Church of St. *Martin*, built by the Chriſtian *Romans*, to preach in; which they ſo conſtantly and devoutly performed, that they converted ten thouſand People, and among them the King himſelf. He reigned fifty-ſix Years; and dying *Anno* 616, left his Kingdom to

Edbert, his only Son. He forſook the Chriſtian Profeſſion after his Father's Death, and married his Mother-in-Law; but being reclaimed by *Lawrence*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he put away his Wife, built a Chapel in the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* in *Canterbury*, and married *Emme*, the Daughter of *Theodebert*, King of *Auſtraſia*, now *Lorrain*, by whom he had two Sons; *Eruenred*, who died before his Father, but left two Sons,

Ethelred

Digitized by Google

Ethelred and *Ethelbert*; and *Ercombert*, who ſucceeded him when he had reigned twenty-four Years, becauſe his eldeſt Son's Children were not of an Age fit to reign. He was buried by his Father in St. *Auſtin*'s Church, *Canterbury*.

Ercombert began his Reign in the Year 641. He was a virtuous and religious Chriſtian King. He ſuppreſſed the Heathen Idols, commanded the Lent-Faſt firſt to be kept, and brought the Church in his Dominions into ſuch a ſettled Form of Government, that the Province of *Kent* was divided into Pariſhes in his Reign, by *Honorius*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He reigned twenty-four Years, and left two Sons, of whom

Egbert, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him, and might have paſſed for one of the beſt of Kings, had he not contrived the Murder of his Coſins *Ethelred* and *Ethelbert*, to ſecure his Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom againſt their Hereditary Succeſſion; for he reigned nine Years in great Quietneſs, and left two Sons, *Edrick* and *Wigtred*, but was ſucceeded by

Lothaire his Brother; who taking the Advantage of his Nephews Minority, intruded himſelf into the Government, but involved himſelf thereby into many Troubles and Wars; for not only *Ethelred*, the *Mercian* King, fought againſt him, but *Edrick*, by the Aſſiſtance of the *South Saxons*, was continually labouring by Force of Arms to recover his Right, whereby the Peace of the *Kentiſhmen* was violated, and at length *Lothaire* himſelf was ſhot thro' with a Dart, of which Wound he died, *Feb.* 6. 685, having reigned eleven Years and ſeven Months, and was buried with his Predeceſſors, Kings of *Kent*, in St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*'s Church in *Canterbury*: After whoſe Death,

Edrick, the Son of *Egbert*, obtained the Kingdom of *Kent*. He governed only two Years, and thoſe in continual Wars with his Subjects, in which he was killed; leaving his Kingdom ſo miſerably divided, that *Ceadwalla*, the Weſt *Saxon* King, fought by Force of Arms to annex it to his Kingdom; but the *Kentiſhmen* prevented his Deſign, tho' for ſix Years together he was continually haraſſing their Country, and at length conſented that

Wigtred, or *Wytbred*, ſhould become their King, having with a large Sum of Money, *viz.* thirty thouſand Marks in Gold, given to King *Ina*, who carried on the War his Father *Ceadwalla* had begun, purchaſed a Peace for himſelf and Subjects. He founded the Priory of St. *Martin* at *Dover*, and behaved himſelf well both in War and Peace. He reigned 33 Years, and dying *A. C.* 725, left Iſſue *Edbert*, *Ethelbert*, and *Alrick*, who all reigned after him ſucceſſively.

Edbert was his firſt Succeſſor; as well in his Virtues as Kingdom, and ruled in great Peace twenty-three Years. In his Reign two fearful Comets appeared, both of them ſtriking their Gleams into the North and by Weſt, foreſhewing, as was thought, the Scourge and Deſolation that the *Pagans* intended by invading *France* and *Spain*. To him ſucceeded his Brother.

Ethelbert, *A. C.* 749, and reigned eleven Years, dying without Iſſue; and ſo

Alrick, the third Son of King *Withred*, ſucceeded his Brother, *A. C.* 760. He was ſo powerful and bold a Prince, that he encountered the King of the *Mercians*, the Great *Offa*, at *Otteford*, in this County, but was himſelf ſlain after he had reigned thirty-four Years. *Offa*, as a Mark of his Victory, transferred the Archiepiſcopal See into his own Dominions, and with the Conſent of Pope *Adrian* I. ſettled it at *Lichfield*, *A. C.* 766; the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, *Cheſter*, *Sidnaceſter*, *Hereford*, *Helmham* and *Dorceſter*, being made his Suffragans, as they continued thirty-one Years. He left no Heir to his Kingdom, which was miſerably ravaged and plundered by the *Mercians*, not only under *Offa*, but his Son *Kenulf*, who took his Succeſſor

Ethelbert, ſurnamed *Pren*, Priſoner. How this Perſon came to the Throne of this Kingdom is not known, but may be thought to have uſurped the Throne in thoſe Times of Confuſion. He reigned three Years, and then was retaken Captive in the War with *Kenulf*; but at the Dedication of the Church of *Winchecombe*, founded by King *Kenulf*, was releaſed at the high Altar, without either Intreaty or Ranſom; but never recovered his Kingdom, becauſe

Cuthred had been made King of *Kent* by *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, when he was made Priſoner. This King reigned eight Years in many Troubles and Factions, and was ſucceeded by *Baldred*,

Digitized by Google

Baldred, who took upon him the Government of this Kingdom, tho' not descended of the Race of the Kings. In his Time, *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, began to carry his Conquests over all this Part of the Isle; and having subdued *Bernulf*, King of *Mercia*, and possessed himself of his Kingdom, turned his victorious Arms against *Baldred*, King of *Kent*, whom he conquered and drove out of his Kingdom, after he had reigned eighteen Years; and so this Province became a Part of the *West Saxon* Kingdom, after it had continued 372 Years from *Hengist*'s first Settlement in it, as it continued, till the coming in of the *Normans*, *A. C.* 1066.

William the Conqueror, after the decisive Battel of *Hastings* in *Sussex*, having with his Army over-run and subdued *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Hampshire*, and *Berkshire*, marched into *Kent*, a strong and populous Province, which, as soon as *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Egelsine*, the politick Abbot of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury* (who were then the chief Lords and Governors of that County) understood, they summon'd the Commons to *Canterbury*, and having laid before them the Dangers they were in, the Miseries of their Neighbours, the Pride of the *Normans*, and Wrongs of the Church, stirred them up to meet on a certain Day at *Swanscomb*, within two Miles of *Gravesend*, to oppose his Progress, and free themselves from that Servitude, which certainly attended them, if they patiently submitted to the Insolency of this griping Enemy. They all agreed to the Proposal, and accordingly meeting, kept themselves close in the Woods, which grew on each Side of the Road, till the Conqueror arrived, and then carrying in their Hands great Boughs of Trees, encompassed him and his Men of a sudden, throwing down their Bows, and appearing with their Bows and Arrows ready to fight. The Conqueror, who had no Suspicion of an Enemy in those Places, where nothing but green Trees appeared, was strangely surprized, and not knowing but all the Woods were armed Men, began to despair of his Life; which when *Stigand* and *Egelsine* observed, they step'd forth and told him, That the Commons of *Kent* were come to meet him, as their Sovereign, requiring his Peace, their own free Condition of State, and their ancient Laws to be confirmed; which if he denied them, they were resolved to try the Fortune of a Battel; chusing rather to die, than part with their Laws and live in Bondage, which they had ever hitherto been Strangers to. The Conqueror being driven to great Straits, was unwilling to yield, but fearing to hazard all at so nice a Juncture, granted their Desires; and having given them Pledges for the Performance, had the Earldom of *Kent* and *Dover*-Castle surrendred to him.

The Privileges which the *Kentishmen* obtained by this bold Attempt and Capitulation were those which they at this Day enjoy under the Name of *Gavelkind*. 1. By which they are not bound so by Copyhold, Customary-Tenure, or Tenant-Right, as in other Parts of *England* the People are; but every Man is in a Manner a Freeholder, and hath some Land of his own to live upon. 2. By which all Lands of that Nature are divided among the Male Issue by equal Portions, and for want of such Issue among the Females. 3. By which the Heirs enter upon their Estates at fifteen Years of Age, and have Power to make it over to any one, either by Gift or Sale, without the Consent of the Lord. 4. By which their Heirs succeed to this sort of Lands, and quietly enjoys his Inheritance; tho' the Ancestor be convicted of Theft or Murder, according to the Proverb common in this County, *The Father to the Bow, and the Son to the Plough.* But this Privilege (as Mr. *Lambard* proves) extends not to Treasons, Pyracy, Outlawries, taking Sanctuary, or abjuring the Realm; for in these Cases the Prince or Lord shall take their Forfeitures as is used by Common Law. On the Account of this Capitulation and Agreement it is that an ancient Author alledges this Plea of the *Kentishmen*; That their County ought of Right to be free from any Burden of Taxes and Impositions, because their County was never conquered, as the Rest of *England* was, but surrendered it self to the Conqueror's Power upon Articles of Agreement, which provided that they should enjoy all their Liberties and free Customs, which they then had and used from the Beginning.

This

This Compoſition is oppoſed by Mr. *Somner* in his *Treatiſe of Gavelkind*, *Præf. p.* 63. and ſome others, but with no Reaſon, as we ſuppoſe; for how comes it to paſs that the *Kentiſhmen* retain the Cuſtom of Gavelkind only, which once prevailed over all *England*, as it doth ſtill in ſome Part of *Wales*, if they had not obtain'd it by ſome ſpecial Agreement? And particularly, what other Reaſon can be given why the Heirs in *Kent* ſucceed to the Inheritance, tho' their Fathers ſuffer Death for Felony or Murder?

King *William* having thus gotten *Kent* into his Power, upon harder, tho' not unreaſonable Terms, than he expected, took great Care to ſecure it to himſelf, as being the Key of *England*; and to that End ſet a Conſtable over *Dover*-Caſtle, and conſtituted him in Imitation of the old *Roman* Cuſtom, the Governor of five Ports, by the Style and Title of, *The Warden of the Cinque-Ports*; which are, *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Winchelſea* and *Rye* are annexed as Principals, and ſome other little Towns as Members only. Their Office is to ſerve in the Wars by Sea, and therefore they enjoy many and large Immunities; *viz.* From Payment of Subſidies, from Wardſhip of their Children, as to their Bodies; not to be ſued in any Court, but their own Town, and ſuch of their Inhabitants as have the Name of Barons, are at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of *England* to ſupport the Canopy over their Head; and for that Service they have a Table provided for them at the King's and Queen's Right Hand, *&c.* And the Lord Warden himſelf, who is always ſome one of the Nobility of approved Loyalty, hath within his Juriſdiction in ſeveral Caſes the Authority of a Chancellor or Admiral, and other Privileges.

Having thus premiſed ſuch Matters, as we find to concern this County in general, in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, we ſhall come to ſurvey the Towns particularly, conſidering them under the ſeveral Lathes before-mentioned.

I. *The Lathe of* Sutton.

THIS Lathe is bounded on the North by the River *Thames*, on the Eaſt by the Lathe of *Aylesford*, on the South by Part of *Suſſex*, and on the Weſt by Part of *Surrey*, and contains theſe Towns of moſt Remark in it, *viz.*

Leuſham, a Village, ſtanding on the Borders of *Surrey*, upon the River *Ravensbourn*. Sir *John Norbury* Kt. founded a Priory in this Pariſh for *Benedictine* Monks, and made it a Cell to St. *Peters* at *Ghent*, paying the Monks there 40 *s. per Annum* Rent-Service. He gave the Manor of this Town to it; but it being ſuppreſſed by King *Hen.* 5. as a Priory alien; this Manor remained in the Crown till King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. gave it to his Uncle *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; but he forfeiting it by his Treaſon, Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. granted it to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*; from whom it has paſſed by ſeveral Deſcents to Mr. *Rumſey*, the preſent Owner.

This Place is famous for ſeveral great Meetings, *viz.* Of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, by King *Henry* IV. in 1415. Of *Anne* of *Cleave*, by King *Henry* VIII. in 1539. Of King *Henry* V. when he came out of *France*, 1416; of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, 1416, and King *Edward* IV. 1474, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London* in their Robes. Of the Admiral of *France* and Biſhops of *Paris*, by the Lord Admiral of *England* and 500 Gentlemen Attendants; and of Cardinal *Campeius*, by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and many Prelates and Gentlemen.

Abraham Colf, Miniſter of this Pariſh, founded two Free-Schools here; the one to teach *Engliſh*, and the other *Latin*; with Allowances to the Maſters and ſuch Scholars as ſhould be made fit for the Univerſity; committing the Government of them to the Company of Leatherſellers, *London*.

Depford, ſo called from the Deepneſs of the Ford over the River *Ravensbourn*, before Bridges were erected, upon which this Town ſtands. It was anciently the Seat of the Barons of *Maminot*, or *Maminiot*; this Part of the Country falling to the Share of *Giſlebert de Maminot*, a *Norman*, upon the Conqueſt of *England*. *Walkelin*, the Son of this *Giſlebert*, was Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and (as Mr. *Camden* tells us) held out *Dover*-Caſtle againſt King *Stephen*; but Mr. *Lambard* ſays, he ſurrendred it to him, and was upon that Account, when King

Digitized by Google

King *Henry* II. came to the Throne, forced to leave his Charge, and fly into *Normandy*; but be that as it will, it is certain he died without Iſſue, and ſo this Eſtate, called the Honour of *Mandeuile*, deſcended to his Siſter, who by Marriage tranſlated this great Eſtate into the Family of the *Says*, from whom it took the Name of *Say's Court*, as it ſtill retains; tho' now it is the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Evelins*, the preſent Heir of which, *John Evelyn* Eſq; a very ingenious Gentleman, who has obliged the World with ſeveral Philoſophical Books and *Eſſays*; as his *Pomona Sylva*, of Earths, *&c.* now enjoys it.

This Town is in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. In it there is, or lately was, a very ancient Monument for one Mr. *Weever*, entitled, Mayor of the Staple.

At this Town the Kings and Queens of *England* have had, for near two Centuries, a famous Dock for Ships, where the Royal Navy is built in Part; and when decayed or ſhattered by Wars, repaired. Here is alſo ſettled a famous Store-houſe, and a Place incorporated in Form of a College, for the Uſe of the Navy, commonly called *Trinity-Houſe*, by King *Henry* VIII. In this Yard are many Officers continually reſident for the Service of the Navy, as well as at the other three Docks, *Chatham*, *Woolwich* and *Portſmouth*; of which the ſix Principal are,

The Clerk of the Check, whoſe Salary at this Dock is	108 *l.* a-year.
The Store-keeper	164 *l.* a-year.
Maſter-Attendant	100 *l.* a-year.
Maſter-Shipwright	113 *l.* a-year.
Clerk of the Controul	120 *l.* a-year.
Clerk of the Survey	102 *l.* a-year.

Note, That the Under-Officers and Agents of theſe principal Ones are paid by them out of the ſaid Salaries; and that here are not any Rope-yards, as at the other three Docks, for making Cables and Cordage for the Navy.

In a Dock belonging to this Place, the ſmall Ship in which Sir *Francis Drake* ſailed round the World was by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Special Order laid up as a Monument of his wonderful Performance in the Year 1580. From this Town the *Thames* leads us to

Greenwich, in *Latin Grenovicum*, or *Viridis ſinus*, *i. e.* the *Green Creek*; for the *Germans* call the Creek of a River *Wic*. This Place was anciently famous for being the Harbour of the *Daniſh* Fleet, and the Cruelty exerciſed upon *Eolphey*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by that People, whom they put to Death by moſt exquiſite Torments, *A. C.* 1012. *Ditmarus Merſeburgius* gives us this Account of it: A treacherous Company of northern Men, whoſe Captain *Thurkil* now is, ſeized upon that excellent Biſhop of *Canterbury* (*Fuller* ſays, of *London*) named *Eadphey*, and ſome others, who, according to their barbarous Manner, fettered him, and made him endure Famine and unſpeakable Torments; which to eſcape, he promiſed them Money, to be paid at a fixed Time; but not being able to perform it, (for it ſeems that he made that Promiſe only to be eaſed of the Extremity of Want he lay under, and prepare himſelf for Death) a Troop of Villains encompaſſed him, and with ſeveral Sorts of Weapons reſolved to diſpatch him. Their Captain, *Thurkil*, perceiving their Deſign, deſired them by all Means not to offend againſt God's Anointed, promiſing to divide all he had among them; but their unbridled Anger could not be ſo appeaſed, but they preſently and unanimouſly cruſhed him to Death, by pouring upon him Ox-heads and Showers of Stones and Sticks. Other Hiſtorians give a different Turn to this Relation, and free the Archbiſhop from Diſſimulation, ſaying, That the *Danes* ſtoned him, becauſe he refuſed to charge his Tenants with 3000 *l.* to be paid to them for his Ranſom. He was thus put to Death, *April* 19. 1012, and was for a long Time after particularly reſpected by the People of this Town as a Martyr; and their Pariſh-Church is dedicated to his Memory.

The *Danes* after this went on ſpoiling and ravaging the Realm with ſo much Fury, and without any Oppoſition, that they laid Waſte and plundered ſixteen Counties of the thirty-two, into which *England* was then divided, and would not depart till King *Ethelred* had paid them forty-eight thouſand Pounds, and agreed to pay them a yearly Tribute.

Digitized by Google

At the Conquest King *William* gave this Manor to the Bishop of *Lysieux* in *France*, yet upon Condition that he should pay Suit and Service for the said Manor to *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux*, the Conqueror's half Brother, whom he had created Earl of *Kent*. Some Time after this Manor belonged to the Abbey of St. *Peter* at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, which held it till King *Henry* V. being at War with the *French*, had all the Priories alien given him by Act of Parliament to bear the Charge of that War; whereupon he seized them, and kept the Revenues till the Wars were near ended, and then he bestowed this Manor and the Manor of *Lewsham* adjoining, with diverse other Lands upon the Priory of *Carthusian* Monks of *Shene*, which he had newly erected; and so it continued till King *Henry* VIII. seizing on the Lands of Monasteries, annexed it to the Crown, to which it now belongeth.

In after Times this Town was rendered again famous for being a Royal Seat, built by *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glocester*, and by his Means called the *Honour of Greenwich*; and his Palace was named *Placentia*. King *Henry* VII. very much enlarged it, added to it a small House of Friars Mendicants, and finished the Tower, which Duke *Humphrey* had begun, on the Top of an high Hill, from which there is a most pleasant Prospect towards the City of *London*, and down to the winding River, green Meadows, and spacious Country, which lie below it all round, but yet left it to his Son King *Henry* VIII. to compleat it; which when he had done, he was so delighted with the Situation, that he was often there with his Queen, insomuch that this Palace was honoured with the Birth of the Princesses *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, afterwards successively Queens of *England*, and the Death of pious King *Edward* VI. King *James* I. bestowed this Palace upon *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, Brother of *James* Duke of *Norfolk*, and then Lord Privy-Seal, who much enlarged and beautified it; in which Glory it continued during his Time, when the Antiquary *Leland* gave it this Encomium:

Ecce, ut jam nitent loeus petitus!
Tanquam sidereæ Domus Cathedræ!
Quæ fastigia picta! Quæ feneſtræ!
Quæ turres, prata, & fontes perennes!

In English thus:

How bright the lofty Seat appears!
Like Jove's great Throne, adorn'd with Stars!
What Roofs, what Windows charm the Eye!
What Turrets, Meadows, Fountains never dry!

On the Heath, near this Town, commonly called *Blackheath*, from the black Soil, or bleak Situation, *Wat Tyler*, or *Hakier*, mustered near an hundred thousand Men, 4 *Rich.* II. *Jack Cade*, calling himself by the Name of *Mortimer*, encamped *Anno* 28 *Henry* VI. and two thousand *Cornish* Rebels were killed, and the rest defeated, 32 *Hen.* 7. It hath since often been the Rendezvous of the Royal Armies in Times of Wars and Troubles. But after the Decease of that Earl it was quite neglected, and at length became so ruinous that King *Charles* II. pulled it down, and began to raise another in the Place of it; but left it imperfect, and turned his Thoughts to the Building of a Royal Observatory, which he compleated, and furnished it with all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments fit for any Astronominal Observations, such as Clocks, Telescopes and Quadrants, and a deep dry Well, for the Observation of the Stars in the Day-time; all which are most diligently and skilfully used by the learned Mr. *Flamsted*, the King's Mathematician.

The Structure, which King *Charles* left unfinish'd, King *William* III. granted it, with the Grounds thereunto belonging, to be converted into an Hospital for aged and disabled Seamen: which for its Situation, Nobleness of Building, and Spaciousness, surpasses any Thing of that Kind almost in the World. One would almost wish himself a decay'd Seamen to have such a fine Dwelling. The Church and great Hall are neatly painted, the Terrass on the River is noble, and the Walks in the Park curious. On *Blackheath* are divers Gentlemens Seats, and a little Hospital for decay'd Merchants, built by Sir *John Mordant*.

There are some memorable Marks of Piety and Charity remaining in this Town, worthy of our Observation. *William Lambard*, a Person of great Learning and singular Piety; the Author of divers Books, and particularly of one containing the Description of this County, which he styles, *The Peram-*

Digitized by Google

Perambulation of Kent; built an Hospital here for the Sustentation and Relief of divers Poor Persons; which he called *Queen Elizabeth's College for the Poor*. The Earl of *Northampton* also, before-mention'd, built another Hospital here for a Governour and twenty poor Men, and endowed it with Lands sufficient to maintain them.

This Place, tho' it has been the Residence of our Princes, yet never gave a Title of Honour to any one till Queen *Anne* bestowed the Honour of Baron of *Chesham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, upon *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle*, *Nov.* 26. 1705.

Near this Town, the little River *Ravensbourn* runs into the *Thames*. Upon it there yet remains a large Fortification, the *Area* whereof is inclosed with treble Ramparts, and Ditches of a vast Height and Depth, near two Miles in Length, which must be the Work of many Hands; but of whose is uncertain. Some observing that the River riseth at *Keston-heath*, near the Camp, conjecture it to be the same which *Cæsar* made when the *Britains* gave him the last Battel with their united Forces, just before he passed the *Thames* in pursuit of *Cassivelaun*; and suppose that the Name *Keston* favours their Conjecture, because the *Britains* called him *Kæsar*, and not *Cæsar*, as we do; and so *Keston* retains a Part of his Name: But others, who will not be persuaded to think that *Cæsar* had Time to cast up such a Work; or if he had, and had so employed his Army, would have mention'd so considerable a Thing in his Commentaries; suppose that if it were done at all by the *Romans*, it was done some Time after, when they reduced the Nation into a Province, and made them Stations at certain Distances, for the better quartering of their Armies, and then believe that these are the Remains of the old *Noviomagus*, which must be according to the Itinerary hereabouts, viz. between *London* and *Maidstone*, which is the old *Vagniacæ*; for tho' the Distances do not exactly agree, being about twelve Miles from *London*, and twenty from *Maidstone*, whereas the Itinerary assigns but ten and eighteen; yet if better agrees to *Antonine*'s Words, than *Woodcot* in *Surrey*, which *Camden* assigns, or any other Place pitched upon by the Learned. Not far from this Camp, there appears a small Entrenchment, which is said to have been the Work of *William* of *Wickham*; but it was cast up in the Memory of several living, when Sir *Christopher Heydon*, a Man then of great Command in these Parts, trained the Country People. Somewhat up the River, more into the Country, lies

Bromley, a small Market-Town, yet remarkable for two considerable Things, *viz.* 1. The Palace of the Bishop of *Rochester*, to whom King *Edgar*, *A. C.* 700, gave the Manor. In the Bishop's Park there was a Well and Chapel near it, both dedicated to St. *Blasius*, much frequented by the Devout, because there was an Indulgence granted for forty Days Pennance to all such as visited the Chapel, and offered their Prayers there; And 2. A College or Hospital there erected, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rochester*, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Widows, by an Allowance of twenty Poonds *per Annum*, to each of them, fifty Pounds *per Annum* a-year to a Chaplain; which was the first of this Kind that was ever erected in *England*, and was the Patern, by which the Right Reverend Fathers, *George*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Seth*, Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, proceeded, when they erected the like Colleges in their respective Dioceses. The Market is on Thursdays weekly, and the Fairs upon St. *Blasi*'s Day, *Feb.* 3. and upon St. *James*'s Day, *July* 25. Not far from hence, in the Road from *London* to *Maidstone*, and about the Midway, between this Place and the *Thames*, stands

Eltham, the Manor of which belonged anciently to the *Vescies* and *Mandevils*; but was after made a Retiring-place of our Kings, from the smoaky Air of the Town, and Hurry of the Court; but not so pleasant and wholesome as *Greenwich*, by Reason of the Moat surrounding it. It was built by *Anthony Bec*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and bestowed upon *Eleanor*, the Wife of King *Edward* I. after that he had got the Estate of the *Vescies*, to whom it formerly belonged, into his Hands; for it is said, That this Bishop, whom the Baron of *Visey* made his Feoffee in Trust, that he might keep the Estate for *William de Visey*, his young Son, but illegitimate, did not deal so justly by that Orphan, as he

Digitized by Google

ought to have done, but despoiled him of *Alnwick*-Castle, this and other Parts of his Father's Lands. After the Bishop of *Durham*'s Death, King *Edward* II. kept his constant Residence here, and his Queen *was* delivered of a Son, called from hence *John de Eltham*. This Place was much augmented by his Successors, Kings of *England*, who often retired hither; and here it was that the Statutes of *Eltham*, by which the King's House is still governed, were made. Over-against this Town, by the *Thames* Side, stands

Woolwich, where are kept Magazines of Bombs, Carcases, Mortars, and other Materials of the Artillery for the Navy-Royal. This Town, in King *Edward* I's Days, was the Propriety of *Gilbert de Marisco*, a Name taken from the Marsh of this Town; a large Portion of which he possessed, holding it of *Warren de Montchensy*, Baron of *Swanscamps*, by the Rent of half a Knight's Fee, from whom it has passed, by *Sabina de Windlesor*, *John Pultney*, *William Chicheley*, and others, to *Henry Gilbourn* Esq; who was lately the Lord of it. Here is a good Dock for building Men of War; for which End there are employed also here the same Officers as at *Deptford*, except the Clerk of the Survey and Master-Shipwright, yet with different Salaries; for here

The Clerk of the Check hath but	98 *l. per Annum.*
The Store-keeper	238 *l. per Ann.*
The Master-Attendant	100 *l. per Ann.*
Clerk of the Controul	80 *l. per Ann.*

Here is also a Rope-yard for making Cables and Cordage for the Navy. The Market kept on Fridays weekly, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*; but annexed to the Bishoprick of *Rochester* by King *Henry* I. One *William Prene* founded a Chapel in it, and built the *Belfrey*. In the Year 1667. *Aug.* 13; a Grampus was here taken, ten Yards long, and five Foot high and broad. The *Thames*, in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, having beat down its Banks in two Places, *viz.* At *Plumsted* and *Erith*, laid a great many Acres of Marsh and Meadow Lands under Water hereabouts; and tho' there were Endeavours used for many Years to recover the Lands, and keep the Water in its Channel yet all their Works and Walls were found scarce able to defend the neighbouring Feilds from the further the Incursions of the Tides, tho' the Canons of *Lesnes* adjoining kept the Grounds clear from Waters all their Times. At some Distance from *Lesnes*, down the *Thames*, the River *Darent*, which hath its Rise in *Surrey*, crossing this Lathe, about the Middle, falls into it, on which stands

Sevenoke, commonly called *Sennet*, which takes its Name from seven Oaks of an exceeding Height, which grew in, or near this Town at the first building of it; but have been long ago cut down. This Place is a Market-Town, governed by a Warden and four Assistants, and hath its Market on Saturdays, and its Fairs on *June* 29. and *Decemb.* 6. and is memorable for the Person and Charity of Sir *William Sevenoke*, Lord Mayor of *London*; who being a Foundling, and brought up at the Charge of some charitable Person of this Town, (from which he took his Name) built here, in Gratitude for his Preservation and Education, an Hospital and School for the teaching of poor Children, and Sustentation of aged poor Persons. Here also Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, being sent by King *Henry* VI. against *Jack Cade* and his Followers, who taking on him the Name of *Mortimer*, had drawn a great Number of the *Kentishmen* after him to recover the Crown, was defeated, and at length killed by *Alexander Iden*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, who received the Reward of a thousand Marks for his Pains. On the South-East Side of this Town, and at a small Distance, stands *Knowl*, a Seat of the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, so called, because it stands on a Hill. It was built by *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who purchased it of *William Fienner*, Lord *Say* and *Seal*; and much augmented and improved by *John Morton* and *William Warham*, his Successors in that See; which last, finding it looked upon with Envy by the Nobles, exchanged it with the King. It lay neglected for some Time, till *Thomas Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, Lord-Treasurer, obtained it in King *James* I's Reign. He new furbished up the old Works, and made some chargeable Additions, by which it became a tolerable good Seat. His Grandchild, *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, sold it to Mr *Richar-*

Digitized by Google

Richard Smith, commonly called *Dog Smith*, who settled it for ever on St. *Thomas*'s Hospital in *Southwark*. From *Sevenoke*, the *Darent* leads us to

Otford, called by the *Saxons* Occanford, a Manner belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Place famous for a bloody Defeat of *Ælrich*, or *Ealhmund*, King of *Kent*, by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, as is above-mention'd, *A. C.* 773, and of the *Danes*, by King *Edmund Ironside*, *A. C.* 1016; and proud of its Palace Royal, built indeed by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* for a Retiring place, who presided in that See before *Thomas Becket*, but augmented at a great Expence, and with such stately Magnificence, by *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, for himself and his Successors; that it seems the Stateliness and Splendor was thought to be so much too great for a Clergyman, that Dr. *Cranmer*, his immediate Successor, to avoid the Envy of the great ones of his Time, was forced to exchange it with King *Henry* VIII. *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, after his Victory above-mentioned, gave this Town to the Church and See of *Canterbury*, as an Attonement for the Blood shed in that Battel (as the Donation Deed expresses it) *in Pascua Porcorum*, for the Sustentation of the Bishop's Hogs, and so it became of the Bishop's Liberty, till Archbishop *Warham* changed it with King *Henry* VIII. for other Lands. The Church of this Town is dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, and there is a Fair annually kept here, tho' no Market Town, upon that Saint's Day, for this Saint was in Popish Times in high Esteem here; for it was believed, that if a Woman, upon her first Conception, desired to have a Male Child, if she offered St. *Bartholomew* a Cock-chicken, she infallibly had one; and if she wished for a Girl, she must present him with an Hen; which gain'd that Saint many Adorers, till King *Henry* VIII. being acquainted with the superstitious Usage, by one Mr. *Multon*, took away their Saint.

There was a Chantry founded in this Parish, at the *Rye-house*, by *Henry de Apulderfield*, 40 *Edward* III. whose Revenue, at the Suppression, by King *Henry* VIII. was granted to one Mr. *Palmer*, whose Ancestors had long inhabited in this Parish, and from whom the *Palmers* of *Snodland*, and *Howlets* in *East Kent* are descended; but now these Lands are in the Family of the *Bosvills*. From this Place the *Derwent* leads us to

Lullingston, a small Village, where formerly was a Castle, the Seat of a noble Family of that Name; but afterwards of the *Rosses*, *Rokesleys* and *Peches*; by a female Heir of which last it came to Sir *Purcival Hart*, descended from one of the Coheirs of the Lord *Bray*, whose Posterity still enjoys it. Sir *John Peche*, Knight and Banneret, once Lord of this Town, was a Person eminent, as in other respects, being Lord Deputy of *Calais*, so particularly for his Charity to this Town, for he founded the Alms-house here, and gave five hundred Pounds to other pious Uses, to be performed by the Grocer's Company in *London*. Lower upon the River *Derwent* lies

Darent, or *Derwent*, a little Village, that takes its Name from it. At this Place *Vortimer*, the *British* King, and the Son of *Vortigern*, (who was deposed, not for marrying *Rowena*, *Hengist*'s Daughter; but as *Ninnius* tells us, his own Daughter) set upon the *Saxons*, and killed many of them.

The Church of *Darent* is dedicated to St. *Margaret*; and tho' it be in the Diocese of *Rochester*, is a Peculiar of the Archbishop's; yet there are divers Lands in this Parish given to the Church of *Rochester* by one *Bertrick* and *Elfsmith* his Wife, and *Jeffery* of *Hadenham*.

Darentford, or as it is commonly called *Dartford*, hath the same Original, which lies near the Mouth of that River. This Town has a good Market on Saturdays for Corn, &c. and a Fair on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, being *July* 22.

This Town was the Possession of one *Hamo*, in the Conqueror's Days, who gave the Church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the See of *Rochester*; which Grant was confirmed by King *Henry* I. King *Edward* III. one Time, upon his Return out of *France*, proclaimed a general Torneament (or Justs) to be holden at *Dartford*, which he and his Nobles performed most honourably.

The Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* began in this Town, in the Reign of *Richard* II. which brought a Disgrace on it, as Con-

Digitized by Google

Confederates with those Rebels; but Time hath blotted that out, and it hath been lately honoured by giving the Title of Viscount to Sir *Edward Villiers*, who was created by King *William* III. *March* 20. 1690, Baron *Villers* of *Hoo*, in this County, and Viscount *Villiers* of *Dartford*, and Earl of *Jersey*, *Sept.* 24. in the 9th Year of the same King; and his Son, the present Earl *William*, still enjoys those honourable Titles. King *Edward* III. built a Nunnery here, which King *Henry* VIII. converted into a Palace for himself and his Successors.

Between this Place and the *Thames* the *Derwent* receives the little River *Crecce*, or *Creccan*, as it was anciently called, but now *Crouch*; which hath imparted its Name to five little Villages, by which it passeth; *viz.* St. *Mary Cray*, (a small Market-Town, whose Market is kept on Wednesday weekly, and a Fair yearly on *Feb.* 2.) *Paul's-Cray*, *Foots*, (or *Votes*) *Cray*, *North Cray*, and

Crayford, because here was anciently a Ford over the River *Creccan*. Here *Hengist*, the *Saxon* General, eight Years after his coming into *Britain* with his *Saxon* Troops, engaged the *Britains* under *Vortimer*, and gave them such a Defeat, that he after quietly established his Kingdom in this County, without any Fear of Disturbance from that Quarter, because his Daughter *Rowena* foreseeing that her Father would have but little Quiet so long as *Vortimer* lived, found a Way to poison him, and so re-establish her Husband *Vortigern*, who was so set on his Pleasures with that Minion, that he cared not how the *Saxons* injured his Subjects, and robbed them of their Country. In the Heath and Fields near this Town are sundry artificial Caves or Holes in the Earth, some ten, some fifteen, and others twenty Fathom deep, narrow at the Mouth, and at the Bottom large, digged, not as the Inhabitants imagine for Chalk to build with, or Marle to amend their Ground, but for Receptacles for the Wives, Children, and moveable Goods of the *Saxons*, to be secured in while they were at Wars with the *Britains*, according to the Custom of the old *Germans*, as *Tacitus* Witnesses. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* had anciently some Possessions in this Parish, and procured a a Market weekly on Tuesdays, and a Fair on our Lady's Nativity, and four Days after. The *Crecce* empties it self into the *Thames*, a little lower, which following we came to

Green-Hythe, where Mr. *Lambard* says *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, landed and encamped himself; but there appearing no Remains of any such Fortification thereabouts, nor any Tradition of it in our Historians or Geographers, it is most probable, nay almost certain, that tho' *Swane* might land here, he erected his Camp at

Swanscombe, a Town lying a little higher up the Country, and plainly shewing in its Name, *King Swane's Camp*. This Town hath long been of honourable Memory among the *Kentish* Men, being the Place where they obtain'd the Continuance of their Privileges and Franchises of the Conqueror (as is above mention'd) afterwards it became of Note for the Family of the *Montcoysyes*, or *Montchensys*, Men of great Nobility, who were the Owners of it, and had their Barony hereabouts. From them it descended by a Daughter to *Hugh de Vere*, and from him to *William de Valence*, *Laurence de Hastings*, and others; and from this last, to Mr. *Weldon*, the present Lord. There are two other Manors of Note in this Parish, *viz.* *Combs*, anciently the Inheritance of a a Family of that Name, but now of Mr. *Head* and *Ince-Grice*, belonging to the Priory of *Dartford* before the Suppression.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and is in the Diocese of *Rochester*. It has two ancient Monuments in it; one for Mr. *Thomas*, 220 Years old; and another for one Mr. *Benevant*, about 200 Years old.

Having hitherto traced the Rivers *Thames*, *Ravensbourg*, and *Darent*, we shall proceed to the most considerable River of this County, the *Medway*, which having its Rise in this Lathe, it will be proper to take Notice of the Towns adjoining to it, *viz.*

Well-street, or as we may suppose *Wealdstreet*, because it is built in that Part of the County called the *Wealde*, that is the Wood, because these Southern Parts of the County, for a long Way together are very woody. Here the *Medway* (in the *British* Tongue *Vaga*, to which the *Saxons* have added *Med*) riseth in the Wood *Anderida*, or the *Weald*; and the first Place of Note that it runs

runs by after it has received the *Eden*, is

Penshurst, anciently the Seat and Manor (as it may seem by the Name) of Sir *Stephen de Penshurst*, but (as he was sometimes called) *de Penchester*, a famous Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, who having only Daughters, this Manor, upon the Division of his Estate between them, fell to the youngest, who was married to *John* Lord *Columbers*; from whose Family it came by the *Poultneys*, *Devereux*, *&c.* to the Crown; but in these later Times it is become the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sidneys*, descended from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* VIII. of which Family was *Henry Sidney*, the famous Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who by the Daughter of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and Earl of *Warwick*, had two Sons, *Philip* and *Robert*. This last was first honoured with the Title of Baron *Sidney* of *Penshurst*, and then with that of Viscount *Lisle*, by King *James*. But Sir *Philip*, who was the Glory of this Family, the great Hopes of Mankind, the most lively Pattern of Virtue, and the Darling of the learned World, bravely engaging the *Spaniards* at *Zutphen* in *Geldersland*, lost his Life, much lamented for his untimely Death, but ever to be remembred and had in Admiration for his unparallelled Virtues; which, as the *Grecian* Poet speaks, are beyond the Reach of Fate. Sir *Henry* lies buried among his Ancestors in this Town. The Family of the *Sidneys* have a fair Seat in this Town, and many of the Family lie buried in the Church, in which there still is or lately was the Monument of Sir *Stephen Penchester*, or *Pencheſter*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* in the Time of King *Henry* III. 1250. Southwest of this Place, near the *Medway*, lies

Combe, a small Village, yet having a Fair yearly upon St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day, *July* 22. In this Parish there are divers Lands and Tenements, which belonged to the College of *Lingfield*, in the County of *Surrey*, and being seized by King *Henry* VIII. at the Suppression, were by the same King, *Reg.* 38. bestowed upon Sir *Thomas Cawarden* Knt. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, from whom it was passed to the Earls of *Arundel*, and by them to the *Wilmotts*, who still have Part of it.

The *Medway* having passed this Town, holds on his Course into the adjoining Lathe, *viz.*

II. *The Lathe of* Aylesford,

WHich is bounded on the West by the Lathe of *Sutton*, on the North by the River *Thames*, on the East by the Lathe of *Scray*, and on the South by Part of *Sussex*; from which County it is parted by a nameless Rivulet. The *Medway* having entered this Lathe leads us to

Tunbridge, or the Town of *Bridges*, so called, because the *Medway* here branches it self into five little Streams, over which there are laid so many Bridges of Stone, for the Convenience of Traffick, from which the Town aptly takes its Name. This Place, which is a small Territory within it self, called *Districtus Leucæ de Tunbridge*, about King *William Rufus*'s Time; was held by *Richard*, Son of Count *Gilbert* Grandchild to *Godfrey*, Earl of *Eu*, and Lord of *Briony*, which he obtained of *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, for the Lordship of this Town; for his Grandfather *Godfrey*, natural Son of *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*, had been Earl of *Eu* and *Briony*; which last Place coming into the Possession of *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, there was a long Contest between *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert*, and *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*; but it was at length agreed between them (as *Gulielmus Gemeticensis* tells us) that *Richard de Clare* should have in Recompence for the *Lowy* of *Briony* in *Normandy*, the Town of *Tunbridge* in *England*; and to that End he affirms, That the *Lowy of Briony* was measured about with a Line, and that he received an equal Quantity of Ground at *Tunbridge*, measured with the same Line brought over into *England*; which done, he built a fair large Castle, fenced with the River, a deep Ditch, and strong Walls; which tho' they are now ruinous, and the *Keep* covered with Ivy, yet manifestly shew what it was. This *Richard* built the Church, which was dedicated to St *Peter* and St. *Paul*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III and appropriated it to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*. In this Church there are (or lately were) divers Monuments for the Family of the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester* and *Stafford*; some

Digitized by Google

some of whom have been dead 300 Years. He also founded a Priory near his Castle, for the Canons of St. *Austin*, and dedicated it to the Honour of St. *Mary Magdalen*. His Successors, the Earls of *Gloucester*, surnamed *de Clares*, (because they were Lords of *Clare* in *Suffolk*) held the Manor of *Tunbridge* of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, upon Condition, that they should be Stewards at the Installments of the Archbishops, and should grant them the Wardship of their Children; but this Tenure came at length to be disputed, and after a long Suit was compounded. From the Family of the *Clares*, this Lordship descended by an Heir General to Sir *Hugh Audley*, who, upon his Marriage into that Family, was created Earl of *Gloucester*; but the Honour continued not long in his Family for want of Male Issue; for he had only one Daughter, who being married to *Ralph Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*, whose Posterity were Dukes of *Buckingham*, brought them this Inheritance; and from them it passed by Attainder to the Crown.

In this Parish are several inferior Manors, as 1. *Somnerhill*, the Residence anciently of the Earl of *Clare* and *Gloucester*'s Bailiffs, of his Chace of *South Frith*, lately the Estate of *Richard Burgh*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in *Ireland*, and of St. *Albans* in *England*, whose Son, *Ulike Burgh*, was his Heir. He was Lord-Deputy of *Ireland* in 1650, in which Post he behaved himself very well; but was forced to leave it to the Parliament's Power in 1652, and returned to *England*; where he died not long after, and was buried here. 2. *Hilden*, the Estate anciently of the *Vanes*, and lately of the *Dixons*, a *Scotch* Family of Account. 3. *Dacherst*, or *Hildenborough*, the Possessions of the same Lord as *Tunbridge*. 4. *Bardens*, the Seat of Gentlemen of the same Name, lately of the *Polhills*. 5. *Hollenden*, the Demesne of the *Fremsheads* anciently, but lately of the *Crittendens* and *Staceys*.

This Town hath a Market weekly on Fridays, and three Fairs on *Ashwednesday*, Midsummer-day, and St. *Luke*'s Day yearly, all much frequented by the great Concourse of People, who come hither to drink the Waters; for about four or five Miles Southward from this Town there are several famous Chalybiate Springs, commonly called *Tunbridge-Wells*, so happily tempered with Martial Salt, and so useful, for carrying off many radicated Distempers, and procuring Impregnation, that they have been so much frequented of late, as to cause the Building of a great Number of Houses all about them, for Shops and Lodgings, together with a fair Chapel, wherein there are Prayers read twice a Day, during the Season of drinking them; near which is a very good Market, supplied well with all Necessaries for Food, or Pleasure. They are most of them situated in the Parish of *Tunbridge*; and so the whole is stiled *Tunbridge-Wells*, tho' the Wells themselves are in *Speldhurst*, the neighbouring Parish. It hath in later Ages been beholden to Sir *Andrew Jud*, of *London*, for a fair Free-School, and to Mr. *John Wilford* for a Causey erected in the Road towards *London*. There are some little Villages worth our Notice about *Tunbridge*, of which we shall take a short View before we leave it, *viz.*

Ashurst, A Village, anciently the Demesne of the *Gernons*, *Cheiffhouses*, and Earls of *Dorset*, by whom it came to the *Rivers*, the present Owners. This Town was in ancient Time famous for an extraordinary Rood, which, as the People were made to believe, was always growing in the Hair and Limbs, as if it were alive; which brought such Numbers to visit it, and make their Offerings to it, that the Incumbent, who could hardly subsist before of his Benefice, grew very rich.

Chesford, whose Manor anciently belonged to the *Rots*, or *Roos*, but now is the Seat of Sir *John Rivers* Baronet, descended of the ancient Family of *Rivers* of *River-Hill* in *Hampshire*, upon the Death of his elder Brother without Issue.

Speldhurst, a large Parish, which hath several considerable Manors in it, which have anciently been the Seats of good Families, *viz.* 1. *Groome-bridge*, or *Germanbridge*, from a noble *Saxon*, the Owner of it; from whom it passed to the *Cobhams*, *Clintons*, &c. who procured a Market on Thursday, and a Fair on the *Vigil* day, and Day after St. *John Ante Latin*, *May* 6. but now the Market is lost, and the Fair kept only on that Saint's Day. Here is also a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church, dedicated to St. *Charles*. 2. *Hol-*

Digitized by Google

2. *Hollands*, so called from a noble Family of that Name, once the Owners of it, who were great Benefactors to the Parish-Church. They were related to the *Hollands*, Earls of *Kent*. This Manor passed from them to the *Wallers*, then to the Earls of *Dorset*, and is now the *Coldicots*.

3. *Forebys*, from a noted Family of that Name, who at length sold it, and removed to *Pauls Gray*, and it is now the Inheritance of Alderman *Chiverton*'s Heirs.

4. *Rust-Hall*, from the *Rusts*; one of which Family was Mayor of *Feversham* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. 'Tis now in the Possession of Mr. *Bing*.

5. *Ewherst*, the Patrimony of the ancient Family of the *Reads*, of which Sir *Robert Read* was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in King *Henry* VII's Reign. It has passed since thro' several Families, and is now vested in the *Knights*. But now let us return to *Tunbridge*, and follow the Course of the River. From hence the *Medway* being gathered again into one Stream, passes by

Hadlow, or *Hundelo*, from whence came that *John Handelo*, who happily marrying the Heir of the Lord *Burnell*, had Issue by her a Son, named *Nicholas*, who was summoned to the Parliament, among the Barons, by the Name of the Lord *Burnell*. Here is a Fair kept yearly upon *Whitsun* Monday. This Place came into the Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* about 400 Years since *Boniface*, being then Archbishop. The Manors of *Peckham*, *Tremond*, *Causton*, *Titlingbery*, *Goldhell*, *Goving* and *Cranbery*, *Moatlands* and *Fish-Hall*, have been the Seats and Estates of Men of good Families, taking most of them their Names from them, in this Parish. The Rectory of this Parish is also a Manor, which was in the Year 1287 appropriated by *Thomas Inglethorp*, Bishop of *Rochester*, to the Knights-Hospitallers, which were in the Possession of it till the Dissolution, when it was united to the Crown, and afterwards given by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. to *Ralph Vane*, from whom it is now come to Sir *Roger Twisden*, of *Roydon-Hall*, Knight and Baronet. The *Medway* having passed by this Place, is encreased by a little River, called *Twist*, because by its twisting, or winding Course, it almost makes a large Plat of good Ground into an Island, and then glides on by a Village, called

Mereworth, which gave Name to an eminent Family, who held the Manor near two hundred Years, and then it descended to the *Malmains*, *Bohuns* and *Brambres*, who built an House like a little Castle, which from the Earls of *Arundel* came to the *Nevils*, Lords of *Abergevenny*, and from them to the *Dispensers*, whose Heir in a right Line was the Lady *Mary Fane*, to whom and her Heirs King *James* I. in his first Parliament restored, gave and granted the Name, Style, Title, Honour, and Dignity of Baroness *le Dispenser*, and that her Heirs successively be Barons *le Dispenser* for ever. This Town is held in Chivalry by an entire Knight's Fee, and hath the Grant of a free Warren and Park. *Roger de Mereworth* obtain'd a weekly Market and Fair yearly for this his Manor; but they have been long disused. *Jeotes-Court*, and *Swanton-Court*, are Gentlemens Seats in this Parish. The Parish-Church of this Town, which was impropriated at its Foundation to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, was built by the Family of the *De-Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester*, as was also a Priory of Canons of St. *Augustine*, near adjoining. The Parish is very large, and the Archbishop is always Parson there. The Town is rich, and filled with Gentry, who dwell thick for ten Mile round, and often have their Meetings here for Business or Diversion. The *Medway* having received a Rivulet, that loseth it self under Ground, and riseth again at *Coose*, a little Manor belonging to the Deanery of *Canterbury*, serving thirteen Fulling Mills; keeps on its Course to

Maidstone, giving its Name to the Town, for the *Britains* called it *Caermogwad*, or *Medwag*, and the *Saxons* Meopeazeſtoon, i. e. the City or Town of the *Medway*, *Ninnius* says, that it was the third considerable City of the *Britains*, and Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that it is the *Vagniacæ*, mention'd by *Antonine*, not only because that Name seems evidently to be derived from *Vaga*, the *Latin* Name of the *Medway*; but because it possesses the true Distances of the *Vagniacæ*, from *Noviomagus*, or *Hollowood-Hill*, or *Durobrovis*, or *Rochester*, that is nine Miles

from the one, and eighteen from the other. Under the later Emperors (as we learn from the *Peutegerian* Tables, published by *Mr. Velserus*) it is called *Madus*.

This is a great, fweet and populous Town, ſtretched out into a great Length, having its Market on Thurſdays weekly, and Fairs on *Candlemas*-day, *May* 1. *June* 9. and *Oct.* 6. It is the Shire-Town, where the Aſſizes for the County are uſually kept, and all publick Affairs are tranſacted, and one of the publick Gaols for the County is placed. The Cuſtody of Weights and Meaſures renewed by the King's Standard, 11 *Hen.* VII. was by Act of Parliament committed to this Town, as moſt commodiouſly ſituated to ſerve the whole Shire. It is an ancient Borough, governed by a Port-Reve, but ſent no Burgeſſes to Parliament, till Queen *Elizabeth* made their chief Magiſtrates a Mayor and twelve Jurates, and among other Immunities, allowed the Inhabitants to ſend their Repreſentatives to Parliament; which Privilege they ſtill retain, and have now (in 1718.) Sir *Thomas Colepeper* Bart. and Sir *Barnham Rider* Knt. their Burgeſſes. The ancient Parish Church of *Maidſtone* was called St. *Paithe*; but is now diſuſed, unleſs it be by ſome *Dutch* Inhabitants, that make uſe of it for their Congregational Meeting; the preſent Pariſh-Church was the Collegiate-Church, belonging to the College adjoining, to which all the Tithes, both ſmall and great, were appropriate, ſo that the Vicars, whoſe Subſiſtance was only the Oblations, Mortuaries, &c. in thoſe Times, in ſuch a Town, were very conſiderable; but by the Suppreſſion and Reformation, the Tithes being inherited to the Archbiſhoprick, in the ſame Manner as the College enjoyed them, the Vicar's Maintenance, became very poor and ſcanty, which the Archbiſhops conſidering, have at ſeveral Times ſo augmented it, that it is now become very plentiful and ſufficient.

Dr. *Wingfield* was the firſt that gave the good Example. His being to let a Leaſe of this Impropriation of *Maidſtone*, did abate ſo much in his Fine, as encreaſed the Vicars Penſion ten Pounds *per Annum*; and ſo doing no Injury either to the See or Tenant.

Dr. *Juxon*, in purſuance of certain Directions given by King *Charles* II. *Aug.* 7. 1660, to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, for the making ſome new Augmentations to increaſe the Maintenance of ſuch Vicars and Curates as had not ſufficient Stipends, or Proviſion to maintain them, added to the Curate of this Town 37 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*, beſides his former Penſion of 20 *l. per Annum*, out of that Impropriation; but the greateſt Augmentation was made by Dr. *Sancroft*, in the Reign of King *James* II. who in renewing the Leaſe of the impropriate Tithes of this Parish, granted to the Curate and Preacher of *Maidſtone* (who was then Mr *Humphrey Lynd*) for the Augmentation of his Maintenance in ſupplying the Cure, all the ſmall Tithes of the Boroughs or Towns of *Week* and *Stone*, within the ſaid Pariſh, all Commodities of the Church yard of *Maidſtone*, and one Moiety of all the ſmall Tithes within the Town and Borough of *Maidſtone*.

The Manor of *Maidſtone* anciently belonged to the Family of the *Cornhills*, who gave it to the See of *Canterbury*, whoſe Archbiſhops built them a Palace, and erected other Buildings in it; but *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, changed it with King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. This King gave it his Servant *Thomas Wyat*, Eſq. whoſe Son, Sir *Thomas*, forfeiting it by his Treaſon againſt Queen *Mary*, King *James* gave it to the Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*, in whoſe Family it ſtill remains; *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, and Viſcount of *Maidſtone*, being the preſent Lord.

It has been eſteem'd a conſiderable Town in almoſt all Ages ſince the *Roman* Times, having had the Favour of ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, who had a Palace here, ſtanding in the midſt of the Town, founded (as Mr. *Cambden* and ſome other Authors ſay) by Archbiſhop *Offord*, and finiſhed by *Simon Iſlip* his Succeſſor. The fair Stone-bridge over the *Medway*, which runs by the Town, was erected by one of the Archbiſhops; and *Boniface* of *Savoy*, who was Archbiſhop in 1244, built a ſmall College here, then called the *New-work*, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr. Archbiſhop *Courtney* alſo was a great Friend to this Town, and built a College here, where he ordered his Eſq; *John Baſtin*,

Digitized by Google

to bury him in the Cemetery of his Collegiate Church, and not in the Church it self, in which yet he hath a Tomb, and an Epitaph; but we must suppose it rather his Cenotaph, than his real Place of Burial (it being customary in old Time for Persons of eminent Rank and Quality to have Tombs erected in more Places than one) for Mr. *Somner* tells us (*Hist. of Cant.* p. 265, 266.) that King *Richard* II. happening to be at *Canterbury*, when he was buried, commanded his Body (notwithstanding his own Order) to be there interred; where he still lies, at the Feet of the Black Prince, in a goodly Tomb of Alabaster, yet remaining. There are several Places adjoining to this Town which are under the Jurisdiction of it, and so are circumscribed in its Limits, *viz.*

1. *Bucklands*, the Demesne of a Family of that Name, from whom it was passed to the *Brooks*, Lords *Cobham*; but being forfeited by the treasonable Practices of *Henry*, Lord *Cobham*, with Sir *Walter Raleigh* and others, against King *James* I's Succession, was granted to *Francis*, Lady *Cobham*, who was jointured in it for her Life, Remainder to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who had married the Lord *Cobham*'s Sister, by whose Posterity it was sold, and is now the Possession of the *Englishes* of *Sussex*.

2. *Goulds* and *Shepway*, which was the Demesne of the *Vinters*, who settled it upon a Chantry, founded by them, in this Church; but upon the Suppression, King *Henry* VIII. seized it into his Hands, and gave it to Mr. *Wyat* above-mention'd, who alienated it to Sir *Walter Henly*, from whose Descendants it is come to the *Tuftons*. Sir *Humphrey Tufton*, of this County, buying it in 1654.

3. *Bigons*, or *Digons*, the Seat of the *Mepleſdens*, of which Family the last Owner being concerned in Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion, forfeited it to the Crown, which granted it to Serjeant *Burham*; from whose Family it is now come to Mr. *Beal* of *London*.

4. *Jordan's-Court*, the Seat of the *Jordans*; but now, or lately of Mr. *Buckman*.

5. *Sheals*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Bermingbams*, but now of Mr. *Henley*.

6. *Chillington*, the Demesne of the Lords *Cobham*, 18 *Edward* III. and then of the *Mepleſdens* of *Digons*, who sold it in King *Henry* VIII's Reign to Sir *Walter Henley*, whose Brother *Thomas* sold it to Serjeant *Burham*; from whom it is now come to Mr. *Hawle*.

7. The ancient Castellated House, called the *Moat*, which was the Patrimony of the ancient Family of the *Leybourns*, who procured a Market to be kept on it on Tuesdays weekly, and a Fair on St. *Crosse*'s Day. From them it passed to *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergburſt*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and one of the first Knights of the Order of the Garter, and from his Family to the *Woodvils*, who came from *Grafton* in *Northamptonshire*, and settled here. *Richard Woodvil*, of this Family, Constable of the *Isle of Wight*, was by King *Henry* VI. created Lord *Rivers*, *Grafton* and *De la Moat*, from this Place. This Estate is now, or late was, in the Family of the *Tuftons*.

Near *Maidstone* is *Pinnenden* Heath, a Place famous, not only for the Assembly of Freeholders, which usually meet here to elect Knights of the Shire in later Times; but in the Conqueror's Time was esteemed the properest Place to dispatch publick Business, and particularly of the Quarrel between *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, the Conqueror's Brother, who had notoriously encroached upon the Lands and Privileges of the See of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, during his Abode in *Kent*. *Lanfranc* complaining to the Conqueror of his Injustice, an Assembly was appointed to meet on this Heath to judge and determine it; which accordingly was done, and the Orders following made, *viz.* 1. That the Sees of *Canterbury* and *Rochester* be restored to the Possession of *Detling*, *Stoke*, *Preston*, *Dapstone*, and sundry other Lands, which *Odo* had withholden from them, with all the Franchises belonging to them, *viz. Sac* and *Soc*, *Toll* and *Theam*, *&c.* with all other Customs, great and small, by Land and Water.

2. That as the King himself holds his Lands quiet and free in his Demesne, so the Archbishop ought to hold his Lands, wholly free and quiet in his Demesnes.

Digitized by Google

3. That the King hath no Customs in the Church of *Canterbury* but these three,

1. That if any of the Archbishop's, Tenants, or other Persons, dig in the King's Highway, or fell a Tree cross the same, to hinder the Common Passage, and be apprehended and convicted thereof by Law, he shall make Amends to the King.

2. That if any Person commit Bloodshed, Manslaughter, or any other Criminal Offence, in the King's Highway, and be taken in the Fact, he shall make Amends to the King; but if he be not apprehended, nor hath given any Pledge for Appearance or Trial, then the Amends belongs to the Archbishop to require, and the King may not in Justice require any Thing of him, nor meddle with it.

3. That the Archbishop hath many Privileges throughout all the Lands of the King and the Earl, *viz.* The Amercement of Bloodshed in all Places within the Liberties of the Church of *Canterbury*, from the Time that the Church leaves off to sing *Hallelujah*, to the Octaves of *Easter*, (which we suppose is from *Ashwednesday* to the Monday after *Easter*-Week) when Amends shall be made to the Archbishop only. To these three the Assembly added another, *viz.*

That whosoever shall commit the Crime of Cylopite, *Childwit*, or *Bastardy*, if it was found out in *Lent*, the Archbishop shall have the whole Satisfaction; but if it be in any other Part of the Year, the King shall have one Half, according to the Order set down in *Domesday-Book*, *De Adulterio, Rex habebit hominem, Archiepiscopus mulierem*, i. e. *In Case of Adultery*, (or Fornication, Incest, &c.) *the King shall have* (the Fine of) *the Man, and the Archbishop of the Woman.*

This Town is rendered more remarkable, by giving the Title of Viscount *Maidstone* to the honourable Family of the *Finches*, Earls of *Winchelsea*; *Elizabeth Finch*, sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Heneage*, being first advanced to the Dignity of Viscountess *Maidstone*, *July* 8. 21 *Jac.* 1. with Remainder to the Heirs male of her Body, and for a Fight which happened here *June* 2. 1648, between Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General for the Parliament, and some *Kentish* Gentlemen, who had taken Arms in Defence of King *Charles* I. and had posted themselves in this Town, which they so well maintained, tho' equal in Number, (the Streets being all well man'd, and houses within well lin'd) that that General, who had an Army of near ten thousand Men, gain'd it with very great Difficulty; it enduring three Assaults by Storm, with such Obstinacy, that the Veteran Soldiers confess'd that they had not met with such a desperate Resistance all the War; and tho' they at length carry'd it, it was got by Inches, and with so much Loss, that it was bought very dear. At this Town there is joined to the *Medway* a small River coming from the East, and rising (as Mr. *Lambard* says) at *Bigen*, and others at *Edwell*; but Mr. *Cambden* says it rises at

Lenham, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on *May* 26. the Transl. of St. *Augustine*. Mr. *Cambden* conjectures, that it is probable that this Place is the *Durolenum*, (which in some Copies is falsly written *Durolevum*) of *Antoninus*; for *Durolenum* in *British* is the Water of *Lenum*, which plainly bears the Mark of the Name, besides, the Distance from *Durovernum*, or *Canterbury*, and *Durobrevis*, i. e. *Rochester*, confirms this Conjecture; not to mention its Situation upon the consular Way of the *Romans*, which formerly (as *Higden* of *Chester* affirms) went from *Dover* thro' the Middle of *Kent*.

But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* will by no Means allow this Town to be the *Aqua Lena*, but says, it is rather to be thought the Spring in the Town, called *Street-well*, because the *Stratum* of the *Romans* led hither, and because it lies in the due Distances, which *Lenham* does not, nor was it ever heard that any *Roman* Antiquities were found here. And for the Name *Durolenum*, upon which Mr. *Cambden* so much depends, it seems framed only to fix it in this Town; for the true Reading is *Durobrum*. Having thus confuted Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion, he adds a Conjecture thus: What if we should pitch upon *Bapchild*; a Place lying between *Sittingbourn* and *Offspring*, the ancient Name whereof is Beccancelo, contracted first into *Beckchild*, and then corruply *Bapchild*, for Celo signifies a Pool, to

Digitized by Google

to be the *Durolevum*; for this in the *Saxon* Times was a Place of very great Note, insomuch that Archbishop *Brightwald*, *A. C.* 700, held a Synod at it, and at this Day there are the Ruins of two old Churches, or Chapels, besides the Parish-Church; and if the *Roman* Road, between the *Kentish* Cities was the same as the present, (and shorter between *Rochester* and *Canterbury* it cannot well be) *Durolevum* must be somewhere about this Parish, because no Place between those two Cities is of so agreeable a Distance.

But tho' *Lenham* be not so happy as to be the *Durolevum* of the *Romans*, nor furnish us with any Antiquities, yet there is a Thing very remarkable, mention'd on the Tomb of *Robert Thompson* Esq; in the Church there: That he was the Grandchild to that truly religious Matron Mrs. *Mary Honywood*, the Wife of *Robert Honywood*, of *Charing* Esq; who had at her Decease, lawfully descended from her 367 Children, *viz.* Sixteen of her own Body, 114 Grandchildren, 228 Great Grandchildren, and nine Great Great Grandchildren; she lieth buried in this Church, tho' her Monument is at *Marks hall*, near *Coxall* in *Essex*. The Soil and Seigniory of this Town was given to the Abbey of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, by the joint Consent of *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, and *Cadred*, King of *Kent*, in the Year 804, under the Title of twenty-one Plough-Lands; but at the Dissolution it was seized by the King, in whose Hands it continued till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Thomas Wilford* Esq; whose Son, Sir *Thomas*, sold it to *Anthony Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*.

The Mansions of this Town, worthy of Notice, are,

1. *East-Lenham*, the Seat of the *Hussys*, who had a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, *Chilton* and *Stopsmouth*, 50 *Hen.* 3. and sold it to Mr. *Parkhurst*, whose Son Sir *William Parkhurst*, an ingenious Gentleman, sold it to Mr. *Wood*, a *London*-Merchant.

2. *Royton*, the Demesne of a good Family of Gentlemen of that Name, of whom *Robert Royton* founded a free Chapel upon it, and annexed it to his Mansion. From them it passed by a Daughter to the *Drilands* of *Davington*, and is now vested in the *Thomsons*.

3. *West-Sholve*, or *Middle-Sholve*, anciently the Possession of *Bertram de Criol*, by whose Daughter it passed to *Richard de Rokesley*, and then to *Tho. de Poynings*, and so to *Wilkinson*.

4. *Sholve Cobham*, the Inheritance of the Lords *Cobham*, of *Herborough*-Castle; from which Family, by a Daughter, it passed to *Edward*, Lord *Borough* of *Gainsborough*, whose Grandchild sold it to Mr. *Pikenham*, from whom it is now come by divers Sales to Mr. *Solomon Adge*.

5. *Sindal*; the Inheritance of a Family of the same Name; from which it hath long since been alienated to the *Payforers*, and after to the *Heumens*, in whom it has continued from 51 *Ed.* 3. 1376. Upon the River *Len*, in his Course towards the *Medway*, stands

Boston-Malherb, so called from an eminent Family of the *Malherbs*, from whom the *Gattons* received it, and by a Daughter conveyed it to *William de Dene*, who procured a Charter for a Free Warren for this Manor, and soon after sold it to *Robert Corby*, who had a Licence to fortify the Manor-House with Crannies and Loop-holes, and embattel it with Towers. By his Grand-Daughter it came to Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, and so is the Place where the Family of the *Wottons* had long ago their Seat, of which was *Nicholas Wotton*, Doctor of Laws, Privy Counsellor to King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, who was sent Embassador to foreign Courts nine Times, and employed as Plenipotentiary thrice in making a Peace between the *English*, *French*, and *Scots*, and ended a long Life, with great Commendations of Piety and Prudence; as also Sir *Edward Wotton*, his Nephew's Son by his Brother, whom, for his great Experience and Knowledge, Queen *Elizabeth* made Lord Controller of her Houshold, and King *James* I. created *Baron Wotton* of *Marley*. The Manors of Note in this Town of *Boxton Malherb* are,

1. *Colbridge*-Castle, founded by one *Colbridge*, a Person of Eminency in this County in King *Edward* III's Days; from his Family it passed to the *Payforers*, of whom Sir *Fulke Payforer* obtain'd a Licence by Charter of King *Henry* IV. to fortify and build in a Castle-like Manner his Mansion house at *Colbridge*; from this Family it passed first to *Roger* Lord *Leybourn*, and by his Daughter to *William Glinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, who dying without Heirs, it escheated to *Edward*

Digitized by Google

ward IV. who gave it to the Royal Chapel of St. *Stephen's Westminster*, where it remained till the Dissolution, when it came into the King's Hands, in which it continued till King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Edward Wotton*, in whose Family it now is, or lately was.

2 *Chilston*, formerly the Seat and Manor of *Henry Hussey*, who 55 *Hen.* III. obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for it. In this Family it remained many Successions; but at last was sold to *John Parkhurst*, from whom it is come thro' several Hands to Mr. *Hales*, Grandchild of Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunstall*, Knight and Baronet.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and is in the Diocese of *Canterbury*. Many of the noble Family of the *Wottons* are interred in it; and one of them, *viz.* Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, was twice in sixteen Years Lord Mayor of *London*, *viz.* 1414, and 1431. At a little Distance from this Place lies

Ulcomb, anciently the Habitation of the Family *de Sancto Leodegario*, commonly called *Saintleger*, and *Sellinger*, Sir *Robert de Sancto Leodegario* having obtained it of the Conqueror, whom he is said to have supported when he landed in *Sussex*, and attended in the conquering Battle there. This Manor is registred in *Domesday-Book* to be his, and the Evidences shew, that they were taken from a Pagan *Dane* whom he had conquered. This noble Family of the St. *Legers*, hath not only produced Men of great Worth; as *Ralph*, who was at the Siege of *Acon* with King *Richard* I. another *Ralph* and *Hugh*, who were *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ* in King *John's* Reign, and *Ralph*, *John* and *Thomas*, who were knighted for their signal Atchievements at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, in King *Edward* I.'s Reign, yea, there was scarce any noble and generous Undertaking in the following Times, but our Histories represent a St. *Leger* concerned in it; and have been very successful in matching into great Families; *viz.* Sir *Thomas* to the Dutchess of *Exeter*, Sister to King *Edward* IV Sir *James* to *Anne*, one of the Co-heirs of Sir *Thomas Boteler*, Earl of *Ormond*. Besides, Sir *William* was Lord President of *Munster*, one Sir *Anthony*, Lord Deputy, and another Master of the Rolls in *Ireland*. They held this Manor till Sir *Anthony* sold it to Serjeant *Clerke* in the last Century; in whose Family it now is, or lately was.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and belonged to *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, almost from the first Conversion of the *Saxons*. It was indeed taken away for some Time, but restored again by King *Edmund* I. *A. C.* 941. *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, turned it into a Collegiate Church, and entitled the Governor of it an Archpresbyter. In it are divers Monuments for the St. *Legers*, the oldest of which is near 300 Years. And near it is

Motinden, where Sir *Richard Rokesley* descended from *Kriol* and *Crevecuer*, built him an House, and held Lands at *Sraton* (or *Sutton*) by Serjeanty, to be *Vantrarius Regis*, when the King goeth into *Gascoign*, *donec perusus fuerit pari solutarum pretii* 4*d.* which as they that understand Law-*Latin* translate, signifies, *That he should be the King's Fore-Footman, until he had worn out a Pair of Shoes of* 4*d. Price*. There is nothing more upon this little River memorable besides

Leeds-Castle, which was built by the noble Family of the *Crevecuers*, who in ancient Grants and Charters are called *de Crevecuer*, or de *Crepito Corde*. Afterwards it was the Seat of *Bartholomew*, Baron of *Badilsmere*, who treacherously fortify'd it against King *Edward* II. who gave it him. *Thomas De la-mere*, a Nobleman of the same Time, gives us a short Relation of this Action, thus: In the Year 1321, Queen *Isabel* arrived at the Castle of *Leeds* about *Michaelmas*, designing to lodge there all Night, but was not suffered to enter it. The King highly resenting this Fact, as done in Contempt of him, called together some of the neighbouring Inhabitants of *Essex* and *London*, and gave Orders to besiege the Castle. *Bartholomew de Badismere* was the Owner of it, but was not in it, being with the rest of the Barons to spoil the Lands of *Hugh Dispenser*, having left his Wife and Sons in it. The Barons hearing of the Siege, sent the Bishops of *Canterbury* and *London*, and the Earl of *Pembroke* to petition the King to raise the Siege, promising that the Castle should be surrendred after the next Parliament; but the King incensed with the Contumacy of

of the beſieged, and conſidering that they could not hold out, would not grant their Petition; but carrying on the Siege, gain'd the Caſtle with no ſmall Difficulty; and having hanged the Governor *Thomas Colepeper*, and the reſt of his Opponents, ſeiz'd on his Goods and Treaſures, and ſent his Wife and Sons to the Tower of *London*. Crown'd with this Succeſs, the King proceeded with his Army againſt the Barons, headed by the Earls of *Lancaſter* and *Hereford*, and having routed them at *Borough Brigg*, took the Earl of *Lancaſter* and many of the Barons Priſoners, among whom was the Lord *Bedleſmere*, whom he executed at *Canterbury*. The *Len* keeping on its Courſe, takes in two little Brooks juſt over-againſt *Othem*, the Demeſne of the ancient Family of the *Valoignes*, of whom *William de Valoigne* was a Man of ſome important Account, being a Conſervator of the Peace in the Time of King *Edward* III. He or his Deſcendants, ſold this Manor to the knightly Family of the *Primps*, who held it ſeveral Deſcents, but at length ſold it to Mr. *Iſley* of *Sundrich*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Henry*, being engaged in Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Deſign, forfeited his Life to the Law, and his Eſtate to Queen *Mary* I. who gave it to Sir *Walter Hauley*, in whoſe Poſterity it lately was.

Stonacre, a Manor in this Pariſh, knows no Lord, but the *Ellis*'s.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and has one remarkable Monument in it, for one *Conſtanton*, being near 300 *Years* old.

Here was a religious Seminary of Canons *Premonſtratenſes*, or white Canons, founded by *Ralph de Dene*, to the Honour of St. *Laurence*; but the Canons were not long ſettled before they began to make great Complaints of the Unhealthineſs and Scarcity of Proviſion for their Suſtenance, with which, whether true or falſe, *Ela*, the Daughter of the ſaid *Ralph*, was ſo moved, that ſhe tranſplanted them to *Begham*, or *Bayham* in *Suſſex*, building them a Priory in Honour of St. *Mary*, upon a Grieve of Land given for that Purpoſe by Sir *Robert de Turnham*, in the Time of *Richard* II. The *Len* leaving this Place a little Way, empties it ſelf into the *Medwey*; which paſſing thro' fruitful Corn-fields, firſt touches on *Allington* Caſtle, as it is now called by a new Name, which was built by the noble *Saxon* Family of the *Columbers*, and then was called, *The Caſtle of* Medway. From them, in the later End of King *Henry* III's Reign, it came to Sir *Peter de Pencheſter*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, to whom King *Edward* I. granted a Licence to fortify and embattle his Caſtle, (ſo that it was a ſmall Fortreſs before) which done, he obtain'd of King *Edward* I. a Charter of Free Warren, a weekly Market on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Day after St. *Laurence*, to his Manor of *Allington*. His Daughter by Marriage tranſlated this Eſtate to *Stephen de Cobham*, whoſe Poſterity flouriſhed in it a while, and then ſold it to one *Brenh*, whoſe Deſcendants ſold it to Sir *Henry Wyat* Knt. one of the Privy Council to *Henry* VII. His Son, *Thomas Wyat*, a moſt learned Knight, built him a fair Houſe here, which is now much decay'd, and Sir *Thomas Wyat*, his Son, much enriched his Family by his Marriage with the Heir of Sir *Thomas Haut*; but his Wealth raiſing his Mind to great Attempts, he ruin'd himſelf and Poſterity; for being a forward Oppoſer of Queen *Mary*'s Marriage with King *Philip* of *Spain*, he roſe in Rebellion againſt her, and being aſſembled with divers other Gentlemen and many Commons at *Maidſtone*, publiſhed a Proclamation againſt the Queen's Marriage, alledging, that her Match with the King of *Spain* would enſlave the whole Kingdom. The Queen fearing the Succeſs of this Rebellion, went firſt into the City, and having made a Speech to the Citizens in the *Guild-Hall*, in which ſhe aſſured them, that as ſhe had not entered upon a Treaty of Marriage but with the Advice of her Privy Council, ſo if it did not appear to the Nobility and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, that this Marriage would be for the ſingular Benefit of the whole Realm, ſhe would abſtain not only from this, but any other; and ſo ſecured them to her Intereſts. She appointed *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, her General, to lead her Army againſt him, having given out her Proclamation, that whoever ſhould bring in *Wyat*, alive or dead, ſhould be rewarded with an hundred Pounds Land a Year, to him and his Heirs for ever. *Wyat*, in the mean Time, bent his Courſe towards

Digitized by Google

towards *London*, hoping to have had many of the Citizens to join with him; but finding all Things fortified against him at his Entrance in *Southwark*, he removed his Army to *Kingston*, and passed the River, and so got into the City; but his Men being routed in several little Skirmishes, and he disappointed of the Assistance of the Citizens, he despaired of Success, and submitted to the Queen's Mercy; but his Crime being too great to be capable of Pardon, he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and several others, Leaders in his Rebellion, were executed in other Places, and the rest, which were several Hundreds, were pardon'd; *Wyat*'s Estate was seized and confiscated, but was afterwards given by Queen *Elizabeth* to *John Astley* Esq; Master of her Jewels, in whose Family it now remains, or lately was. Then the *Medway*, passes to

Aylsford, which we may suppose was a considerable Town, because it gives Name to this Lathe, tho' now it is but a Village. The *Saxons* call it Æzlerford, *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, *Elfric*, *Ninius*, *Epifford*, who also tells us, that the *Britains* called it *Saissenaig-habail*, because they had conquered the *Saxons* there; and others in the same Sense have called it *Anglesford*; for *Vortimer*, the *Britain*, Son of *Vortigern*, fell upon *Hengist* and his *Saxons* here, and disordered them so at first, that they were not able to stand a second Charge, but fled, and had been routed for ever, had not *Hengist*, by a singular Art of preventing Dangers, betook himself to the Isle of *Thanet*, till the resolute Fierceness of the *Britains* was allay'd, and he had got fresh Forces out of *Germany*. In this Battle, the two Generals were slain, *viz. Categern*, the *Britain*, and *Horsa*, the *Saxon*; which last was buried at *Horsted*, a Village a little Distant, now bearing his Name; and the former was buried in great State, as is thought, near this Place, under the Side of an Hill, where are four vast Stones pitched an End, and others lying cross upon them, something like that *British* Monument called *Stone-henge*, but not joined so artificially with Mortises and Tenons. The Common People call it *Keith-coty-house*, which seems a Corruption of *Categerns house*.

Hither also it was that King *Edmund*, Sirnamed *Ironside*, pursued the *Danes*, and slew many of them, driving them into *Sheppy*-Island, where, had he not been stopped by the Treachery of Duke *Edrick*, he had utterly destroyed them. Here also *Radulphus Frisburn*, under the Patronage of *Richard*, Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, with whom he returned from the Wars in the Holy Land, founded an House of *Carmelites* in *Aylesford* Wood, in Imitation of those, whose Way of Holy Living he had observed in the Wilderness of *Palestine*, where they throve so well, that they quickly after, in 1245, had a general Chapter of their Order assembled here, in which *John Stock* (so called from his living in an hollow Tree) was chosen General of the Order, tho' he was not then in the World. This religious House is now converted into a fair Mansion, inhabited, soon after the Suppression, by Sir *William Sidley*, a learned Knight, who employ'd both his Studies and Estate for the common Good; as the Alms-house, which he had built for the Poor, and the Bridge he erected for common Traffick do plentifully testify.

This Parish is divided by the River *Medway*, *viz.* The North Part is ancient Demesne, and hath a Constable of it self; and in this Part the Church stands, which is dedicated to St. *Peter*, upon whose Day, *June* 29, there is a Fair in the Parish. The South Part, which contains the two Manors of *Preston* and *Milhale*, was given by King *Henry* I. to the Church of *Rochester*. The Manor of *Aylesford*, (except the ancient Demesne, which was in the Possession of the Crown) was the Inheritance of *Osbert Gifford*, in the Reign of King *John*, and from him, or his Descendants, it passed to *Richard*, Lord *Grey*, of *Codnor*; but who were his Successors is not known. The *Medway* passing from hence with winding Stream Eastward, receiveth a Brook on the West Side, which hath its Rise in some Hills near

Wrotham, or *Wrothame*, a little Market-Town, which takes its Name from the Plenty of Worts, an Herb that grows hereabout. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on St. *George*'s Day, *April* 23. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* anciently had a Palace here, until *Simon Ithip*, who sate about 1350, pulled it down, and carried it to *Maidstone* to finish the Palace, which his Predecessor, *John Ufford*, had began, but left unfinished; and

Digitized by Google

and to enable himself to build it with greater Magnificence, he obtained of the Pope a Licence to levy a Tenth of all the Clergy of his Province.

The Manor of this Town belonged in the Conqueror's Time (as appears by his Survey) to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and so continu'd till Archbishop *Cranmer* changed it with King *Henry* VIII. when it was annexed to the Crown; but did not continue so long, for King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 6. granted it to Sir *William Mason*, who parted with it to *Robert Bing* Esq; in Marriage with his Daughter, whose Son passed it to Mr. *James* of *Eightam*, descended of the ancient Family of *Haestrecht*. Besides this Manor of *Wrotham*, there are several others in this Parish, *viz.*

Wingfield, anciently the Demesne of the *Quintins*, afterwards of the *Peckhams*, now of the *Millers*.

Yaldham, or *Aldham*, whose Lord was anciently *Thomas de Aldham*, who was with King *Richard* I. at the Siege of *Acon*. His Son's Daughter by Marriage brought it to the *Peckhams*, Lords of *Wingfield*, in whom both these Manors now are, as is also

Barsted, another Manor of this Town, by their Marriage with the Heir of Sir *Thomas Mernant*.

Ford, in this Parish, has for some Centuries belonged to the Family of the *Clerks*, or *Le Clerks*, of whom were *John Clerk*, a Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, and Sir *William Clerk*, who was killed fighting for King *Charles* I. against the Parliament Forces, commanded by Sir *William Waller*, at *Cropready*-Bridge.

Plecksten, was anciently a Borough belonging to *Wrotham*, but a Parish-Church being built by a Collection made thro' the County by an Ordinance of Parliament in 1647, it was turned into a Parish, as it is now reputed, and contains in it the Manor of *Sore*, which was anciently the Patrimony of the *Colepepers* of *Preston*.

The Church of *Wrotham* is in the Diocese of *Rochester*, and hath in it divers ancient Monuments of the *Peckhams*; *James*, (a good Benefactor to it) *Stratton*, *Burgony* and *Gawge*. This Brook in its Way runs a little Distance from

West-Malling, or *Town-Malling*, another small Market-Town, which from a small Village was raised to a considerable Bigness by *Gundolph*, Bishop of *Rochester*, who sate in 1080, and founded a Nunnery here, which brought a Concourse of People to it. He gave the Church, Town, and St. *Leonard*'s Chapel to it, and the Lady Abbess procured the Market and Fairs of King *Hen.* 3. The Market is on Saturdays, and the Fairs on *Aug.* 1. *Sept.* 21. and *Novemb.* 6. This Town, at the Dissolution, came into the King's Hands, and King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Hugh Cartwright*, from whom it is now come to Sir *John Reyney*. Over-against this Town, on the other Side of the Brook, stands

Leibourn, a little Village, where are the Ruins of a Castle, which was some Time the Seat of a Family so surnamed, of which Sir *Roger Leibourn* was descended, who was a principal Actor in the Barons Wars; and *William Leibourn*, a Parliamentary Baron in the Time of King *Edward* I. as also *Henry*, and *Simon Leibourn*, who assisted King *Edward* I. at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and were by that King knighted for their Valour. Upon the same Brook lies

Birling, the Demesne of *Ralph de Curvâ Spinâ*, in the Conqueror's Time, but got into the Possession of *William de Crescio* in King *John*'s Reign, who granted him great Liberties here. From him, or his Posterity, it passed to the *Says* in King *Henry* III.'s Time, who styled it their *Caput Baroniæ*. They held it many Successions, and *Jeffery de Say*, in King *Edward* III.'s Days, had View of Frank-pledge granted him, according to the Statute made for that End, 18 *Ed.* 2. His Son *Jeffery*, Lord *Say*, sold this Manor to *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and Lord Treasurer, and High Admiral of *England*, whose Son *Thomas* dying without Issue, *Joan*, his Sister, marrying to *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Aburgaveny*, carried this Estate into that Family, as his Son's Daughter *Elizabeth* did to *Edward Nevil*, created in her Right Lord *Aburgaveny*, in whose Family it now is. Contiguous to this Place, upon the same Brook, is

Snodland, which was given to the Priory of St. *Andrews* in *Rochester*, by *Egbert*, the King of the *West-Saxons*, in the Year 838. At the Suppression, King *Henry* VIII. set-

Digitized by Google

led it upon the Dean and Chapter of *Rochester*. *Courtlodg*, in this Parish, belonged anciently to the *Palmers*, who flourished here in King *Edward* III.'s Days; but they alienated it to the *Leeds*, and they to Mr. *Whitfield*, of *Canterbury*, and *Holloway-Court* to the *Holloways*, for many Generations; but at length they sold it to the *Tilghmans*, from whom it is come to Mr. *Williams*.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and in the Porch of it is, or lately was, a Monument for Mr. *Alisander*, who died above 200 Years since, and left a Legacy to the Poor, to be given in Bread weekly for ever. In the Church also there are ancient Monuments for the *Palmers* and *Poles*.

Boxley, where *William de Ipres*, a *Flaming*, Earl of *Kent*, built a Monastery in 1145, and supplied it with Monks, from *Clarevelle* in *Burgundy*, and King *Richard* I. *Reg.* 1. gave this Manor of *Boxley* to it, which upon the Suppression was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, whose Son, Sir *Thomas*, for opposing Queen *Mary*'s Match with the King of *Spain*, according to the Oath he and all King *Henry*'s Counsel had taken to preserve his Daughters from all foreign Alliances, was condemned and executed for Treason, and his Estate all confiscated but this, and some other small Parcels were given to his Lady to support her self and her Family; which is all that remains to his Posterity this Day, out of his vast Estate in this and other Counties. While King *Edward* II. lay at this Abbey, *Reg.* 15. he granted the Charter to *London*, by which that City was impowered to elect a Mayor out of their own Body, at their own Pleasure.

There are two Manors in this Parish that deserve our Notice. 1. *Wevering*, which was held by Knights-Service, to find an Horse for the King's Army in *Wales*, *cum uno Sacco & Brochâ pro Esquilar ipsius Domini Regis*, and was the Estate of *Waretine de Shelving*, in King *Edward* III.'s Days, whose Posterity held it till a Daughter in King *Henry* IV.'s Reign transferred it by Marriage to the *Hauts*; from whom it passed in the same Manner to the *Wyats*, who now enjoy it. 2. *Vintners*, the Seat of as ancient and noble a Family, of the same Name, as any in these Parts, *Roger Fitzur* being a Conservator of the Peace, 47 *Edward* III. *John Fitzur*, his Heir, sold it to one *Frowingham*, 10 *Hen.* IV. and it is now the Fee of the *Tufton*.

In this Parish, upon *Penenden* (commonly called *Pickenden*) Heath, is the Court-House, where the County-Court is usually held.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and was given by King *Henry* I. to the Church of *Rochester*. The famous Rood of *Boxley*, (as it was called) which was so artificially contrived that it could move the Hands, Eyes, Feet, nod, frown, and smile; and the Image of St. *Rumbold*, which was the Touchstone of Cleanness in Men, and Chastity in Women, stood here, of which the Monks made an incredible Gain, til *Cromwell* and *Cranmer* detected the Fraud; and having conveyed them to *London*, had them openly shewed, and broken to Pieces at St. *Paul*'s Cross.

Adjoining to this Parish of *Boxley* is *Woldham*, or *Uldsham*, which was given to *Ernulf*, Bishop of *Rochester*, by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, in the Year 762, who for this, and some other of his liberal Donations to the Church of *Rochester*, hath the Title of *Pius Ethelbertus*, given in the Records of it; but the Steeple, and good Part of the Church, which is dedicated to *All-Saints*, was built by the Gift of *Stephen Slegge*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, 27 *Hen.* 6. The other Manors of this Parish are, 1. *Rings*, anciently the Estate of the *Cofingtons*, now of M. *Marsham*, whose Writings are famous. 2. *Starkays*, or *Little Wouldham*. And 3. *Sellers*, or *Beauty*'s Court, so called from the ancient Lords of it. Over-against this Place is

Halling, a small Village and Manor, given in the Year 778, by *Egbert*, King of Part of *Kent*, for one *Herbert* was also King, to the Church of *Rochester*. In *Edw.* II.'s Time, *Hamo de Heath*, Bishop of *Rochester*, built a Seat for himself and his Successors, in which Mr. *Lambard*, the pious and learned Author of *the Perambulation of Kent* had his Habitation for some Time. Our Histories tell us, that *Richard Monachus*, or the Monk, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, died in this House, of the Fright he had received in a Dream, by the Appearance of a Person threatning

Digitized by Google

heatning him with Deſtruction, for his embezilling the Goods of the Church in Bribery and Law Suits. From hence the *Medway* brings us to

Rocheſter, a very ancient City, called by *Antoninus Duro-brua*, *Duro briva*, and in ſome other Places more truly *Duro prova*, or *Duro-brova*; and by *Bede*, *Duro brevis*. In the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, Time had ſo contracted this Name, that it was called *Roibis*, to which our *Saxon* Anceſtors having added Ceartep, or *Cheſter*, (from the *Latin* Word *Caſtrum*, which ſignifies a City, Town or Caſtle) called it Rhoue-ceapcep, and more contractly *Rocheſter*, which the modern *Latins* name *Roffa*, from one *Rhoffus*, as *Bede* imagines, tho' there ſeems Grounds enough to believe it taken from the ancient Name *Durobrovis*, which from the Diſtances in the Itinerary, and *Bede's* Authority, together with a Foundation-Charter of the Cathedral, is not to be doubted but that it is the Name of this City.

It is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of the *Medway*, in a Valley, encompaſſed with that River on the Weſt, and with a weak Wall and Marſh on the other Sides. It was anciently of a ſmall Extent, inſomuch that it was looked upon rather as a Caſtle than a City, and *Bede* calls it accordingly *Caſtellum Cantuariorum*, i. e. *the Kentiſhmens Caſtle*; but now it ſtretcheth it ſelf out into large Suburbs on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Sides.

This City has undergone many great Misfortunes. In the Year 676 it was deſtroyed by *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*, and in 839 it was ſacked by the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Etheldred*, and beſieged by them again in 885, when they caſt up Works round it, but it was relieved by King *Alfred*; and again in 986, all the Lands belonging to the Biſhoprick were laid waſte by King *Ethelred*, who alſo forced the Citizens to pay him 100 *l.* before he would depart.

Ethelbert, the King of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian Prince of this Iſle, built a ſtately Church in it, dedicating it to St. *Andrew*; and having made it an Epiſcopal See, created *Juſtus* the firſt Biſhop of it; but when the Church was much decayed thro' Age, *Gundulphus*, a *Norman*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, repaired it about the Year 1080, and thruſting out the ſecular Canons, put in Monks in their Stead, who continued in it till the Reformation, when the Monks were diſplaced, and a Dean, ſix Prebendaries and Scholars were ſubſtituted in their Room. It ſeems, that the Decays of the Church were ſo great, when *Gundulphus* began to repair it, that they were not compleatly made up till after his Death; and when they were finiſhed, they were thought to require a new Conſecration, whereupon King *Henry* I. himſelf, and the Nobles and Biſhops being aſſembled together for that End, there happened ſuch a terrible Fire as conſumed almoſt all the City; but there being ſo many great Perſons Witneſſes to its Misfortune, it was ſoon rebuilt by their Help; but was not long recovered before another Fire happened, which laid it almoſt all in Aſhes; but King *Henry* III. thinking his Royal Bounty and Charity could not be better ſhewn, than in reſtoring this City, rebuilt the Houſes, inveſted it with a Wall, and ſecured it with a Ditch.

Beſides the Cathedral, there were anciently in this City two Pariſh-Churches, *viz.* St. *Nicholas's*, and St. *Clement's*; but this Latter was in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. united with the former by Act of Parliament.

Near the Church, there hangs over the River a Caſtle, fortified pretty well both by Art and Nature, which the common Opinion affirms to have been built by *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*; but without all Doubt, *William* the Conqueror was the Founder of it, for thus we read in *Domeſday-Book*. (The Biſhop of *Roveceſter* holds Lands in *Alersford* for exchange of the Ground on which the Caſtle ſtands) But it is certain that Biſhop *Odo* got into the Poſſeſſion of it, and held it out againſt *William Rufus*; who, to get an Army preſently to recover it from him, uſed this Device, *viz.* He ſent out his Proclamation throughout all *England*, declaring, That whoever would not be reputed a *Niding* ſhould come to aſſiſt him in recovering *Rocheſter*-Caſtle; whereupon the young Men from all Parts fearing that Name, which it ſeems was moſt reproachful and opprobrious in that Age, ſwarmed

Digitized by Google

thither in such Numbers, that *Odo* was forced to yield up the Castle to him. It is probable that this Castle was also much ruin'd in Bishop *Gundulph*'s Time; for we read in the Book, called *Textus Roffensis*, That *William Rufus* confirmed the Manor of *Hendenham*, in the County of *Buckingham*, given by Archbishop *Lanfranc* to the Church of *Rochester*, upon Condition, that *Gundulph*, (who was well versed in Artichitecture and Masonry) should build for him the Castle of *Rochester*, all of Stone, at his own proper Charges, which he accordingly did; and King *Henry* I. a little after (as *Flor. Wigorn.* tells us) granted to the Church of *Canterbury*, and the Archbishops of it the Custody and Constableship of it for ever, and a Liberty to build a Tower in it for themselves.

How long the Archbishops had the Custody, or Guardianship of this Castle is uncertain; but it is plain it was not long, for *William S. Clare* was *Castellane*, or Governor of it, in the latter End of King *Henry* III's Reign; *Robert Hougham*, in the Beginning of King *Edward* I. *William Keriel*, or *Criel*, in the Beginning of King *Henry* V. and *Thomas*, Lord *Cobham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. After this, it was wholly neglected, and suffered to fall into Ruins, and the Revenues of it taken away by the Crown, till King *James* I. *Reg.* 7. granted it, ruinated as it was, and now is, with all its Services, to Sir *Anthony Weldon* of *Swanscamp*, whose Posterity now enjoys it. And a considerable Benefit it is; for many Lands in the County held of this Castle by the Tenure called *Castleguard*, and are still kept strictly to the Payment of their Rents; for upon a Day appointed, a Banner is hung out upon the Ruins of the Castle, or near it, and all the Tenants are obliged to come in and pay their Quit-Rents and their Suit and Services; which if they neglect, their Rents are doubled at every Tide of the *Medway*, according to the Custom of the Manor.

In after Times, this Town suffered much by Sieges, of which the Chief was, when the Barons Wars alarm'd all *England*, for then *Simon de Mountford*, Earl of *Leicester*, vigorously assaulted it, and cut down the Bridge then made of Wood, but could not be Master of it, because King *Henry* came opportunely with his Forces and rescued both the City and Castle from their farther Attacks, tho' he could not save the Abbey and Church from being plundered by the rebellious Crew. The Bridge was repaired again with Wood, but within twenty Years carried away at the End of a Frost by Shoks of Ice brought down upon it; whereupon, Sir *John Cobham* and Sir *Robert Knowles* (who had raised himself by his Valour from a low Condition to the highest Pitch of Honour) built a curious Stone Bridge of twenty-one Arches with the Money raised out of the *French* Spoils, and Sir *John Cobham*, who much furthered the Work, erected a Chapel according to the Custom of those Times (when there was no notable Bridge built without one) at the End of the Bridge, called at the first building *All Souls* Chapel; upon which, besides the Arms of Saints, were seen the Arms of the King and his three Uncles, who were then living, and settled a Stipend for three Priests to pray for the Souls of Sir *John Cobham*, Sir *Robert Knolles*, and all other Christians for ever. The Iron Palisade, or Coping, set upon the Bridge, was set up a long Time after it was built by Archbishop *Warham*. The Bridge being thus strongly erected, there was a Statute made in Parliament for the future Maintenance of it, 21 *Richard* II. whereby several Parcels of Land are tied to repair it, whatever Defects or Breaches shall be made in it by Time, *viz.*

1. The Bishop of *Rochester* is to repair the first Peer for his Lands at *Burstal*, *Cuxlston*, *Frendsbury* and *Stoke*.

2. The Inhabitants of *Gillingham*, and *Chatham*, repair the second Peer.

3. The Bishop of *Rochester* again the third Peer, for his Lands at *Halling*, &c.

4. The King maintains the 4th Peer for his Lands at *Berham* and *Wildham*, &c.

5. The Archbishop repairs the 5th Peer for his Lands at *Wrotham* and *Maidstone*, &c.

6. The 6th Peer belongs to the Hundred of *Hoyburn*, and the Towns thereof.

7. The 7th and 8th Peer belongs to the Men of *Hoo*, to repair and uphold.

8. The 9th Peer belongs to the Archbishop for *Fleets*, *Cliff's*, *Higham*, &c. But this Revenue for the Maintenance of the Bridge being neglected or concealed, it fell almost

Digitized by Google

almoſt into irreparable Decay; whereupon a Commiſſion was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, then High-Treaſurer, and other Lords and Gentlemen of this County, to examine into the Decays and Cauſes of them, and propound Means how they might be remedied; in which Sir *Roger Manwood*, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was ſo active, that he contrived a perfect Reformation, and procured two Acts of Parliament, the one in the 18th, the other in the 27th of her Reign; by which, not only the Bridge was then repaired, but the Revenues of the Lands, ſettled for that End, ſo increaſed that the Bridge will be maintain'd therewithal for ever, without other Contributions.

This City hath been long incorporated, and enjoy'd all the Privileges of ſuch a Body: It ſent its Burgeſſes to Parliament from the very Beginning of ſuch Summons, 26 *Ed.* IV. and hath continued ſo ever ſince. The preſent Burgeſſes in 1718 are, Sir *Thomas Palmer* Bart. Sir *John Jennings*, Knt. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and twelve Common-Counſel-men, and hath divers Markets and Fairs, *viz.* The Markets on Wedneſday and Friday weekly, and two Fairs, on St. *Dunſtan's* Day, *May* 19; and St. *Andrew's*, *Nov.* 30.

Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, who was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and uſed to be one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for this City, founded a Mathematical School here.

One Mr. *Richard* founded an Alms-houſe for the Relief of poor Travellers, and endowed it with 60 *l.* a Year; which is ſo improved as to anſwer the firſt Intention, and ſet other Poor at work.

Divers Families of the Nobility have received Titles from this City, *viz.* Sir *Robert Carr* Knt. a great Favourite of King *James* I. was created firſt Baron of *Branſpeth*, and Viſcount *Rochſter*, *Mar.* 25. 1611, and afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*, 12 *Jac.* 1614. He was condemned for poiſoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, and loſt his Honour; whereupon this Title lay vacant till King *Charles* II. created *Henry*, Viſcount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, and Lord *Wilmot* of *Alderbury*, in the County of *Oxford*, *June* 29. 1643, Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Decemb.* 13. 1652. He died in 1659, and left

John Wilmot, his Son and Heir, to ſucceed him. He died *July* 26. 1680, and left

Charles Wilmot, his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, the Title was again extinct; whereupon King *Charles* II. created

Lawrence Hyde Eſq; ſecond Son of *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, whom he had made, *April* 24. 1681, Viſcount *Hyde* of *Kinelworth*, and Baron of *Weſton-Baſſet*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Nov.* 29 1682. He had been Preſident of the Privy Counſel, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and was Father of the preſent Earl *Henry* There are divers Manors of Note, which lie within the Precincts of this City, and deſerve a brief View, *viz.*

Breſtall, which was given to the Church and Monks of St. *Andrews*, *de cibo eorum*, to ſupport their Table, by *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, and continued in their Demeſne till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, when King *Henry* VIII. eſtabliſhed a Dean and Chapter out of the Ruins of that Priory, and gave them this Manor for their Aſſiſtance.

Great or *Much-Delce*, the Seat of a Family of that Name; but they held it not long, for in King *Edward* I.'s Reign, it was the Inheritance of the *Haſpals*, who held it by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From them it has paſſed to the *Molineuxes* of *Lancaſhire*, *Fulhams*, *Lovets*, *Venows*, *Markhams* and *Tates*, from whom it was ſold to Sir *Richard Lea*, Lord Mayor of *London*, whoſe Poſterity do, or lately did enjoy it.

Horſted, ſo called from *Horſa*, King *Hengiſt's* Brother, who was ſlain at *Aldresford*, but had his Burial here, in a Tomb of huge maſſy Stones, like thoſe of *Kits Cot-Houſe* above-mention'd, but now ſo demoliſhed, that there is not one Stone left upon another. It was anciently the Manor of the *Apuldrfields*, of which Family *William de Apulderfield* procured a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, 38 *Hen.* VIII. From this Family it was alienated to the *Fulſhams*, of whom *Benedict de Fulſham* paid a Relief for this Manor, and *Much delce* of the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee, at the making of the

Black

Digitized by Google

Black Prince a Knight, 30 *Edward* III. It paſſed from the *Fulſhams* to the *Leas*, as *Much-Delce* did.

Snodherſt, Part of which is extended into *Chatham*, the Demeſne of *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedeleſmere*, who forfeited it by his Diſloyalty in King *Edward* II.'s Reign; but it was reſtored to his Family by King *Edward* III. and was by them enjoyed ſome Succeſſions, till male Iſſue failing, it paſſed by a Siſter and Coheir of *Giles Bedeleſmer*, the laſt Heir male to Sir *John Tipteſt*, who alienated it in a few Years to *Benedict de Fulſham*, in which Family it had the Fate of the two former Manors, centring after divers Sales in the *Leas*.

Little Delce, the Poſſeſſion of the noble and ancient Family of the *Sheringtons*, who had a great Eſtate in this and ſeveral other Counties, and their chief Seat at *Sherington-Hall* in *Cranworth* in *Norfolk*. From them it paſſed to the *Pugeis*, who alienated it to *Richard Charles*, whoſe Succeſſors in the female Line transferr'd it to *Richard Ormeskirk*, who ſold it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and he to the *Rickhulls*, who conveyed it to *Thomas Glover* and *Henry Hunt*, Wardens of *Rocheſter*-Bridge, and their Succeſſors, for the Preſervation and Reparation of it for ever, as it now continues, ſince the laſt Settlement of the Revenue, by the Statutes in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Naſhenden was anciently the Eſtate of the *Aſpals*, from whom it came to the *Peckhams*, of whom *John Peckham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. ſold it to the Wardens of *Rocheſter*-Bridge, and their Succeſſors, who ſettled it for the Maintenance and Support of that Fabrick, as it now continues. The *Medway* having paſſed the Bridge at *Rocheſter* with a violent Courſe like a Torrent, glides on to

Chatham, a Place now famous for the Station of the Navy Royal. It was anciently the Seat of the potent, ancient, and illuſtrious Family of the *Crevequers*, and was ſtyled by them *Caput Baroniæ*, i. e. *the head Place of the Barony* they had hereabouts, and they *Domini de Cetham*. *Hamon de Crevequer* held it in the Conqueror's Time, and his Poſterity enjoyed it till another *Hamon* joining in Rebellion with *Simon de Mountfort* againſt King *Henry* III. forfeited it to the Crown, in which it continued till *Edward* II. exchanged it with *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedeleſmere*, for *Adreſtry* in *Shropſhire*; by whoſe Deſcendants it being again forfeited to the Crown, *Edward* IV. granted it to *Roger*, Lord *Wentworth*, from whoſe Family it is come to the *Leas*.

The Dock for the Royal Navy, which Mr. *Cambden* extols as the beſt appointed that ever the Sun ſaw, built by Queen *Elizabeth*, for the Security of her Kingdoms, and Terror of her Enemies; for the Defence of which, ſhe raiſed a Fort upon the Bank at *Upnore*, hath received wonderful Improvements by the Kings her Succeſſors; for King *Charles* I. erected ſeveral Arſenals, Store-houſes and Ship Docks, ſo magnificent and univerſally uſeful, that it is now become the principal Pillar of the Nations ſupport, as to the Naval Defence of it, and affords a great Variety of Employments for her Majeſty's Subjects in making Cordage, and building and careening Ships. To theſe Buildings of the Father, the two Sons, King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. made ſuch further Additions of new Docks and Store-houſes, in which are many Conveniencies never before known, and ſo well fenced them with new Forts at *Gillingham*, *Cockham-wood*, the *Swamp*, &c. that there is not perhaps a more compleat Arſenal than this in the whole World, eſpecially if we conſider what a Guard the Caſtle of *Queenborough*, and the Royal Fort at *Sheerneſs*, of which we ſhall ſpeak afterwards, are to it, by ſtanding at the Mouth of the *Medway*, where it falls into the *Thames*.

The Officers belonging to the Navy lying at *Chatham*, are the ſame above-mention'd at *Deptford*, ſave that there are two Commiſſioners, whoſe particular Work is to be at this Dock and *Portſmouth*, always in a Readineſs to give Order for the better Management of Officers in the Yards and Store-houſes there; but the Salaries being diſtinct, it may be convenient to ſet them down here alſo, *viz.*

Clerk of the Check, whoſe Salary is yearly	181 *l.*
Store-keeper	236 *l.*
Maſter's Attendant	200 *l.*
Maſter-Shipwright	103 *l.*
Clerk of the Controul	100 *l.*
Clerk of the Survey	140 *l.*

Here

Digitized by Google

Here is a Rope-yard to make Cables and Cordage for the Navy.

This Place gives the Honour of a Baron of this Kingdom to the Duke of *Argyle*, a *Scotch* Nobleman of the firſt Rank.

Here is a Fair yearly kept on the Virgin *Mary*'s Nativity, *Sept.* 8. The Pariſh-Church was repaired, and the Steeple new built by the religious Care and Coſt of the Commiſſioners and Officers of the Royal Navy in 1635, empowered thereunto by that pious Prince King *Charles* I. At a Farm, called *Horſted*, in this Town, it is ſaid that *Horſa*, the Brother of *Hengiſt*, who was killed by *Catigern*, Brother of the *Britiſh* King *Vortimer*, was buried, tho' his Monument is ſo defaced, that there appears no Evidence of it from thence, and therefore we muſt depend upon Tradition and the likeneſs of the Name as the only Proofs of it; no Place in *Kent* where *Alfred* of *Beverly*, and *Richard* of *Ciester* tells he was buried, being able to make a better Claim.

The fabulous Story of our Lady of *Chetham*, and the Rood of *Gillingham*, which much amuſed the People of this Place in thoſe ſuperſtitious Times, is not worth our Trouble to relate, and therefore we ſhall paſs to Matters of more certainty and good Example. *Gundulphus*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, above-mention'd, built here an Hoſpital for the Relief of poor Lepers, dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, to which King *Henry* VII. when he confirmed the Donations, gave the Name of the Priory of the Brothers and Siſters of the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* of *Chetham*; *Roger Fitz-Stephens* of *Norwood*, and the *Crevequers*, were great Benefactors to this Houſe, and King *Edward* III. and King *Henry* VI. confirmed all their Gifts; which laſt Prince exempted them from all Taxes and Tollages. Their Revenues chiefly conſiſted in the Tithes of *Kingsdown*, *Henhurſt* and *Rode*, beſides the Offerings made at the Altars of St. *James* and St. *Giles*; but this Hoſpital fell with the Monaſteries, ſo that now there is only one Alms-houſe, built by Sir *John Hawkins* Knt. 13 *Eliz. Aug.* 27. for the Relief of ten, or more, aged or maimed Mariners or Shipwrights, incorporated by her Majeſty's Letters Patent by the Name of, *The Hoſpital of* John Hawkins, *Knt.* in Chatham; which is ſtill in Being. On the other Side of the *Medway*, near the End of the Bridge, is

Stroud, which in 9 *Hen.* III. was granted by that Prince, *Magiſtro & fratribus militiæ Templi Solomonis*, i. e. *To the Knights-Templars*, who had an eminent Manſion here, which hath ever ſince retained the Name of the *Temple-Manor* from them. This Order was ſuppreſſed in the ſecond Year of King *Richard* II. and tho' moſt of the Lands belonging to them were by an Act of Parliament called, *Statutum de terris Templariorum*, ſettled on the Knights-Hoſpitallers; yet this was reſerved in the Hands of the Crown, till King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. gave it to *Mary*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, who ſix Years after beſtowed it on the Abbeſs and Siſters Minorites of St. *Clare* in the Abbey of *Denny* in *Cambridgeſhire*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. This Prince gave it to *Edward Elrington* Eſq; who ſoon after ſold it to *George Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, whoſe Grand child *Henry* forfeiting it to the Crown for a Plot with Sir *Walter Raleigh* againſt King *James* I. that Prince gave it to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, who married his Siſter *Elizebeth Brooke*. His Son *William* ſold it to *Bernard Hide* Eſq; and from him it is now come to Mr. *Blague*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, being erected and improved out of a Chapel of the ſame Name, by *Gilbert Glanvile*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, (*William*, Archdeacon of the ſame, and the Parſon of *Frendsbury*, within whoſe Pariſh it was, and the Prior of *Rocheſter* conſenting to it) becauſe this Village was at too great a Diſtance from the Mother-Church, and began to be ſo populous, that it could not receive the Pariſhioners; and ſo *Stroud* was made a Pariſh of it ſelf, had a Cemetery aſſigned it, and a Competency of Tithes (except Corn) allotted to the Incumbent for his Support, as the Records of *Rocheſter* inform us. The ſame Biſhop founded an Hoſpital here to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Andrew*, which fell at the Suppreſſion.

Here is a Fair kept yearly upon the Aſſumption of our Lady, *Aug.* 15. Following the Courſe of the *Medway*, we come firſt to

Frind-

Digitized by Google

Frindsbury, or *Frendsbury* (anciently called *Æslingham*) which was given to the Church of St. *Andrews* in *Rochester* by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, yet by the Licence and with the Consent of *Erbert* and *Sigered*, Kings of *Kent*, but held by Leafe of the Convent by *John de S. Clare*, and the Family of the *Neals* King *Henry* I. confirmed the Donation, and *Lawrence*, of St. *Martin*, Bishop of *Rochester*, appropriated the Church by the Pope's Licence. At the Diffolution, the Leafe was in the Hands of *Audley* and *Fisher*, but the Fee-fimple was given to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Effex*; who being condemned and beheaded for High Treafon, this Manor efcheated again to the King, and by him was given to Sir *William Drury*, whofe Defcendants fold it to the *Clerkes*.

This Parifh hath thefe Places of fome Account in it, *viz.*

1. *Chaddington*, the Eftate of the Lords *Cobham*, 28 *Ed.* I. and held by them till forfeited by the Treafon of *Henry* Lord *Cobham* above-mention'd; and then being fain to the Crown, was given by King *James* I. to the Duke of *Lenox*, in whofe Family it was not long fince.

2. *Goddington*, the Poffeffions of the ancient Family of *Charles*, who held it to the 11 *Rich.* 2. when it paffed with the female Heir to *William Smith*, Sheriff of *Kent*, 9 *Hen.* 4. and from his Family, in the fame Manner, to the *Wottons*, who now enjoy it.

3. *Wanfcot*, the Lands of the *Colepepers* for many Generations; but it paffed from them to the *Randolphs*, then to the *Somers*; and laftly to Mr. *Robinfon* of *Rochefter*. On the other Side of the *Medway*, at a little Diftance from the River, ftands

Gillingham, or *Geldingham*, a Manor always belonging to the Archbifhop of *Canterbury*, as *Domefday-Book* teftifies, faying, *Gillingham eft proprium manerium Archiepifcopi, & in tempore Edwardi Regis fe defendebat, &c.* The Archbifhops had a fine Palace here, and gave Confecrations to Bifhops therein. The Dock for the Navy Royal, which goes ufually by the Name of *Chatham*-Dock, is Part of it in this Parifh.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was given by King *Henry* I. to the Monaftery of *Sheppy-Ifle*. There are (or at leaft were not many Years fince) divers Monuments for the Family of the *Beaufits*, whofe Seat was *Grange-Court* in this Parifh; fome of whom were buried near 300 Years ago, and of *Bamm*, who died near as long fince.

This Town had anciently a Market, which was kept weekly on Thurfday, and a Fair obferved yearly on *Holy Rood-Day*, *Sept.* 14. and feven Days after, procured by *John Peckham*, Lord Archbifhop of *Canterbury*, 11 *Edward* I. 1284. Here was a fignal Encounter between *Edmund Ironfide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*; in which, after a fharp Combat, the *Danes* were difcomfited.

Places of Note, for the Seats of good Families in this Parifh, are thefe:

1. *Eaft* and *Weft-Court*, the Eftate of the *Gillinghams*, who took their Name from the Town. This Family held it feveral Succeffions, till being divided by Coheirs; it has paffed thro' divers Hands, and is veffed *Eaft-Court* in Mr. *Webb*, and *Weft-Court* in Mr. *Alcock*.

2. *Twidal*, the Manor of an eminent Family of that Name, who held it with *Dane-Court* many Generations, but at length fold both of them to *Robert de Beaufitz*, in which Family they continued fome Defcents, and then by the female Heirs paffed to the *Arnolds*, from whom they are now conveyed, *Twidal* to Mr. *Painter*, and *Danecourt* to Mr. *May* of *Rochefter*.

John Beaufitz founded a Chantry upon this Manor of *Twidal*, dedicated to *John* the Baptift, and by his Will made Provifion for one Prieft to celebrate Mafs there for ever, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Uncle, himfelf and his Wife; and tho' it be now ruinous, the Seats, and fome other Remains, declare it to have been a neat and elegant Piece of Architecture.

3. The *Grange*, or *Grench*, which belonged to the Lords *Haftings*, and was held of them by Serjeanty under the King, to find two Men, and two Oars in the Ship, that was to carry the King over from *Dover* to *Whitfand*, a Place near *Calais*. From the *Haftings* it paffed to the *Sackvils*, *Croydons*, *Philipots*, and *Bamms*, and is now, or late was, the Poffeffion of Mr. *de Lawn*. There was a Chapel belonging to this *Grange*, erected by Sir *John Philipot*.

4. *Upbury*,

Digitized by Google

4. *Iplney*, the Demeſne of the Nunnery at *Minſter* in *Sheppey* Iſle, but at the Diſſolution granted to Sir *Thomas Cheney*, whoſe Son, *Henry*, Lord *Cheney*, changed it with Queen *Elizabeth* for other Lands; and ſhe granted it to Sir *Edward Hobby*, who paſſing it away to the Reverend *Alexander Nowel*, Dean of St. *Pauls*; he ſettled it for ever upon *Brazen-Noſe College* in *Oxford*.

5. *Lidſing*, anciently the Eſtate of the ancient Family of the *Shorſteds*; and after coming to *Roger Say*, he gave it to *Belknap*, who transferred it to the Priory of *Rocheſter* for one Monk, who ſhall be a Prieſt, to celebrate Maſs for ever, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, himſelf, and all his Succeſſors, in the Cathedral of *Rocheſter*. King *Henry* VIII. upon his Suppreſſion of the Monaſtery, altered that ſuperſtitious Uſe, and gave it to the Dean and Chapter for their Support.

Mr. *Lambard* tells us, that that barbarous Maſſacre of the 600 *Norman* young Gentlemen, who came over with the young Princes *Alfred* and *Edward*, the Sons of King *Ethelred*, after the Death of King *Canute*, the *Dane*, in hopes to receive their Father's Throne, thro' the Invitation of the *Engliſh* Nobles, who promiſed them their Aſſiſtance, was committed at this Town by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who by that, and other indirect Means, ſought to ſecure it to himſelf and Family; but ſo provoked the Duke of *Normandy* by it, that after the Confeſſor's Death, he invaded *England*, and by the Conqueſt and Death of *Harold*, Earl *Godwin's* Son, who had uſurped the Throne, became himſelf King of it. The *Medway* here beginning to encircle the Hundred of *Hoo*, we ſhall take a View of the Towns of Note adjoining to it, or contained in it; as

Graveſend, which was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Cromevils*, from whom it paſſed to *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham*, whoſe Deſcendant, *Henry*, Lord *Cobham*, forfeiting it by Treaſon, it was given to *James*, Duke of *Lenox*; in whoſe Family it now is, or lately was. It is a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor and Jurats, *&c.* and hath two plentiful Markets.

The Church here is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and the Markets are upon every Wedneſday and Saturday weekly, and the Fair yearly, upon the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, *Octob.* 13. and ſix Days after; both granted by King *Edward* III. This Town, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. was burnt and plundered by the *French*; who to make Repriſals upon the *Engliſh*, for the Ravage and Plunder made in *France* by the *Engliſh* Army, under the Lord *Nevil*, came up the *Thames* with their Ships, and burnt and plundered this and ſeveral other Towns.

There are belonging to this Place two other Manors of Note, *viz.*

1. *Milton*, which was Part of the Seigniory of the *Montchenſeys*, Lords and Barons of *Swanſcamp*, from whom, by female Heirs, it paſſed to *Hugh de Vere*, *Aymer de Valence*, *John de Haſtings*, and others, till it came at length to the above-mention'd *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham*, and is, or lately was, the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Homen*, of *Queen-Hithe*, *London*.

2. *Parrocks*, whoſe ancient Owners bear the ſame Surname. *Robert de Parrock* obtained a Market to be kept on Saturday weekly, and a Fair upon the Vigil, Day and Day after the Feaſt of St. *Edmund*, 52 *Henry* III. upon it. How long this Manor continued in the Family of the *Parrocks* is not known, for we find nothing of it till 6 *Richard* II. *Simon de Burghley* Knt. forfeited it to that Prince by his Treaſon, and it was given by him to the Abbey of St. *Mary le Grace* on *Tower-Hill*, *London*. *Graveſend* grew proſperous upon this Donation, for the Abbot of *Grace* obtain'd of King *Richard*, in Compenſation of the Loſs they lately ſuſtained by the *French*, that the Inhabitants of that Place, and *Milton* only, ſhould have the Privilege of carrying Paſſengers by Water from thence to *London*, at the Price of four Shillings the whole Fare, or two Pence each Paſſenger; which Privilege is ſince confirmed, not only by 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 7. but by Cuſtom ever ſince.

King *Henry* VIII. being ſenſible how much the Coaſts of *England* lay expoſed to the Invaſion of Enemies in Times of War, and particularly the Towns adjoining to the *Thames*, fortified many Places on the Coaſts of *England*, and among others, rais'd two Platforms at *Graveſend* and *Milton*, and two others, over-againſt them on *Eſſex* Side, *viz.*

Digitized by Google

Tilbury and to command the River in those Places, that no Enemy may dare to pass beyond near *London*. Between this Place and *Rochester*, at a little Distance from the Road, is

Shorn, the ancient Patrimony of the noble Family of the *Nevils*, who alienated it in King *Henry* III.'s Reign, to *Roger de Norwood*, who scorning to hold his Lands by the sluggish Tenure of Gavelkind, changed it into the more active one of Knights Service, and so held this Manor by this Tenure, *viz. To carry a white Banner forty Days together, with other the King's Tenants, at his own Charges, when ever the King should make War against* Scotland. The *Norwoods* alienated this Manor to the *Savages* of *Bobbing-Court*, which is now the Estate of Mr. *Woodier* of *Rochester*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In it, near the high Altar, is, or lately was, a very ancient Monument for Sir *Henry Cobham*, Lord of the Manor of *Roundal*, and some others, tho' not so old, for two of the Family of *Smith*, and two for *Sharp* and *Hernden*.

The other Manors of Note in this Parish are, 1. *Ockington*, the Possession of the ancient Family of the *Cobhams*, but now in the *Brooks*, Lord *Cobham*. 2 *Roundal*, where the Family of the *Cobhams*, in elder Times, had their Seat, which was removed afterward to *Cobham-hall*, but was the Birth-place of many great Men of that Family; as *Henry de Cobham*, who accompanied King *Richard* I. at the Siege of *Acon*; Sir *Henry*, who was one that supported the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*. *John de Cobham*, who was summoned to Parliament, as a Baron by King *Edward* III. *&c.* This Manor escheating to the Crown, by the Treason of *Henry Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, it was given to *Lodowick*, Duke of *Lenox*; in whose Family it lately was. Adjoining to this Place is

Cobham, the Seat and Manor of the *Cobhams*, from which they took their Name, a Family of as great Note and Trust as any in elder Times; for *Henry de Cobham* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, 1 *Joan.* who took Cognizance of all Causes Criminal, by the Laws then in force, and determined all civil Actions, real, personal, or mixt. *Reginald de Cobham* was seven Years together Sheriff of *Kent*; and *John de Cobham* was one of the Conservators of the Peace for this County, an Office of great Importance; for it was their Place to appease Tumults, regulate all Disorders and Excesses of Felons, Outlaws, and other Malefactors, and secure the Peace from all Eruptions, both Domestick and Foreign. This Family expired in a female Heir, which brought the Inheritance to *Thomas Brooke* of *Devonshire* Esq; to whose Family she brought the Title also of Lord *Cobham*, 23 *Hen.* 6. but *Henry*, Lord *Brooke*, forfeiting his Estate to the Crown, by his Treason, this Manor was granted, as other Parts of his Estate was, to *Lodowick*, Duke of *Lenox*.

The Church of this Town, which is in the Diocese of *Rochester*, is collegiate, and is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*. In it are very ancient Monuments of the honourable Families of *Cobham* and *Brooke*, (tho' much defaced) many of them above three hundred Years old.

John, Lord *Cobham*, Son and Heir of *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, who was Deputy to Prince *Edward* (after King *Edward* I.) while in his Father's Life-time, he was Constable of *Dover*-Castle, founded a College in this Town, for a Master and Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of himself, his Ancestors and Successors. Valued at the Suppression at 129 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 $d\frac{1}{2}$.

This Town had the Grant of a Market weekly on Monday, and a Fair yearly on St. *Mary Magdalene*'s Day, procured by *John*, Lord *Cobham*, 41 *Edward* III. but now disused.

The Manors of this Parish, appendant to the former, are, 1. *Cobham-bery*, having originally and successively the same Proprietors; but falling to the Crown by the Lord *Henry Cobham*'s Treason, was granted to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, whose Son *Robert* sold it to Mr. *Zach. King*, of *Watford*, in the County of *Hertford*. 2. *Henherst*, given by *Robert de Crevequer*, its ancient Lord, to the Priory of *Leeds*-Castle, in which it continued till the Suppression, when King *Henry* VIII. having seized it, gave it to *George*, Lord *Cobham*, who soon after conveyed it to Sir *George Harper*; from whom it

Digitized by Google

it passed thro' several Hands to Dr. *Obert*, Physician to Queen *Mary*, Consort of King *Charles* I. The Tithes of this Manor were given before this in 1091, by one *Gosselmus*, to the Priory of St. *Andrews* in *Rochester*; but upon the Suppression were given by King *Henry* VIII. to *George Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*; and being in the Crown, by his Grandchild's Treason, were granted by King *Charles* I. to Mr. *Stephen Alcock*, of *Rochester*. More towards the *Thames* is

Higham, a Manor given to the Cloister of Nuns, founded here by King *Stephen*, and put by that Prince under the Visitation of the Bishop of *Rochester*, of whom we read, That *Hamon de Heath*, Bishop of that See, confirmed the Election of *Maud de Colchester*, to be Prioress of this House, and fourteen Years after visited the whole Society. King *Henry* III. reviewed the Liberties of this Cloister, and confirmed them by a Charter of Inspection, and added this Immunity to their former, that this Parish should hold a Fair on *Michaelmas*-day, and two Days after, upon their Demesne. This Manor, at the Suppression, was granted by King *Henry* to St. *John's* College in *Cambridge* for ever.

The Manors of secular Interest contained in this Parish are, 1. *Great* and *Little Okeley*, formerly united in the Possession of *John de Clere*, who held them by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, of the Honour of *Montheuzey*, or *Swanscomp*-Castle, and afterwards of *Neile* of *London*, who alienated them; the one to Mr. *Sidley*, in whose Family it now is, and the other to *Cholmley*, who has passed it to *Thompson* and he to *Best*. 2. *Marston*, anciently an independent Parish, having a Church of its own, dedicated to St. *Giles*. This was also the Inheritance of *John de St. Clere*, but is now the Estate of the *Brooks* of the *Cobham's* Family. Near this Place is

Cliff, formerly called *Cloveshoo*, or *Cliff at Hoo*, it lying in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, tho' it be in the Hundred of *Shamel*. It was in the Conqueror's Time called *Bishops-Cliffe*, because (as we may suppose) the Bishops had, for some Ages before, had their yearly Meetings here upon *Aug.* 1. to enact and establish certain Rules and Constitutions for the Regulation both of the Clergy and Laity. Sir *Henry Spelman* gives us a List of several of them, *viz.*

1. Held by King *Ethelbald* and Archbishop *Cuthbert*, *A.* 742, in which it was ordered, among other Things, That Priests themselves should first learn, and then teach their Parishioners the Lord's Prayer, and the Articles of their Belief, in the *English* Tongue.

2. Held by the same King, with the Principal of the Nobility, and the same Archbishop, accompanied with all the Bishops, some Abbots, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, *A. C.* 747.

3. Celebrated under Archbishop *Athelard* in 798.

4. Convened under *Kenulf*, King of the *Mercians*, and the same *Athelard*, *A. C.* 800.

5. Who called another Synod in 803.

6. Was assembled by *Bernulf*, King of the *Mercians*, and *Ulfred*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who being present, presided over it, to restore certain Church-Lands, called *Herges*, *Herefordingland*, *Gedding* and *Comb*, which had been unjustly taken away from the Church by some sacrilegious Hands, even in those early Times.

7. and last, was summoned by the same King and Archbishop, in the Year 824; in all which Synods and others elsewhere, as Sir *Henry Spelman* observes; either the King himself, or some Thane (*i. e.* great Lord) representing him, was joint President with the Bishop; that as the one took Cognizance of the Affairs of the Church, so the other managed the Interest and Concern of the State, that all Jealousies might be extinguished.

The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the Monks of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, as is intimated in *Domesday Book*; which says, *Clive est manerium Monachorum & est de vestitu eorum*, &c. and they held it till the Dissolution, when King *Henry* made it a Part of his Royal Demesne for a Time; but at length disposed of it to *George Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*; who having entailed it upon the Heir male, it was by that Means preserved in his Family, after *Henry*, Lord *Cobham's* Treason, as it now continues, or lately was, the late Lord *Cobham*, being the Heir in 1643.

This Town being large, the Parish-Church is of a proportionable bigness. It is dedicated to St. *Helen*. It is no Market-Town, but hath a Fair kept yearly in it up-

Digitized by Google

on St. *Pelagius*'s Day, *Octob.* 8. These Manors are Appendages to it, *viz.* 1. *Maligden*, which accompanied *Cliffe* in its Donation to the Monks of *Canterbury*, but was parted by King *Henry* at the Suppreſſion, who kept it in his own Hands all his Life; but Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *William Ewens*, who ſoon after ſold it to *Brown*, and he to *Sompner*, and he to *Hills*. 2. *Party-Court*, the Inheritance of the *Cobhams* for many Generations, and after their Forfeiture given to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, whoſe Son ſold it to *Bernard Hides* Eſq; 3. *Cardans*, which belonged to the *Charter-houſe* in *London*, till the Diſſolution; ſoon after which it was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Gethins* Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to one *Leder*. From this Place we ſhall paſs into the Hundred of *Hoo*, by

Cowling Caſtle, erected by *John*, Lord *Cobham*, by the Conceſſion of King *Richard* II. who cauſed his Grant to be inſcribed at large upon the Front of it. He was the Lord of the Territories adjoining, and from his Poſterity, by the Heir female, they came to the *Brookes*; made Lord *Cobham* on her Account, in which Family they were not long ſince. The Manor of *Mortimer* belongs to this Pariſh, and was anciently the Patrimony of Gentlemen of that Name, who for this Eſtate, and other Lands, were obliged to provide an Hobler, or light Horſeman, for the Security of the Coaſt about *Gedlade* in *Hoo*. From this Family it paſſed to the *Inglesfields*, a noble Family in *Berkſhire*, which flouriſhed in the Time of King *Canute*. From them it was ſold to the *Sidleys*, and is now, or late was, Sir *Thomas Polhills*. Here we enter the Hundred of *Hoo*, and ſhall firſt view its principal Town.

Hoo, which gives the Name to the Hundred and Bailiwick. This Town fell under the Dominion of the *Bardulfs*, of whom *Robert Bardulf* held it by the Payment of a whole Knight's Fee, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. From them it came to the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, and by his Daughter to *John*, Lord *Zouch*, who forfeited it to the Crown, by adhering to the *York* Line againſt King *Henry* VII. This King gave it to Sir *Henry Wyat*, one of his Privy Council; but his Grandchild, Sir *Thomas*, falling under the like Misfortune, it was lodged in the Crown till King *James* I. granted it to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who Son *Robert* ſold it to Sir *Edward Hales*.

Belmele, a Seat and Manor in this Pariſh belonged moſt anciently to the *Foliots*, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to *Reginald de Cobham*, High Sheriff of *Kent*, who made it their Chief Seat, and from thence were called *Cobhams* of *Belmele*; ſeveral of which Family were ſummoned to Parliament, as Barons. This Eſtate paſſed alſo to the *Brooks*, who were not long ſince the Owners of it.

Stoke is another Place of ſome Note in this Hundred of *Hoo*. It was given to the Priory of St. *Andrew* in *Rocheſter*, by *Ealbert*, King of *Kent*, *A. D.* 762. And being taken away by ſome of the ſucceeding *Saxon* Kings, was reſtored to the Monaſtery by *William* the Conqueror, and confirmed by King *Henry* I. Here is a Fair kept yearly upon our *Lady-Day*, *Mar.* 25. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and is in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

In this Pariſh are two Seats of ſecular Intereſt, *viz.* 1. *Mailmaines*, the Inheritance and Lordſhip of a Family of that Name, who poſſeſſed it till 10 *Richard* II. when it was conveyed to the Family of the *Idens*, who held it to the latter End of King *Henry* VIII. and then ſold it to Mr. *Parks*, whoſe Heireſs carried it to the *Rogers*, who were afterwards made Lords *Tenham*, who ſold it to Mr. *Jones* of the *Inner-Temple*. 2. *Tudors*, the Eſtate of a Family of that Name, having ſome Relation (as may be ſuppoſed) to one *Owen Tudor*, or *Theodore*, the *Welch* Prince, becauſe in a Roll of the *Kentiſh* Gentlemens Arms, *Tudor* of *Stoke* bears the ſame Coat as that Prince, *viz.* Azure, a Cheveron between three Helmets, Argent. When this Family either removed or became extinct, we do not find; but in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, one *Woodward* appears to be the Lord of it, from whom, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was conveyed to *Wilkins*, and from him, ſoon after, to *Bright*. Bordering upon this Town North-Weſt is ſituate.

St. *Mary*'s, the Poſſeſſion of *William Halſam*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. who ſold it to *William Lewyng*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, but he kept it not long; for we find that in the Reign of King *Henry* VII.

Digitized by Google

of VII. it was in the Hands of Sir *John Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, who sold it to Sir *Robert Read*, Serjeant at Law, by one of whose Daughters and Coheirs it passed to Sir *John Harvest* of *Elmdon*, in the County of *Stafford*, who, with the Consent of *Margaret*, his Wife, exchanged this Manor by the Name of *Mary-Hall* with *John Wiseman* Gent. for the Priory of *Ronton*, in the said County, and in his Family, which dwelt at *Rivenhall* in *Essex*, it continued many Years, till it was sold by the late Sir *William Wiseman*.

Newland is a Manor in this Parish, belonging to the *Somers* for many Generations. They had several Manors in this County, and were divers of them Men of great Repute. *John Somer* was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Christ's Church in Canterbury*, in whose Cloister the Arms of his Family are engraved, as a Memorial of his Bounty, and Sir *William Somer* was thrice employed as an Embassador to foreign States by Queen *Elizabeth*; but dying without Issue male, this Manor passed by one of his Daughters to *Alexander Temple*, whose Heirs conveyed it to the Treasurers of the Ghost for sick and maimed Seamen at *Chatham*. Having thus observed the Places and Things remarkable in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, we shall pass to

III. *The Lathe of* Scray, *or* Sherwinthope.

THIS Lathe is bounded on the North with the *German* Ocean, on the West with the Lathe of *Aylesford*, on the South with the County of *Sussex*, and on the East with the Lathes of St. *Augustine* and *Shepway*. In taking a Survey of the Towns of this Lathe, we shall go out nearest Way, and crossing the *Medway*, take a View of the North Parts, beginning with the Isle of *Sheppy*, and the Towns therein contained, viz.

The Isle of *Sheppy*, called by *Ptolomy Toliatis*, as Mr. *Camden* imagines, is separated from the rest of the County by the *Medway*, which here divides it self into two Streams, and encompasseth it, falling into the Estuary of the *Thames* by two Mouths; the one lying Westward, called *West-swale*; and the other Eastward, called *East-swale*, but by *Bede*, *Geulade* and *Tenlet*. It hath its Name from the Sheep kept there, which either for Number, or for the Fineness of the Wool, were then remarkable. Perhaps also, at that Time, no Part of it might be tilled, because it was subject to the Invasion of foreign Enemies, particularly the *Danes*, who landed here twice within the Space of twenty Years; the first Time with thirty-five Sail of Ships, and plundered it, and twice more by their Armies, which wintered their Ships in it. Earl *Godwin* also, and his Sons, with their Followers, in the Time of their Banishment, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, landed here, and harassed it; but now it yields plenty of Corn, tho' it still wants Wood, and is forced to buy it at a dear Rate from the Continent of the Shire. It is twenty-one Miles in Compass, and in the Bailiwick of *Milton*. The most considerable Towns in this Isle are

Minster, which taketh its Name from the Monastry built here by *Sexburga*, the Queen of *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, *A. C.* 660. for Nuns of the Order of St. *Benedict*. This House was burnt down by the *Danes* about 120 Years after it was built, but was again re-edified by *William Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Sexburgh*, and the Revenues of it were confirmed by that Prince and King *Henry* IV. but at the Suppression it was utterly demolished, and given by King *Henry* to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, exchanged it with Queen *Elizabeth* for other Lands. This Queen granted them to Sir *Edward Hoby*, from whom, in some Years, they came to Sir *John Heyward*, who settled the Lands upon Feoffees in Trust, for charitable Uses.

The Church, which is now the Parish-Church, is dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Sexburgh*. It was four hundred and fifty Years ago appropriated to the Abby of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*. In it are, or lately were divers ancient Monuments, viz. One for Sir *Robert Norwood* and his Lady *Bona*, and another for Mr. *Norwood*, who lived before the Conquest, for one *Shurland*, of *Shurland*, a Village near this Place, and one *Soul*, and *Ware*, above a hundred and eighty Years

Digitized by Google

Years old; and Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Knight of the Garter, who died about 150 Years since.

There are three Manors of Note in this Parish, *viz.* 1. *Northwood*, the Inheritance of *Jordanus de Scapeia*, whose Son changed his Name to *Norwood*. One *William Norwood*, of this Place, was eminent for his Bravery at the Battels of *Agincourt* in King *Henry* V. and *Vernoile* in King *Henry* VI.'s Days. *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney* exchanged this Manor with Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* gave it to *Philip*, Earl of *Montgomery*, afterwards Earl of *Pembroke* 2. *Newhall*, anciently the Estate of the *Payferers* and St. *Legers*, now of Mr. *Gering*. 3. *Risbington*, the Demesne of the *Savages*, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for it. *Philippa*, Wife of King *Edward* III. bought it of this Family, and settled it on St. *Katherine*'s Hospital near the Tower, and *John* of *Gaunt* held it of the Hospital.

Queenborough, in *Latin*, *Reginæ Burgus*, built by King *Edward* III. on the West Side of the Isle, by the *Medway* Side, together with a Castle (as that Prince says in his Letters Patent, dated *May* 10. *Reg.* 42.) for the Strength of his Realm, and for the Refuge of the Inhabitants of the Island in Case of Invasions. It seems designed in Honour of the Queen his Consort, and joined with another Town he had built in the Midst of the Isle, which he named *Kingsborough*, as it were married to it, as Mr. *Lambard* tells us, that we have no other Account of this last Place, but from him, who says, that being commodiously seated in the Midst of the Isle; the Inhabitants have usually held their Courts for the Elections of their Constable, who hath the Office of the Peace; and of their Bailiffs and Wardens, who take the Charge of the King's Ferry, between the Isle and main Land of this Shire. *William* of *Wickham* (surnamed *Perot*) being Surveyor of the King's Works at this Time, is said to have projected the Model of these Buildings.

King *Edward* having thus erected the Castle and Town of *Queensborough*, created it a Corporation, making the Townsmen Burgesses, and giving them a Power to chuse a Mayor and two Bailiffs yearly, who should, at the Time of their Election, take the Oath of Allegiance before the Constable of the Castle, and endowing them with a Conusance of Pleas, a Liberty of two Markets weekly, *viz.* on Monday and Thursday; and two Fairs yearly, on St. *James*'s-Day and *March* 24, and allowing them the Benefit of Toll, and some other beneficial Privileges, that might allure Men to inhabit in that Place. The Castle here becoming ruinous, was repaired by King *Henry* VIII. when he raised several Block-houses upon the Sea Coast; but it has been of late demolished, and so the Town is become a poor inconsiderable Place, yet retaining the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament; who are this Year 1718, *Thomas King* and *Philip Jennings* Esqrs.

Sheerness is a Fortification raised lately by King *Charles* II. in the Place of the demolished Castle at *Queensborough*, more strong and commodious, large and spacious; for here is a good Apartment for the Officers of the Ordnance, the Navy and Garrison. It consists of three little Streets; the present Governor is and the Lieutenant Governor is Upon the East Side of the Isle

Shurland is situate, anciently the Seat of a Family of the same Name. One of whom, *viz.* *Robert de Shurland*, was made a Knight Banneret by King *Edward* I. at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; and as a further Reward of his Merit, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and had a Grant of a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, and to have Wrecks at Sea; but more lately belonging to the *Cheyneys*, and last of all to Sir *Philip Herbert*, second Son to *Henry*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who was created by King *James* I. *Reg.* 3 in his elder Brother *William*'s Life-time, Lord *Herbert* of *Shurland*, and Earl of *Montgomery*, a Shire in *Wales*. He became Earl of *Pembroke* by the Death of his Brother, without Issue, in 1630, and so united the Earldom of *Montgomery* to that of *Pembroke*, as it hath continued by *Philip* his Son, *William* and *Philip* his Grandson, to the present *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, a Person of great Worth, who hath born many great Offices of State, and well adorned them. Adjoining to this Parish is

Digitized by Google

Leisdown, *Leysdown*, or *Leysden*, a Manor belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*; in which Diocese it is. The Church is dedicated to St. *Clement*. Mr. *Somner*, in his *Treatise of Gavelkind*, tells us, that in this Manor was a Custom to pay a Rent called *Weregavel*, as appears from the Rent-roll of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*. *Item de Weregavel, videlt. Aliquando tamen plus, aliquando minus*. This Rent was paid (as he says) for the *Wears* or *Kiddels*, which the Inhabitants of this Place were privileged to pitch on the Sea Coasts to catch fish withal, until it was forbidden by *Magna Charta*, c. 24. to set them in the *Thames* or *Medway*, or any other Place in *England*, except the Sea Coasts. Near this Place is the Isle of

Harty, lying just at the Corner of the Isle of *Sheppy*, over-against *Feversham*, to the Abbey of which it anciently belonged, till it was alienated by *John* Abbot of *Feversham*, to Mr. *Colepeper*, from whom it is come to Mr. *Thornhill*. This Place is famous for a Combate was to be fought by a Writ of Right, for a Messuage and 190 Acres of Land in this Parish; wherein *Simon Lowe* and *John Keyme* were Demandants, and their Champion was *Henry Nayler* against *Thomas Paramore* Tenant, whose Champion was *George Thorp*. This Battel was to be fought before the Justices of the Common Pleas in *Tuthillfields*, near *Westminster*, *June* 18. 1571, in *Trinity* Term; and the Champions appeared ready to fight, in the Presence of the whole Court, which was there present, and 4000 People at least; but upon the hearing of the Cause, the Demandants were nonsuited, and so the Battel was spared. These are all the Towns of this Isle worth our Notice, and therefore let us cross the Eastern Branch of the *Medway*, and pass into the Hundred of *Milton*, or *Middleton*, whose chief Town is

Milton, or *Middleton*, so called, because it stands in the Middle of the County. In this Town the Kings of *Kent* had a Palace, from which, in ancient Records it is styled *Regia Villa de Middleton*, i. e. *The Royal Village of* Middleton; and by Reason of the Presence of the Court often here, it was in a flourishing Condition, till Earl *Godwin*, and such as confederated with him, being under the Displeasure of King *Edward* the Confessor, burnt down the King's House, which was a castellated Palace, and stood below the Church, while his Sons plundered and ruin'd many other Places of this County, lying on the Coasts of this Shire, which was not done by the *Danes*, tho' *Hasting*, the *Danish* Pirate, landed with his Company here, and encamped on *Kemsley*, (which is corrupted from *Kempsley*) *Down*; after which, the Town, tho' built more advantageously at the Head of the Creek, was of little Esteem, and was alienated from the Crown. For

In later Times we find, that *John de Burgo*, the elder, had a Grant by Patent of the Manors of *Middleton* and *Marden*, 20 *Ed.* 1. But it seems that this Manor reverted again to the Crown, either by Forfeiture, or at his Death; for, in the next two Reigns, the Queens *Margaret* and *Philippa* have successively Grants of it, and the later leased it out to *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, with all the Liberties annexed to it, except some Royal Franchises inseparable from the Crown, for 200 *l. per Annum*; which Lease being expired, it went to the Crown, and there remained, till King *James* I. granted both *Middleton* and *Marden* to *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Heirs for ever.

But the Royalty of Fishing was exempted from all these Grants, because it was a long Time before given by King *John*, *Reg.* 7. with all the Customs and Services, then valued at twenty Shillings *per Annum*, to the Abbey of *Feversham*.

King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 15. granted a Market to be held weekly, in this Town, upon Saturdays, as it still continues, and the Fair

The Church here, which stands near a Mile from the Town, is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and hath divers Monuments of Antiquity for the *Norwoods* (*viz.* one above 300, and another above 200 Years old) and *Nortons*, to whom the *Norwoods* sold their Estate in this Parish, and one for one *Aleyn*, near 200 Years old. Some of the *Norwoods* Tombs represent them buried cross-legged, implying, that they had either actually taken upon them to defend the Sepulchre of Christ at *Jerusalem*, or otherwise professed themselves for the Wars of the Holy Land.

In

Digitized by Google

In this Parish are several other Manors, the Seats and Possessions of good Families, *viz.* 1. *Norwood Chasteners*, so called from the *Northwoods*, who received it from *Stephen de Shepey*, and held it many Generations, and the Chestnut-trees, which grew here then plentifully in the Woods. These *Northwoods* were some of them summoned to Parliament as Barons; but for want of Issue Male, this Manor passed by the female Heir to Sir *John Norton*, from whom it is now come to the *Tuftons*. 2. *Helmes*, or *Holms*, the Possessions of the *Savages* and *Cliffords* anciently, but of the *Thompsons* lately. 3. *Kempsley*, which may be thought of *Roman* Extraction, from the Relicks of a Camp, and other ancient Fortifications still remaining; which being over-grown with Bushes, the People call the *Castle-Ruff*. Within a Mile of this Town lies

Sittingbourn, once a Mayor and Market-Town, but now enjoying neither, yet a considerable Thoroughfare; having many convenient Inns, and two Fairs yearly; one upon *Whitsun*-Monday, which lasteth three Days, and the other upon *Michaelmas*-Day.

Near this Place is some small Matter of Stone-work, and the Ditches of a Fortification, which King *Alfred*, coming against *Hasting* the *Dane*, who lay encamped upon *Kempsley Downs*, built for his Defence; called at this Day *Baverd Castle*, *secus fontes Cantianos*, near *Sittingbourn*.

Our Histories tell us, that one *John Norwood*, a Gentleman in these Parts, feasted King *Henry* V. at the *Red Lyon* in this Town, and the whole Reckoning came but to nine Shillings and nine Pence; Wine being then but a Penny a Pint, and all other Things proportionably cheap.

In this Town are two other considerable Manors. 1. *Bayford* and *Goodneston*, which had the *Nottinghams* for its Proprietors for many Generations, till it was sold to *Richard Lovelace* of *Queen-Hithe*, in *London*, in the later End of King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, whose Descendant, *John Lovelace*, 10 *Eliz.* sold it to Mr. *Ralph Finch*; of whose Posterity it was purchased by Alderman *Garret*, in whose Family it lately was. 2. *Chilton*, anciently the Inheritance of a Family of that Name, and then of the *Corbies*; whose Daughter marrying Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, it came into that Family, and from them passed to my Lord *Stanhope* the same Way.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and hath several ancient Monuments in it; one for Mr. *Bourn*, 300 Years old; Mr. *Septuans*, 250; and several of the Family of the *Garrets*, most of them above 200, and for one *Crowmon* and *Poole*; but the most remarkable one is for Sir *Richard Lovelace*, an eminent Soldier in his Time, and Marshal of *Calais* in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, which was richly inlaid with Brass, with his Pourtraiture fixed upon it; but the Injuries of Time, and Covetousness of Mechanicks, have both defaced and spoiled it of its Ornaments and Inscription.

There is also a memorable Story of an Action done in this Town and Church. *Henry*, Bishop of *Rochester*, *A. C.* 1232, coming to this Place, desired to give the People a Sermon, and at the End of it burst forth in a Kind of Rapture, in these Words, *Rejoice in the Lord, my Brethren, and know ye assuredly, that now of late, in one Day, by the efficacious Prayers of the Church, there departed out of Purgatory* Richard, *some Time King of* England (viz. *thirty-three Years after his Death*) Stephen Langton, *late Archbishop of* Canterbury (*three Years after his Death*) *and a Chaplain of his, to go to the Divine Majesty, and no more in that Day; for this Thong hath now the third Time been revealed unto me and to another Man, so plainly, that to my own Mind all Suspicion of Doubt is far removed.* This Relation is made by *Thomas Redburn* and *Matthew Paris*. Near this Place is

Thong, once famous for a Castle, built upon this Occasion. *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the two *Saxon* Generals, having, by their Assistance, freed *Vertigern*, the *British* King, from the vexatious Incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*, desired him to give them so much Land as was sufficient to build them a Place of Residence; which, *Vertigern*, out of a grateful Affection to them did, allowing them so much Ground in this County as a Bull-Hide cut into Thongs would enclose, which he chose in this Place; and having built him a Castle, called it from thence *Thong Castle*; which Story is the more probable, because *Aurelius Ambrosius* is said to have

Digitized by Google

have attempted to fight them in this Caſtle, and there are ſtill remaining ſome Relicks of ſuch a Fortification.

In this Caſtle it was, that *Hengiſt* finding that King *Vertigern* was much delighted in Womens Company, invited him to a ſolemn Banquet; and after he had well plied him with Pots (after the Manner of the *Germans*) preſented to him a fair Lady, *Rowena* or *Roxina*, his own Daughter, or rather his Niece; who bringing a Golden Cup full of Wine, ſaid in her own Language, Pær hæyngle Dlaford cyni, i. e. *Be merry Lord King*; with which Addreſs the King was ſo enamoured, that he could never reſt till he had divorced his own lawful Wife, and married this Lady; who lulling him aſleep with carnal Pleaſure, obtained whatever *Hengiſt*, her Uncle, inſtructed her to requeſt; which was, firſt the Government of this County, and then ſome other Territories; by which Means, he not only found a Way to eſtabliſh himſelf King, but brought in ſo many of his Countrymen as afterwards by Degrees divided the Nation among them into ſeven Kingdoms.

After the Heptarchy was diſſolved, this Caſtle was in the King's Hands, as *William* the Conqueror found it; and his Succeſſors enjoyed it till it was given to the powerful Family of *Bedleſmere*, who obtained a three Days Fair here, about St. *Giles*'s Day, 9 *Edward* II. The laſt male Heir of it was *Giles*, Lord *Bedleſmere*, who having no Iſſue, his Siſter by Marriage transferred this Eſtate to *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, whoſe Grandchild *Edmund* being engaged in a Rebellion againſt King *Henry* IV. forfeited it to the Crown; from which it was not wholly alienated, till King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Ralph Vane*, for his eminent Services in *Scotland*; from whoſe Family it was paſſed to Mr. *Solomon Wilkins*, and from his Poſterity to Mr. *William Pardage*, whoſe Heirs enjoy it.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Giles*, and was by King *Edward* I. appropriated to *Weſt-Langdon* Abbey, in this County.

Cheeks-Court, as it is commonly called, tho' anciently written *Cheeks-Court*, is a Seat and Manor in this Pariſh, being anciently the Poſſeſſions of a Family named *At Cheek*, or *Checkrel*; from whom it was alienated to *William de Ore*, and is now come by the *Payſerers*, St. *Legers*, *Eviás's*, *Anchers*, and *Cromers*, to Mr. *Allen*, now, or late, Lord of it. In this Hundred is

Rainham, formerly the Patrimony of the noble Family of the *Camvilles*, of whom *Robert de Camville* was at the Siege of *Acon*, and *Robert* his Son, in an Expedition with King *Henry* III. againſt the *Welch*, and *Jeffory* frequently ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron. From this Family it paſſed to the *Leybourns*, which ending in a Daughter (called, for her great Eſtate, the *Infanta* of *Kent*) it eſcheated to the Crown in King *Edward* III.'s Days, who gave it to the Abbey of St. *Mary Grace* on *Tower-hill*, where it remained till the Suppreſſion; after which, it being again in the Crown, King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, whoſe Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, ſold it to *John Thornhill*; in whoſe Family it lately was.

Silham is a Lordſhip in this Pariſh, the Manſion of the Family of the *Denets*; from whom it paſſed by the female Heir to *John St. Leger* Eſq; Sheriff of *Kent*; but remained not long in that Family before it was ſold to *Cheyney*, and by him to *Bloer*, whoſe Heireſs tranſlated it to Mr. *John Tuſton*, from whom it is come to *Thomas Tuſton*, Earl of *Thanet*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and hath a Chapel in it built by Mr. *Bloer*, who lies interred in it in a Monument near 200 Years old. In the Church is likewiſe a Monument for Mr. *Denet*, above 300 Years old, and for one Mr. *Pointer*, near 200 Years old. Having thus deſcribed the Towns about *Milton*, we will paſs to the next Market-Town of Note in theſe Northern Parts, and conſider the Towns about it, *viz.*

Feverſham, *Faveresham*, *Faureſhame* or *Feſreſham*, moſt anciently the Demeſnes of the Crown; for we read in the Charter of King *Kenulf*, *A.* C. 812, that it was then called *The King's little Town*, it being then it ſeems a Town of ſmall Dimenſions, tho' now ſwoln to a conſiderable Bulk; but as ſmall as it was, the King having a Manſion

Digitized by Google

here, King *Athelſtan*, *A. C.* 903. called a great Counſel here, and enacted ſeveral Laws in that Convention, which are not extant, unleſs included in his two other great Aſſemblies at *Gratley* and *Exeter*, as it is probable.

William the Conqueror, at his coming, became Lord of it, and gave the Advowſon to the Abbey of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, and the Manor to one of his favourite *Normans*, for ſome ſignal Service. *William de Ipre* was Lord of the Manor, when King *Stephen* reigned; and that King having reſolved to build a Monaſtery here, gave him the Manor of *Lilly-Church*, in exchange for it; which done, he raiſed a ſtately Abbey, dedicated to our Saviour, for the Monks of the Order of *Cluniacs*, and ſtocked it out of the Abbey of St. *Mary* at *Bermondſey*, in *Surrey*, with an Abbot, one *Clarembald*, who had been Prior here, and twelve Monks, to whom he gave the Manor of *Feverſham*. King *John*, inſtigated by *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, claimed the Advowſon of the Church of St. *Mary of Charity*, at *Feverſham*, and preſented a Clerk to it in the Vacancy; which when the Monks of St. *Auguſtine* withſtood, and preſented a Clerk of their own, the King cauſed the High Sheriff to eject their Clerk, and put his into Poſſeſſion. The Monks of St. *Auguſtine* being thus aggrieved, made their Complaint to *John*, Cardinal of St. *Stephens*, the Pope's Legate, into *Scotland* (who at that Time was paſſing thither thro' *England*, and lodged in their Cloiſter in his Way) and were adviſed by him to ſend their Prior to *Rome* with his Letters, to engage the Apoſtolick Authority for them; but, in the mean Time, they thought of a better and nearer Way to compoſe the Controverſy, and obtain their Right; which was this, to ſend the King two hundred Marks in a Purſe, and a fine Palfry for his Saddle; which ſo pleaſed the King, that he not only let them preſent to the Church of *Feverſham*, but gained him to be their gracious Patron ever after.

This Monaſtery continued the Reſidence of Monks *Cluniacs* for ſeveral Reigns, as appears from the Confirmation Charters of the Kings, *Henry* II. *John*, and *Henry* III. and the Bulls of the Popes, *Innocent* III. *Gregory* X. and *Boniface* IX: but it is probable, that having obtained Letters to abſolve them from all Dependance upon their Original Abbey of *Cluniacs* at *Bermondſey*, they at length took upon them the Rules of St. *Benedict*, and were called *Benedictine* Monks in after Times; of whom we ſhall ſpeak more in our *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*.

This Abbey, from its firſt Original, held its Lands *per Baroniam*, and ſo were in a Capacity to ſit in the High Court of Parliament, if ſummoned thereto by the King's Letters; and accordingly Mr. *Selden* tells us, that the Abbots of this Houſe were called by the Writs of King *Edward* I. and King *Edward* II. thirteen Times to ſo many Parliaments, tho' afterwards, either thro' old Age, Lazineſs, or Poverty, they were diſcharged their Attendance, as ſome other Abbots were; however, they ſtill were qualified, as being of a Royal Foundation, and having an Eſtate of ſixteen Knights Fees, which was more than the Vulgar eſteem made up the Tenure of a Barony. In this Abbey were buried King *Stephen*, the Founder, *Maud* his Queen, and *Euſtace* his Son.

At the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, by King *Henry*, this Manor, with all its Privileges, came to the Crown, and continued in the Royal Demeſnes till the Reign of King *Charles* I. who granted it to Sir *Dudley Diggs* of *Chilham* Caſtle, by whoſe Son, Mr. *John Diggs*, it was demiſed to Sir *George Sands*, of *Lees-Court*. In this Pariſh there are two Manors, of ſecular Juriſdiction, *viz.* 1. *Fiſhbourn*, the Eſtate of a Family of the ſame Name, by one of whom it was alienated to the *Dreylands* of 2. *Cokeſditch*, another Manor in this Pariſh, and Seat of that Family. *Fiſhbourn* was ſold by this Family in the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII. to the *Simons*; and this Eſtate paſſed by a Daughter of Sir *Richard Dreylands*, to *Reginald North*, of *Milton*, Eſq; in Marriage. His Poſterity enjoyed it a conſiderable Time; but at length ſold it to *Parſons*, who alienated it to *Aſhton*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it is tranſlated to Mr. *Buck*.

This Town was firſt incorporated by the Name of the Barons of *Feverſham*, and after that, by the Title of the Mayor and Commonalty of that Town; but laſt of all, as is now ſtands, by the Name of the Mayor.

Digitized by Google

or and Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Feversham*. The Town it self is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*. It hath two Markets kept in it weekly upon Wednesdays and Saturdays, and as many Fairs yearly, on St. *Valentine's* Day, and on St. *Peter ad Vincula*, or *Lammas*-Day; and each of these Fairs continue ten Days following.

This Place is well peopled, and in a flourishing Condition, notwithstanding the Suppression of the Monastery, which often ruin'd, as it had made, the Places of their Situation, standing in one of the most fruitful Parts of the County (which may be called the Garden of *Kent*) and having a commodious Creek to bring in, or carry out by Water, whatsoever is wanting, or aboundeth in the Country about it.

This Town hath given the Title of Earl to Sir *George Sondes*, of *Leez-Court*, Knight of the *Bath*; being for his faithful Services to King *Charles* I. and II. created Baron of *Throwley*, Viscount *Sondes* of *Leez-Court*, and Earl of *Feversham*, *April* 8. 28 *Car.* II. with Remainder to *Lewis*, Lord *Duras*, Marquis of *Blanquefort* in *France*, Baron of *Holdenby* in *England*, and Earl of *Feversham*; having marry'd *Mary*, the eldest Daughter of the said Earl. He was naturalized; and being much in favour with King *James* II. was the General of his standing Army.

The Church which was anciently given to the Abbey of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, is still in the Liberty of St. *Augustine* there. It standeth in the Town, and is dedicated to St. *Mary*. In it are several ancient Monuments; one for Mr. *Thorn*, who died above 300 Years since, Mr. *Tong*, near 300 Years, Mr. *Feversham*, a little after, and Mr. *Upton*, near the same Time, *Rust* and *Norton*, above 200 Years, *Wigmore*, *Norton*, *Hatsher* and *Read*, near 200 Years, *Colwell* and *Finch*, the former of which died near 200 Years since, but the later's Death is not known. Dr. *Jefferys*, who had been Fellow of *Pembroke hall* in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to Archbishop *Abbot*, was in the late Times of Rebellion Vicar of this Parish, and Rector of *Ticehurst*, in this County; a methodical Scholar, and melting Preacher; but for maintaining in a Sermon that the Episcopal Government was Apostolical, that Bishops, Priests and Deacons, under the Gospel, answered to the High Priest, Priests and Levites, under the Law, as the Presbyterians did to *Corah*, *Dathan*, and *Abirom*, and not admitting the Lecturer of the House of Commons to preach in his Church, and not observing their Fasts, was sequestred, and died in 1658.

Near this Place, as also in other Parts of the County, there are four Pits, of a great Depth, narrow at the Top, but wide at the Bottom, as to be divided into distinct Chambers, by Pillars of Chalk. How they came to be made, there are divers Conjectures about it. Mr. *Cambden* supposeth them to be only Pits from whence the old *Britains* digged Chalk to manure their Grounds, as *Pliny* tells us, was their Custom, and says they made their Pits in that Figure: But some imagine that they were dug by the *Saxons*, who made such Holes for the same Use as the *Germans* did; as *Tacitus* tells us, to be Granaries for their Corn, to preserve it not only from the bitter Cold in Winter, but also from any Surprize of their Enemies, who took for Plunder whatever was exposed, or easily found; but such secret Corners and Pits being unknown, escaped their Hands. A Mile from this Town is

Davington, a small Village, situate on an Hill, and noted for nothing but a Priory of black Nuns, founded (saith Mr. *Lambard*) by King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 2. and dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*, in Emulation (as it may seem) of the Abbey of *Feversham*, erected by his immediate Predecessor King *Stephen*; but (as Mr. *Philpot* tells us, by what Authority I know not, for the *Monasticon* is silent in this Dispute) by *Fulke de Newenham*. King *Henry* III. confirmed to them their Lands, and invested them with several Privileges, which together at first were a competent Provision for twenty-six Nuns; but their Revenues were so diminished in the 17th Year of King *Edward* III. that they were not sufficient to support fourteen, as upon an Inquisition granted by that Prince, thro' the Complaint of the Nuns, to *John de Vielston*, Sheriff of *Kent*, was found. What Relief was given them we find not, yet it is certain they continued

Digitized by Google

nued till the Suppreſſion, when their Houſe and all its Revenue was ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. and granted, *Reg* 38 to Sir *Thomas Cheney*, whoſe Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheney*, 8 *Eliz.* ſold it to Mr. *Bradborn*, from whom it is now paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands to Mr. *Bead*.

Little Davington or *Davington-Court*, was the Seat and Manor of the Earls of *Athol*, Lords of *Chilham*, in which Family it remained ſeveral Generations, till by the Daughter and Heir of *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*, it paſſed to *John Halſham*, whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Hugh de Halſham*, having no male Iſſue, *John Lewkner* of *Suſſex* Eſq; obtained it by the Marriage of *Joanna* his only Daughter and Heir. He alienated it in a ſhort Time to Mr. *James Dreyland*, by whoſe Daughter *Conſtance* it came to Sir *Thomas Walſingham*; whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Thomas*, ſold it to Mr. *Simons*, from whom it came thro' ſeveral Hands to Serjeant *Twiſden*, of *Eaſt-Malling*.

Luddenham is the next adjoining Village, anciently the Manor and Eſtate of a Family of the ſame Name, of whom *William de Luddenham* appropriated the Church of this Place to the Abbey of *Feverſham*, as an Alms, Gift or Oblation (which, as the Charter ſays) he offered at the Altar of St. *Saviour* by a Knife; his Heir *Mabil*, and *Gyſle* his Wife, conſenting to it, in the Preſence of many of the Clergy and Laity; to which, *William de Inſula*, his Son-in-Law, freely conſented, and promiſed, before the Altar, to releaſe it to the Brotherhood and Community of that Abbey. This Manor paſſed from the *Luddenhams* to the *Norwoods*; one of which Family altered this Manor, and other Lands, from the Tenure of Gavelkind to Knights Service. From them it paſſed to the *Fogenhalls*, who held it ſome Generations, till by the Heir female it paſſed to the *Quadrings*, *Drylands* and *Kiſtons*; in whoſe Demeſne it now is, or lately was. Upon the ſhelly Coaſts of the *Eaſtſmala*, from *Colemanſole* unto the *Swantmears*, and ſo to *Ride*, lies the Fiſhery granted by King *John* to the Abbey of *Feverſham*, which, ſince the Diſſolution paſſed with the Demeſnes of that Abbey, and was lately in Sir *George Sands*. It abounds with Oyſters of the beſt Kind, as the induſtrious *Hollanders* may be a good Witneſs, who every Year expend at leaſt 2000, or 2500 Pounds upon the Oyſters taken from theſe Grounds, not caring to trade elſewhere, if they can be ſupplied with Oyſters from hence for their Money. The Town and Hundred of *Feverſham* are much enriched by this Trade, there being above ſeventy Families which have their ſole Dependance upon, and Livelihood, by theſe Fiſhing-grounds, and by whoſe Labours the whole Town reaps a conſiderable Profit, and from which the Nation is ſupplied with many brave Seamen. Adjoining to this Village, at about two Miles diſtant from *Feverſham* is

Selling, which was anciently the Demeſne of the *Putots*, from whom it paſſed to the Lords *Bedelſmer*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* I. but this Family ending in Daughters, one of them was married to Sir *John Tipteft*, and carried with her this Manor into his Family; whoſe Son, *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worceſter*, Lord Treaſurer, and Conſtable of *England*, enjoyed it ſeverall Years in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. but the Quarrel of the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* growing hot, he engaged zealouſly in the former, and was executed by the *Lancaſterians*, and his Eſtate ſeized; and tho' his Son was reſtored in Blood and Dignity by King *Edward* IV. yet we do not find that this Manor was reſtored to him, but continued in the Crown till King *Edward* VI. gave it to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, who paſſed it away immediately to Sir *Anthony Sands* of *Throwley*, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to that Prince and his Father; in whoſe Poſterity it is, or late was.

Owen Court was anciently the Seat and Eſtate of a Family of the ſame Name, probably extracted from the *Owens* of *Wales*, and ſo corrupted by vulgar Speech from *Owen-Court*. From them this Manor was alienated to the *Dreylands* of *Cokesditch*, in *Feverſham*, a Family of good Account, who held it ſome Succeſſions; but at length it was ſold to the *Foggs*, who kept it ſome conſiderable Time, and then paſſed it to Mr. *Crouch*, whoſe Son conveyed it to *Michael Sands* Eſq; afterwards knighted, from whom it came to Mr. *Lamb*. The Church of this Village is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

The

Digitized by Google

The greatest Honour that this Village can pretend to is, that it was the native Place of *William de Selling*, who being bred up among the Monks of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, obtain'd a Licence to travel into *Italy*, to profecute his Studies at *Bononia*, where he arrived at that Perfection of Knowledge, that he was made Prior of his Abbey, and by King *Henry* VII. sent as his Embaſſador to the Pope. He procured many Books for the Library of the Convent, and among others, that invaluable Tract of *Tully*, *De Republica*, which were accidentally burnt ſoon after his Death. He died as full of Fame as Years, *A. D.* 1494, and hath this Epitaph engraved on his Monument.

Hic jacet Reverendus Pater Willielmus Selling hujus Sacroſanctæ Eccleſiæ Prior, qui migravit ad Dominum die Paſſionis S. Thomæ Martyris, Anno 1494.

Four Miles South of *Feverſham* lies *Throwley*, the capital Manſion of the *Gattons* in the *Saxon* Times; but in *William* the Conqueror's Reign it was the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William de Dean*, which he had acquired by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, the Heir of the Family of *Gattons*. In his Family it reſted a conſiderable Time, for *William de Dean* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for his Lands here, 10 *Edward* II. but they held it not much longer, for *Benedicta*, the Daughter of another *William de Dean*, being ſole Heir of the Family, tranſlated it by Marriage to Mr. *Sheboing*, by whoſe Daughter it paſſed to Mr. *Brompton*, *alias Detling*, of *Detling-Court*; and from him, in the ſame Manner, to *Thomas Atton*, who had much Land about *Charing*. He erected a Seat here, and called it *Temple*; but leaving only Daughters, *Richard Lenkner* obtained it with one of them who ſold it to *Evering*, from whom it came to Sir *George Sands*, Knight of the *Bath*. The Anceſtor of this Sir *George* happening to live in thoſe evil Times, when Loyalty to his King was a Crime, choſe rather to compound for his Eſtate at 3280 *l.* than ſave it by revolting from it againſt his Conſcience.

Wilderton, an ancient Manor in this Town was the Eſtate of the *Bedelesmers*, of whom *Giles* forfeited it by his Treaſon to the Crown againſt King *Edward* II. but it was reſtored to his Sons by King *Edward* III. who leaving no lawful Iſſue, it paſſed in Marriage by his Siſter to *William*, Lord *Roſſe*, who ſold it to Mr. *Lenkner* of *Badſhead* in *Chalbeck*, from whom it paſſed to the *Everings*, whoſe Daughter and Heir marrying with *John Upton* Gent. brought it into that Family; who have alienated Part of it to *Arnold Terry* of this Pariſh.

Here was anciently an Alien Priory, which was at its Erection made a Cell to St. *Bertins* at St. *Omers* in *Flanders*; but the Nation finding it of bad Conſequence to have Fraternities and other religious Societies depending upon other States, and ſo probably contrary in Intereſt and Affection to this, the Parliament allowed King *Henry* V. to ſuppreſs this and many other Priories, to carry on his Wars with *France*, which that Prince accordingly did, but out of the Revenues of them, he erected that magnificent Monaſtery at *Shine*. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Michael*. Nearer *Feverſham* lies

Oſpring, which was anciently a Part of the Royal Demeſne, till King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 10. granted it to *John de Poultney*, afterwards Lord Mayor of *London*, who held it in Fee of the Crown, by the yearly Service of a Roſe, to be preſented as a Fealty for it, and all the Advowſons of Churches, which belonged to it. The ſame King, nine Years after, appointed that *Thomas*, Son of *William de Dene*, ſhould be accountable to him for all the Knights Fees, which lay in *Throwley*, *Boughton*, *Malherbe*, and *Wormſell*, and held of *Queen-Court* and *Oſpring*. Mr. *Poultney* died 25 *Edward* III. and left all theſe Revenues to Sir *Nicholas Lovain*, who obtained an Exemplification by Patent of all the Knights Fees diſperſed in ſeveral Places belonging to this Manor, and left them to his Son, who died without Iſſue, and ſo his Eſtate paſſed with his Siſter *Margaret* in Marriage to *Philip* Sr. *Clere* of *Alkham* Sr. *Clere*, whoſe Poſterity held it till the twelfth Year of King *Edward* VI. and then

Digitized by Google

then, and not long after, it was alienated to *William Cheyney* of *Shurland* Esq; whose Grandson *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, passed it to Mr. *Richard Thornhill*, whose Descendants lately were the Proprietors of it.

There are several Manors in *Ospring*, which have been the Possessions of good Families, *viz.* 1. *Plomsord* and *Bavel*, which belonged partly to the Nunnery of *Minster* in *Sheppey*, and partly to the Abbey of *Feversham*, which upon the Suppression were granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Colepeper* Esq; who alienated them to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose Grandson *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, sold them to one *Greenstreet* of *Clackfield* in *Borden*, in whose Family they remain. 2. *Elverland*, which has for many Generations been annexed to the Demesnes of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*. 3. *Selgrave*, now corruptly called *Selgrove*, a Branch of the large Estate of the *Norwoods*, dispersed in several Places of this County, but alienated from that Family about the later End of the Reign of King *Edward* III. to *Ralph de Spigurnel*, whose Wife sold it to the Convent of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, 16 *Richard* II. in whom it continued till the Dissolution, and then King *Henry* VIII. gave it to *George Barley*, who alienated it to *Sands* of *Throuley*, and he to *Cleve*.

In this Town anciently were two Houses, styled *Maison de Dieu*; the one for Knights Templars, founded by *Lucas de Vienna*, to be a Mansion for them, where they might repose themselves in their Progress towards their other Demesnes, which lay at several Places in *East Kent* and *Romney-Marsh*. The Revenue to support this Seminary lay at *Lordenden* in *Chatlock*, and at *Hakeling*, *Radymersh*, *Ride*, and other Places in the Isle of *Sheppey*. King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 51. confirmed the Lands and Privileges of this House, and it continued in a good Condition, partly under the Knights Templers, and partly under Knights Hospitallers, till the general Dissolution, when its Revenue falling into the King's Hands, the Building became a ruinous Heap; the other was an Hospital for Lepers, and other Persons afflicted with Chronical Diseases, which in those Times were believed to be inflicted by the Hand of God, to be an Object of Pity to all pious Christians. This House had good Revenues and ample Immunities and Liberties, which were confirmed to it by King *Henry* III. twice, *viz.* *Reg.* 47. and 51. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St *Peter* and St. *Paul*. Near this Town Eastward stands

Preston, *Prestetune*, or *Preston*, whose Manor belongs to the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, with so much of the Parish as is within the Manors of *Goptun* and *Hommemersh*. In it there are besides these Places of Note, 1. *Makenade*, the Mansion of a Family of that Surname for many Ages, till Issue male failing; *Constance*, the Daughter of *William Makenade*, carried this Estate to *John Waterslip*, her Husband, whose Daughters and Heirs divided it; but at length sold it to one *Maycot*, who passed it to *Martin James* Esq; a Register in *Chancery*, whose Descendant does now, or lately did, enjoy it. 2. *Perry-Court*, the Seat of the *Barrets*, from whom it has passed by the *Perries*, who gave it the Name *At-Lease*, *Darrels*, &c. to the *Bennets*. 3. *Westwood*, the Estate of the eminent Family of the *Peynings*; from which, after it had held it for many Generations, it escheated for want of Heirs to the Crown; and King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. granted it to *John Limsey*, who not many Years after passed it to Alderman *Garret* of *London*, in whose Family the Inheritance of it is, or lately was. On the other Side of *Feversham* is

Tenham, a Place of the more Eminence and Repute, because it was given to *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, at the Intreaty of Archbishop *Athelard*, by *Kenulf*, King of the *Mercians*, at the Estimate of twelve Ploughlands; and in the Patrimony of the Church it remained till the Suppression, when Dr. *Granmer*, fearing that in that Time of religious Plunder, these Lands should be taken from his See, exchanged it with the Crown, and so it continued a Part of the Royal Revenue, till King *James* I. by his Grant, invested it in Sir *John Roper*, and presently created him Baron *Roper* of *Tenham*, in Gratitude for his eminent Loyalty to Queen *Elizabeth*, and to himself, in being actually the first who openly proclaimed him King in the County of *Kent*; and by his Posterity it is still enjoyed.

There

Digitized by Google

There is another Manor in this Parish, called *Frogenhall*, because it was anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name; from whom it passed by *Anne*, the Daughter of the last Heir male *Thomas Frogenhall*, to *Thomas Quadring*, whose Daughter and Heir carried it by Marriage to the *Dreylands*, as theirs did to the *Nortons*, who sold it to the *Greens*, and they to the *Clerks*.

Tenham had the Grant of a Market procured to it by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 44 *Hen.* III. to be kept weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair to continue yearly three Days, on the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*. The Church here was dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was anciently annexed to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, to which Dignity it was an Honour, that 35 *Ed.* III. the Lord *Audomar de Rupe* was Archdeacon here, and held this Church, then valued at 130 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In it are, or lately were, some ancient Monuments for the *Frogenhalls* and *Morleys*.

This Place giving the Title of Baron to the honourable Family of the *Ropers*, it will be necessary to give some Account of it in this Place. Their ancient Seat was at St. *Dunstan's* in *Canterbury*. *William Rosper*, or *de Rubrâ Spathâ*, for so is his Name called in ancient Deeds, flourished in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and was a great Benefactor to the Priory of St. *Martins* in *Dover*.

John Rosper, or *de Rubrâ Spathâ*, did eminent Services in *Scotland* in the same Reign.

Edmund, the Son of *Ralph Roper*, was an eminent Man in the Reigns of King *Henry* IV. V. and VI.

John Roper was Sheriff of *Kent* 11 *Henry* VIII and his Son,

John Roper, was Attorney General to the same King, and Protonotary of the King's Bench.

William Roper, his Son, lived at *Eltham*, and was some Time Clerk of the King's Bench. He married Sir *Thomas Moor*, Lord Chancellor's Daughter, and from them are the *Ropers* of *Wellhall* descended. He had a younger Brother,

Christopher Roper, whose Seat was the Lodge at *Linsted*. His Son,

John Roper, was a Person of Activity and Worth, and deserved so well of the Publick, that he was first knighted by King *James* I. *Reg.* 13. and then created by the same King 1616. Baron of *Tenham*. He died in 1618, and left for his Successor his eldest Son

Christopher, Lord *Tenham*, who had two Sons, *John* and *William*, and died in 1622, leaving

John, Lord *Tenham*, his Successor, who by *Mary*, Daughter of the Lord *Petre*, had

Christopher, Lord *Tenham*, his Successor, who left the Heir of his Estate and Honour

Christopher, who had four Sons, *John* and *Christopher*, who were successive Lords after their Father; but enjoyed their Honour but a small Time, and died without Issue, and so

Henry, the third Son, became Lord *Tenham*, and enjoys the Honour at this Time; having Issue *Philip*, a Son, and two Daughters, *Mary*, (who died young) and *Elizabeth* living. His younger Brother *Thomas* died young. Near *Tenham* stands

Stone, which, when it flourished most, was but a Chapel of Ease to *Tenham*, but it is now grown up to some Reputation, since *Simon de Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Brother to *Stephen Langton*, the Archbishop, gave to the Monks of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury* in 1227, all the great and small Tithes of *Copton* and *Eybuarton* (two Manors) within the Bounds of the Chapel of *Stone*, which *Edmund*, the Son of Queen *Edgiva*, had long before given to those Monks, *ad victum eorum*, i. e. *for the Supply of their Victuals*, *viz. A. D.* 980.

Wildmersh is a Manor in this Parish, anciently the Possession of the *Domets*, from whom, by a Daughter it passed by Marriage to *John St. Leger*, whose Posterity sold it to *Richard Dryland*, whose Descendant sold it again to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, in whose Family it still rests. The Church of this Place is utterly demolished, and the Name is lost. Hard by this Village lies

Norton, the Inheritance and Manor of the Family surnamed *de Campania*, whose chief Seat was *Champions-Court*, in *Newenham*. *John de Campania* had a Charter of a Free-warren granted him by the Royal Indulgence for this his Manor of *Norton*, 31 *Edward* I. From this Family it passed to the *Botelers* of *Gravney*, in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. but

by

Digitized by Google

by the female Heir was ſoon removed to *John Martin*, afterwards a Judge of the Common Pleas, in whoſe Poſterity it continued till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. when it was ſold to the *Finches*, and from them it was tranſlated by a Daughter to the *Sonds*, of *Sonds place* in *Surrey*, who kept it ſome Time, but at length ſold it to Mr. *Thomas Mills*, in whoſe Family it lately was.

Provenders is an ancient Seat in this Pariſh, belonging to a Family of Accounts of the ſame Name. *John de Provendre* being in Poſſeſſion of it, 28 *Henry* VIII. and tho' this Family be quite worn out in this County, it flouriſhes in *Wiltſhire*. The *Quadrings* ſucceeded the *Provenders* in this Eſtate, and the *Goldwells* them. In theſe laſt it remained many Years, but at length it was ſold to the *Drylands*, and from them by *Atwater*, *Hales*, *Sayer* to *Hugiſon*, and his Heirs. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mary*. Eaſtward of this Place lies

Sheldwich, a Manor, anciently the Patrimony of *At-Leeze*, a Family of Repute in theſe Parts, who built them a Seat near the *Leas*, and took their Surname from it. Of this Family and Place was Sir *Richard Leeze*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and ſeveral Times a Member of thoſe Parliaments that met in that Age. *Marcellus At-Leeze* was the laſt Heir male in this Name, and by his Daughter *Lucy* this Eſtate was carried into the Family of *Nortons*, who ſold it to Sir *Richard Sonds*, of *Sonds place* in *Darkin*, *Surrey*, in whoſe Family it remains, and Sir *George Sonds*, Knight of the *Bath*, built a magnificent Houſe on it, ſcarce to be equalled in the Nation for its curious Frame and Conveniences.

Coperhams Sole is a Seat in this Pariſh, which has had the *Belks* (a Family probably come out of *Denmark*, where that Name is very common) for its Proprietors for many Generations, for *Stephen de Belk* paid an Aid for Lands hereabouts at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, Siſter of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 20. *Shepheards-Forſtall* is alſo another Manor in this Pariſh, anciently the Poſſeſſion of the *Rucks*; one of whom was an eminent Perſon, and Bow-bearer to King *Henry* VIII. who bore for his Arms, fixed on his Tomb, at *Rye* in *Suſſex*, Sable, a plain Groſs Argent, between four *Mowers-de-Lys*, Or, *Nicholas Rucks*, the laſt Heir male of this Family gave it his Nephew Mr. *Nicholas Oliver*, who has ſold it to *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*. *Lords* is a third Seat in this Pariſh, belonging anciently to a Family of that Name; but the *Giles's*, of whom *Alexander Giles* was Steward to the Abbot of *Leſnes*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. have held it ever ſince the later End of King *Richard* II.'s Reign.

The Church of this Pariſh is dedicated to St. *Auguſtine-James*, and in it is the Tomb of Sir *Richard At-Leeze* and his Lady, who lie under a fair Grave-ſtone, having their Pourtraictures in Braſs engraved upon it, with this Epitaph under their Figures:

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus At-Leeze, *Miles, ac Domina* Dioniſia, *Uxor ejus, qui quidem* Richardus *obiit, Anno Domini* 1394.

There are alſo other Monuments for one *Cely*, who has been dead above 300 Years; and others for one *Liſle* and *Deyre*, very ancient. Bordering on this Pariſh on the South-Weſt ſtands

Loveland, a Manor, which gave a Seat and Surname to a Family ſo called; for *Giles*, Lord *Bridhſmer*, offended King *Henry* III. for marrying *Margaret de Loveland*, the Heir of this Eſtate, without that King's Licence; but he was at length pardoned. She had no Child by the Lord *Bedleſmer*, nor by her ſecond Husband *Falk de Peyſtor*, and ſo this Inheritance paſſed to *Ralph de Loveland*, her next Heir, who was the Keeper of the King's Palace at *Weſtminſter* and the *Fleet*. This Family expired in a Daughter, who married *John Shenck*, who by her had the Cuſtody of the Palace at *Weſtminſter* and the *Fleet*, and left it to his Poſterity; for it ſeems that in thoſe Days Offices of Truſt were Hereditary. The *Shenches* at length ſold Part of this Manor to the *Norwoods*, and ſome Years after, joining with them, ſold the Whole to *Richard*, Lord *Poynings*, whoſe Poſterity held it from the Reign of King *Edward* III. to 12 *Henry* VIII. when Sir *Edward Poynings* died, and left no Heirs, and ſo it eſcheated to the Crown, which gave

Digitized by Google

it to Sir *Robert Southwell*, who ſold it to Sir *Anthony Ancher*, 2 *Edward* VI. and he to Sir *Anthony Sands*, Anceſtor of Sir *George Sands*. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*. Adjoining to this Parish is

Badelesmere, the Lordſhip of Sir *Hugh Crevequer*, in the Time of the Conqueror, who was one of the eight Captains or Lieutenant-Governors of *Dover*-Caſtle, under *John*, Lord *Fynes*. From his Family it paſſed to the *Badelesmeres*, who took their Name and Title from this Town. Many of this Family were eminent Men in their Generations, tho' it is now extinct, *viz.*

Giles, Lord *Badelesmere*, was ſlain in a Battel againſt the *Welch* in 1258, whom King *Henry* III. endeavoured to bring into Subjection to the *Engliſh* Sceptre, but could not effect it.

Gunselin, Lord *Badelesmere*, who died poſſeſſed of this Manor, 29 *Edward* III. and lies buried in the Church here, with his Image cut in Wood, lying on his Monument Croſs-legged, which ſhews, that he either was, or deſigned to be a Soldier in the Holy War. His Son was

Bartholomew, Lord *Badelesmer*, that opulent and powerful Baron of *Kent*, Steward of the King's Hoſtel, and in great Eſteem at Court in the Reign of King *Edward* II. but joining afterwards with the Barons, and denying Queen *Iſabel* Reception in his Caſtle of *Leeds*, he was proſecuted as a Rebel; and being taken Priſoner at *Pontefract*, he was beheaded, and his Eſtate ſeized into the King's Hands; but King *Edward* III. not judging it reaſonable to puniſh the Children for the Father's Sins, reſtored by his Letters Patent his Son.

Bartholomew, Lord *Badelesmer*, to his Honour and Eſtate here, and elſewhere; which Act of Royal Bounty and Munificence this Lord believing to be a ſpecial Favour of Heaven, did, in a thankful Acknowledgement of it, according to the Piety of thoſe Times, erect an Houſe of Canons of St. *Auguſtin* upon this his Manor. He died about the 12th Year of King *Edward* III. and left his Eſtate to

Giles, Lord *Badelesmer*, who dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Maud* became Heir of ſo much of this Manor as was not ſettled on the Monaſtery built by his Brother, and married it by Marriage to *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who left it with the Title of Lord *Badelesmer* to his Succeſſors. One of which, *viz. John*, Earl of *Oxford*, was attainted, 12 *Edward* IV. for ſupporting the Family of *Lancaſter*, at the Battel of *Barnet*, and ſo loſt his Eſtate and Honour; to which, tho' he was reſtored, yet this Manor remained in the Crown till the Suppreſſion of this Cloiſter of *Badelesmer*, when it was given entire by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Robert Southwell*, who ſold it to Sir *Anthony Ancher*, by whoſe Grandaughter *Anne*, the Heir of his Son *John*, it paſſed to Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, who ſold it to Sir *Michael Sands*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *George Sands*, was lately Lord of it.

There is another Manor in this Parish, called *Goddiſtand*, which was the Seat and Eſtate anciently of a Family of the ſame Name; for *John de Goddiſtand* is found to have held it 20 *Edward* III. From them it removed to the *Atwoods*, ſo ſtyled from their Habitation near a Wood; who held it 6 *Richard* II. but alienated it to the *Sawyers*, from whom it has paſſed by *Cheyney* and *Sands* to *Franklin*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Leonard*, and there is a Fair held yearly upon that Saint's Day, *November*. 6. in this Parish, as was anciently uſed in moſt Places. Having thus ſurveyed the Towns of Note about *Feversham*, we ſhall paſs on Southward to the next Market-Town in this Lathe, and obſerve the Villages about it, *viz.*

Wye, in *Latin*, *Vagæ*, gives Name to the Hundred about it. The Manor, containing ſeven Hides or Plough-lands, belonged to the Crown before the Conqueſt, which brought it into the Conqueror's Poſſeſſion. He gave it to *Battel-Abbey*, which he erected, in a thankful Remembrance of that Victory, by which he gain'd the *Engliſh* Monarchy, by the Name of, *The Royal Manor of* Wye; which at that Time had twenty-two Towns (*Mr. Kilburn* ſays hundreds) lying croſs the County, from hence to *Battel* in *Suſſex*, belonging to it, and many Royal Liberties and Cuſtoms; as *Wrecks* of the Sea, and *Craſpois*, *i. e.* Great or Royal Fiſh; as *Whales*, *&c.* taken within their Liberties. King *Edward* II. after the Burial of his Father, and before his Coronation, kept his *Chriſtmas* in his Manor-houſe here.

Digitized by Google

John Kemp, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Cardinal of *Rufine*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. built a Collegiate Church for one Maſter or Provoſt, and ſecular Prieſts here, it being his Native Place, which he dedicated to St. *Gregory* (the *Monaſticon* ſays St. *George*) and St. *Martin*, and endowed it with the Manors of *Aldons*, *Dods*, *Weſt-Sture*, *Bromſford*, *Shotentors*, and the Manor of the Vicarage, with divers other Lands, belonging formerly to the Abbey of *Guiſnes* in *Artois*, granted to him for that End by that King. The Prieſts were ordered and appointed by him to celebrate Divine Service every Day, and teach the Youth of the Pariſh. Upon the Suppreſſion, the Lands of this College became the Patrimony of the Crown, and ſo remained till Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to her Kinſman *Henry Cary*, Baron of *Hunſdon*, whoſe Grandchild *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*, convey'd them to Sir *Thomas Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, in whoſe Family they ſtill remain.

Places of Account in this Pariſh are, 1. *Ollantigh*, famous for an Oratory or Chapel, built by Archbiſhop *Kemp*, and a Manſion, built by Sir *Thomas Kemp*, Knight of the *Bath*; created at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, Son of King *Henry* VII. but now the Poſſeſſions of Mr. *Thornhill*. 2. *Wilmington*, the Demeſne of the *Corbits*, then of the *Chivalers*, *Mowbrays*, and *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*; from whom it eſcheated to the Crown, and was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Edward Paget* Eſq; whoſe Poſterity ſold it to *Barrow*. 3. *Billing*, the Patrimony of a Family of that Surname, from whom it hath paſſed to the *Franklins*, and from them to the *Cowpers*. 4. *Perry-Court*, given to the College of this Place by Cardinal *Kemp*, and at the Diſſolution ſeized on by King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to Mr. *John Buckler*, by whom it was ſold to Sir *William Damſel*; whoſe Daughter and Heir marrying to one *Burſted*, it was ſold to Mr. *Motle*, and is now in the Hands of the Earl of *Winchelſea*. 5. *Raymonds*, a Seat of a Family ſo called, and Stewards to the Abbey of *Battel*. It is probable that the *Raymonds* of *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, and other Counties, are deſcended from them.

The Market is kept in this Town on Thurſdays weekly, and the Fair upon St. *Gregory's* Day, *March* 12. yearly. The Church is dedicated to St. *Gregory* and St. *Martin*, and the Steeple, which was at the firſt building, a long Spire, was burnt by Lightning down to the Stone-work. In the Church is, or lately was, a Monument for *Thomas Kemp* and *Beatrice* his Wife, the Father and Mother of the Cardinal, which is near 300 Years old, and one for one *Andrew*, older.

In this Town the Popiſh Legend-writers tell us, there was a Well, into which God was moved to infuſe a wonderful Virtue by the Prayers of a certain *Norman*, named *Euſtace*, if we may believe *Roger Hoveden*, our Hiſtorian, who tells us, that by drinking thereof the Blind recovered their Sight, the Dumb their Speech, the Deaf their Hearing, and the Lame the Uſe of their Limbs; and adds, that a Woman poſſeſſed of the Devil, by ſipping of it, vomited two Toads, which were immediately transformed, firſt into huge black Dogs, and then into Aſhes. Strange and ridiculous Stories, and yet as eaſily believed by the credulous People, as invented by ſeducing Prieſts! About this Town Northward is

Boughton-Aluph, or *Alulph*, which derives its Name from one *Alulphus*, a *Saxon*, who had the Juriſdiction of it in the *Saxon* Times, before the Conqueſt; but after the Conqueſt it belonged to the *Burghurſts*, vulgarly called *Burwaſh*, *Robert de Burgherſt* being one of thoſe who accompanied King *Edward* I. in his Succeſsful Expedition into *Scotland*. His Son *Stephen* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor of King *Edward* II. which his Son got renewed. *Bartholomew*, Lord *Burghurſt*, his Grandſon, obtain'd the like Charter for all his Lands. He was a Perſon of great Eminency, for he was one to whom the Conduct of the Army, at the Battel of *Creſſy*, was committed, by King *Edward* III. and was ſummoned to ſit in Parliament as a Baron, 21 *Edward* III. His Son *Bartholomew* was Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, and was frequently ſummoned to ſit in Parliament; but he, 43 *Edward* III. ſold it to Sir *Walter Paveley*; from whom it paſſed thro' the Hands of Sir *Thomas Trivet*, *Lewis Clifford*, and *William Wenlock*, to *Richard Beauchamp*,

Digitized by Google

chenil, Baron of *Abergavenny*, whose Grandaughter translated it to *Edward Nevil* by Marriage, by whom it was sold to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, who gave it with his Daughter to Sir *Thomas Finch*, the Ancestor of the Earl of *Winchelsea*.

In this Parish there are divers lesser Manors, viz. 1. *Ulley* and *Petbery*, held of the Crown in Grand-Serjeanty to be the King's Fore-Footman, when he went into *Gascony*. They were afterwards the Demesne of the *Criels*, from whom they have passed thro' the Hands of the *Rokesleys*, *Peynings*, the Earls of *Northumberland*, &c to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, by whose Coheir they came to Sir *Thomas Finch*. 2. *Buckwell*, the Seat of the *Bokewells*; from whom it was conveyed to the *Wodes*, who sold it to the *Moyles*. 3 *Barton*, the Seat of Men of the same Name, who enjoyed it many Ages, till it was conveyed to Cardinal *Kemp*, who settled it on his new-built College, by whom it was held till the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. who granted it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*. The Church here was dedicated to *All Saints*. Adjoining to this Place lies

Godmersham, which was given to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*, *Canterbury*, by *Brunulphus*, King of the *Marcians*, *A. D.* 821, free, as *Adisham*, at the Request of Archbishop *Ulfred*, to supply that Convent with Food and Rayment; which Grant, Archbishop *Egelnoth*, who it seems had some Interest in the Place, did fully confirm in 1032. To these Donations, *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by a special Licence from King *Richard* II. added the Appropriation of the Rectory of *Godmersham*, to support and maintain the Fabrick of the said Monastery of *Christ's Church*. *Domesday-Book* says, that the Manor of *Godmersham* contained eight Plough-lands, and paid 30 *l* Rent a-year to the Monastery for their Cloathing and Victuals.

In this Parish there are three other small Manors, 1. *Tolands* and *Ford*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Valoigns*, a Family of Note in these Parts; for *Henry de Valoigns* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 14 *Edward* III. His Son, *Stephen de Valoigns*, whose Seat was *Gore Court* in *Otham*, was one of the Conservators of the Peace for this County, 29 & 30 *Edward* III. *Warrius de Valoigns*, who was the elder Brother, had these Manors for his Inheritance; but leaving only Daughters, they passed to *Richard Austin* by Marriage of one of them; and he sold them to *Broadnix*, in whose Family they lately were. 2. *Egerton*, the Demesne of the Family of *Valence*, who were Earls of *Pembroke*; which Family concluding in the female Issue, *Joan de Valence* translated it by Marriage to *John Comin*, Earl of *Badzenoth* in *Scotland*, whose Daughter and sole Heir, carried it by Marriage to *David Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*, whose Son gave it his Kinsman Sir *Henry Hills*, whose Posterity held it for many Successions; but at length sold it to *Sees*, whose Heir general, Mrs. *Dorothy Sees*, translated it to Mr. *Daniel Gotherson*.

Godmersham, as the Record of *Christ's-Church* inform us, had the Grant of a Market to be kept weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly upon the Thursday and Friday in *Easter*-week, obtained by the Prior of *Christ's-Church*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, and in it lies *Gilbert Hills* buried, with his Pourtraiture in Armour, which shews him to be a Person of Eminency in that Age, and from him and Sir *Henry* proceeded many worthy Men. To this Place joins

Moldash, and is a Branch of the Manor of *Chilham*; but there are two Manors in this Parish independant on it, viz. 1. *Flemings*, *alias Bowers*, so called, because it was the Demesnes of the *Flemings* before the Conquest; from them it came to the *Treswenalls* in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, who sold it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, whose Posterity have conveyed it to Mr. *Chapman*, the present Owner. 2. *Witherling*, the Mansion of a Family of that Name, who held it many Years, till *Joan Witherling* sold it to *William Kenesworth*, whose Son alienated it to Mr. *Moyle*, 4 *Henry* VIII. and he to *Hamo Vidian*, whose Descendant remains in *Moldash*. In

Chilham, or *Julham*, the Place where *Julius Cæsar* (as is the current Report among the Inhabitants, who as Mr. *Cambden* thinks have Truth of their Side) encamped in his second Expedition into *Britain*, from whence it was called *Julham*, *i. e. Julius*'s Station or House; for *Cæsar* himself tells us, that af-

Digitized by Google

ter he had marched by Night twelve Miles from the Shore, he first encountred the *Britains* upon a River, and after he had beat them into a Wood, encamped there. Here the *Britains* cut down a great Number of the Trees, and posted themselves in a Place wonderfully fortified both by Nature and Art. Now this Place is exactly twelve Miles from the Sea-coast; nor is there any River between, so that his first March must be hither; and here he encamped ten Days, till he had refitted his Fleet, very much shattered in his Passage, and got it to the Shore. Below this Town there is a green Barrow, said to be the Burying-place of one *Jul-Labor*, many Years ago, thought by some to be a Giant, and others a Witch; but Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion that *Laberius Durus*, the Tribune, slain by the *Britains* in the March of the *Romans* from the Camp above-mention'd, was buried here, and from him the Barrow is called *Jul-Labor*.

The Author of the Additions to Mr. *Cambden* will not allow of his Opinion, either about *Julius Cæsar*'s fighting the *Britains*, or encamping in this Place; and his Reason is, because *Julius Cæsar* himself says, that the Place of his first fighting was but twelve *Roman* Miles from the Place where he first landed, whereas *Ghilham* is many more, whether we believe that he landed at *Deal* or *Pepperusse*; but he joins with him in his Opinion about the Barrow, that it is *Laberius Durus*'s Grave; and if Mr. *Cambden* be exact in his twelve Miles (as he says he is) this Correction is needless.

King *Lucius* is said after this to have built him a Palace here, and resided therein some Time, as we may suppose the *British* Kings after him did upon Occasions; but the *Saxons*, after their coming, soon deprived them of it, and it became the Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, of whom *Withred* made it his Habitation usually. When the *Danes* troubled *England* with their frequent Incursions, it was made a Fort; but being greatly shattered in the violent Struggles between *Edmund Ironside* and *Canute* the *Dane*, for the Kingdom, the Composition between them, settled the Peace so firmly, that it never was repaired, but lay desolate till the Conquest. *William* the Conqueror found it in that Condition, and gave it to one *Fulbert*, under the Notion of a whole Knight's Fee, for his Assistance and Conjunction with *John*, Lord *Fiennes*, in guarding *Dover*-Castle. These were seven other Captains who had Lands given them to hold by the said Tenure. *Fulbert* rebuilt the Castle, and took upon him the Name of *Dover* from that eminent Employment conferred on him, whereas his Name was *Lucy*. His Posterity inherited this Manor till Issue male failing, *Rose de Dover*, or *Lucy*, matched with *Richard*, the natural Son of King *John*, and brought him this Inheritance, which by one of her two Daughters and Heirs was further translated to *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*, whose Son *John* being very forward and furious in his Hostilities against King *Edw.* I. in his Wars with *Scotland*, was taken Captive, and hanged on a Gibbet fifty Foot high, his Head cut off, Body burnt, and Estate confiscated, and rested in the Crown, till King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 5. granted the Castle and Manor of *Chilham* to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badlesmere*, who forfeiting it for his Treason, as is above-mention'd, it came to the Crown again, and was given to *David Strabolgy*, the Grandson of the former *David*, for Life, which expiring 3 *Edward* III. that King granted it by Patent to the Son of the late Lord *Badlesmere*, of the same Name, who left it to his Son *Giles*; but he dying without Children, his Sisters were his Heirs; one of which marrying to the Lord *Ross* of *Hamlake*, transferred this Manor and Castle to his Family; but his Son, *John*, Lord *Ross*, asserting the Cause of the House of *Lancaster* against King *Edward* IV. was taken by the Favourers of the House of *York*, and beheaded at *Newcastle*, and his Estate forfeited to the Crown, in which it lodged, till King *Henry* VIII. granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, sold it to Sir *Thomas Kemp*, by whose Grand-daughter it was transferred to Sir *Dudley Diggs*, Master of the Rolls in 1636, in whose Posterity it still remaineth. It is probable that the *Romans* built something here, because, when Sir *Dudley Diggs* removed the Ruins of the old Castle, and digged for a Foundation for the noble Building, which he erected in its Place; there was a Basis of a more ancient Edifice discovered,

Digitized by Google

covered, and many Veſſels of the *Roman* ancient Mode found; beſides, the Keeper of that Part of the Caſtle, which is yet preſerved, hath a Senate-houſe adorned and furniſhed with Seats round about, made out of a very durable Stone.

In this Pariſh are divers other Manors, anciently the Poſſeſſions of good Families; as, 1. *Leſnes*, the Seat of Perſons of that Name, from whom it paſſed to the *Apulderfields*, *Ideigh*, *Ellendens*, *Thwaits*, and *Mortons*, for want of male Heirs in moſt of them, and was laſtly ſold to *John Finch*, Baron of *Fordwich*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1640. 2. *Youngs*, the Eſtate of Men of that Name; from whom it is come thro' the *Boiſleys*, *Barleys*, *Fleets*, and *Shepherds*, to the Family of Sir *Dudley Diggs*. 3. *Dancourt*, the Inheritance of *Thomas de Garwinton*, of *Wells* in *Littlebourne*; whoſe Family held it till the Reign of King *Henry* IV. when it paſſed by the female Heir to *Richard Haute*, and ſo from him to *William Iſaac*; whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to *Hales*, and his Heirs to *Sprackling*, deſcended of the *Sprackling*s of St. *Lawrence* in *Thanet*. 4. *Oldwives-Leas*, or *Oldwood-Leas*, which is the proper Name; the Inheritance of the Family of the *Oldwods*, whoſe Daughter and Heir brought it to the *Pains*, and his to Mr. *Cob* of *Feverſham*.

This Town, by the Intereſt and Procurement of *Alexander de Baliol*, who was ſummon'd to Parliament by the Title of Lord of *Chilham*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, had a Grant of a Market, to be held weekly on Tueſday, and a Fair yearly for three Days, *viz.* on the Vigil and Day of our Lady's Aſſumption, and the Day after, 19 *Edw.* I. which Grant was renewed and confirmed by *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedleſmere*, 19 *Edward* II. but it ſeems that both theſe Grants have been diſcontinued; for there is no Market in this Town, nor has been for many Years, and the Fair is kept here upon St. *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day, *Octob.* 28.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and the Patronage belonged anciently to the Priory of *Throwleigh*; which being an Alien Priory, was diſſolved by King *Henry* V. and the Revenues given to the Abbey of *Shene*, which was of his Erection. On the Weſt of *Wye* lies

Challock, the Manor of the *Apulderfields*, who in ancient Time had their Seat here, and were many of them Men of Note; for *Henry de Apulderfield* obtained a Grant for a Market, and a Fair upon this his Manor, 38 *Henry* III. *Thomas Apulderfield*, *Henry* and *William*, were Knights of the Shire for this County, and ſerved in Parliament 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 43 *Edward* III. and *Henry*, the Grandchild, was High Sheriff for this County, 50 *Edward* III. and kept his Shrievalty in this Place. There is ſtill a Remembrance of this ancient Family in the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s upper Park, called *Apulderfields Garden*, where it is ſuppoſed their Houſe ſtood; tho' it is very hard now to find any Remains of it. From this Family it paſſed to the *Hautes*, and from them to *Richard*, Lord *Poynings*, whoſe Daughter removed it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, by Marriage, in which Family it remained ſome Time, and then was conveyed to Sir *Thomas Cheyney* and others, who ſold it to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, whoſe Son paſſed it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, and by his Daughter it is come into the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s Family.

Loringdon and *Doon* are Places of ſome Note in this Pariſh, being anciently poſſeſſed the one by the Family of the *Lourdingdons*, or *Loringdons*, of which the Name of *Loringdens Foreſtal*, in this Pariſh, is a Memorial; and the other by the Family of *At-Doon*, or *A-Doon*, both in the later Times, come into the Poſſeſſion of the *Cadmores*, a Family of good Repute in theſe Parts, till ending in a Daughter, theſe Manors paſſed by Marriage to the *Plomers*, who ſold them to the *Pierces*, in which Family they lately were.

The Church of this Pariſh was dedicated to St. *Coſmus* and *Damianus*; and being, thro' Age, almoſt ruined, was re-edified by the *Apulderfields*, as the Glaſs Windows and Stone-work in divers Places, having their Arms, a voided Croſs, pictured and engraven on them, do ſufficiently prove. This Living here being a Vicarage, and the great Tithes appropriated to the See of *Canterbury*, Archbiſhop *Juxon*, in Purſuance of King *Charles* II.'s Directions, for the Augmentation of ſuch Vicarages and Curacies, as had not a ſufficient Maintenance for a

M-

Digitized by Google

Miniſter, added 10 *l per Annum*, to the Vicar's Income for ever, of the great Tithes. Here is alſo kept a Fair yearly, upon the Day of St. *Coſmus* and *Damianus*, which is on *September* the 27th. Bordering upon this Place Weſtward is

Charing, or *Cering*, which belonged anciently to *Chriſt's Church* in *Canterbury*, but was taken away from the Monks there by King *Offa*, when *Jambert* was Archbiſhop, and remained ſome Time in the Hands of the *Mercian* Kings, till Archbiſhop *Athelard* perſuaded King *Kenulf* to reſtore it. *A. D.* 799. In the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor it was reckoned eight Sullings, or Plough-lands; but in the 20th Year of *William* the Conqueror, it was rated in *Domeſday Book* at ſeven Sullings only, becauſe one Plough-land was laid into his Demeſne. In the *Notitia* of the Archbiſhops, and the Cathedral's Lands, taken about the Time of the Conqueſt, it is called, *Proprium Manerium Archiepiſcopi*, becauſe it was held by him as in ancient Demeſne, (*i. e.* as Land poſſeſſed by them long before the Conqueſt) and he had a Manor-houſe, or Palace there. It continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhops, for many Ages after, and Archbiſhop *Morton* much repaired the Palace; but Archbiſhop *Cranmer* exchanged this Manor with King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29. and the Dean and Chapter the Parſonage with King *Edward* VI. by which Means the Fee ſimple of both became ſettled in the Crown, and is now comprehended in the Royal Revenue.

Places of ſecular Intereſt in this Pariſh are ſeveral; as, 1. *Pet* and *New court*, ſo called from the ancient Lords of it, ſo named; from whom they paſſed by the *Hatches*, *Atwaters* and *Warhams*, to the *Honywoods*, now Lords of them. 2. *Stilley*, the Poſſeſſions of the *Frenes*, who paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of the Siſter of King *Henry* III. From them it came to the *Brockhulls*, who paid an Aid for it at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight. They held it many Years, but at length ſold it to the *Darels*, as they did alſo. 3. *Newland*, another Manor in *Charing*, having anciently Owners of the ſame Name. 4. *Wickins*, the Patrimony of the *Brents*, a rich and ancient Family in theſe Parts, who paid Aid for theſe Lands, 20 *Edward* III. and held it till the female Heir brought it to the *Derings* by Marriage, who now are, or late were the Lords of it. 5. *Everſley*, the Eſtate of *Brian de Everſley*, an eminent Perſon in King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I.'s Days, and a Benefactor to the Abbey of *Feverſham*. From him it paſſed to the *Peiferers*, St. *Legers* and *Auchers*, and is now the Eſtate of Sir *George Sonds*. 6. *Tremhatch*, the Patrimony of the *Barhams*, who held it many Deſcents; but at length ſold it to *John Haut*, from whom, by the *Malmains*, *Goldwells* and *Gaunts*, it is transferred to Mr *Tho. Carliſle*. 7 *Broughton*, which had anciently Lords of the ſame Name, who flouriſhed here many Years, and then alienated it to *Paunſterſt*, whoſe Daughter and Heir brought it to *Pain*, who ſold it to *Withick*. 8. *Aſton*, the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of the *Beaufits*, who held it till the Reign of King *Henry* VII when by a Daughter it became the Eſtate of *Robert Arnold*, whoſe Son ſold it to Sir *Anthony Sonds*; from whom it paſſed to *Hutchins*, and from him to *Godden*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* *Hugh Brent* Eſq; built the Belfree in the Time of King *Edward* IV. with Stone, which was before erected with Wood, and his Arms are ſtill remaining carved on the Stones. *Amy Brent* alſo built a Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel. In it are divers Monuments of the *Brents*; but moſt of them ſo much defaced by a Fire that happened in it in the Year 1590, that the Inſcriptions are not legible; the Church and Chapel being alſo much impaired thereby; but the Manor and Manſion of the *Brents* being lodged in the Family of the *Derings*, they have repaired both. In this Church was anciently a Chantry, founded by Sir *John Burley*, and from him called in After-times *Burley's Chantry*, for one Prieſt to pray for the Souls of Sir *John* and Sir *William Burley*, and the Deſcendants of that Family, who was to have a ſufficient Maintenance out of the Demeſne. At the Suppreſſion the Revenue was ſeized and given to Sir *John Darel* of *Colehill*, whoſe Poſterity do ſtill enjoy it. The Living is a Vicarage, and the Parſonage belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St *Paul's*, was exchanged with King *Edward*

Digitized by Google

ward VI. for other Lands and Benefices. There are two Fairs kept yearly in this Parish, viz. upon St. George's Day, April 23, and St. Luke's, Octob. 18. South-West of Wye lies

Eastwell, which was anciently the Possession of a Family of that Surname; but after devolved upon the Criols, Rokesleys, Peythos and Percies, Earls of Northumberland, who sold it to Sir Thomas Cheyney and others, from whom it passed to Sir Christopher Hales, Attorney General to King Henry VIII. and Mr. John Colepeper, who married his Daughter to Sir Thomas Moyle, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, who built the greatest Part of that stupendous Fabrick, which is now the Seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, descended to the Family of the Finches by the Marriage of Catharine, Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Moyle.

This Noble Family of Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, are descended from Henry Fitz-Herbert, Chamberlain to King Henry I. whose Son Herbert Fitz-Herbert had two Wives, viz. Lucy, the Daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford, by whom he had Peter Fitz-Herbert, the Ancestor of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, and Matilda, by whom he had Matthew Fitz-Herbert, who was one of the Barons present at the compiling of Magna Charta, and making the Pacification between King John and his Barons at Runny-Mead. His Son Matthew was summoned as a Baron to the Parliament of Tewksbury. Herbert Fitz-Herbert, descended from this Matthew, purchased the Manor of Finches in Liddo; and being the entire Lord of it, he assumed his Surname from it; as was the Custom of many other Families in that Age, and hence it is, that his Son in a Supersedeas is called by the Name of Finch, which has continued in this Noble Family ever since. The Church here is dedicated to St. Mary Near this Town is

Westwell, the Demesne of the Monks of Christ's-Church in Canterbury, given them for the Supply of their Diet; and tho' their Title was question'd upon a Quo Warranto, yet it was upon a solemn Decision affirmed and attested to be given them by the King's Predecessors, and confirmed to them, and so they quietly possessed it, till it was at the Suppression resigned to King Henry VIII. It remained in the Crown some Years, and then was given to Sir Nicholas Tufton, of Hothfield. The Parsonage anciently belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury; but Thomas Arundel, Archbishop in 1397, gave it to the Monks of Christ's-Church, to satisfy their great Expences, which they had been at in erecting the Body of the Cathedral; which Simon Sudbury had pulled down, but lived not to rebuild; and King Henry IV. in 1400, confirmed it to the Monks, but King Henry VIII. upon the Suppression, restored it to the Dean and Chapter.

There are several Manors in this Parish, exempt from the Church's Claim, viz. 1. Ripley Court, the Demesne of the Riplies, yet held of the Archbishop by Knights Service; and hence it is that Richard de Ripley is called in an old Deed, Miles Archiepiscopi. From this Family it passed to the Brockhulls and Idens; of which last was John Iden, a Justice of Peace, and Alexander his Son, who slew Jack Cade. From them it was alienated to the Dorels, and by them to Baker. 2. Diggs-Court, the Mansion of the noble Family of the Diggs, who wrote themselves anciently sometimes Basham, and sometimes Westwell. The Female Heir of this Family brought it to the Auchers. 3. Deans-Court, the Lordship of the Hussies for many Generations, but sold by them at length to Milsn. 4. Nash-Court, the Possession of a Family named Atash, and sometimes Nash, but alienated by them to Hawkin; from whom, by Brockhul and Dorel, it is passed to Sharp of Nimhouse, in Great Chart. 5. Beamanston, or Bramston, the Demesne anciently of Thomas At-More, who paid an Aid for it at the making of the Black Prince Knight, and after him, of John Amias, who sold it to John Moyle, the Father of Sir Thomas; by whose Daughter it passed to the Finches, now Earls of Winchelsea. 7. Woditon, or Wolton, the Inheritance of the Family of that Name, of good Note; from whom it passed to John Hampton, who sold it to Richard Rasel, in whose Family the Property lately was, or now is. The next Market-Town in this Lathe is

Ashford, or Eshtioford, i. e. the Ford over the River Esh, which was the Manor and Inheritance of the eminent Family of the Criols, or Keriells, who changing it with Re-

get

Digitized by Google

ger de Leybourn, for his Manors of Stoken in Huntingdon, and Rumford in Eſſex, left it to Juliana his Daughter and Heir, who married William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon; but both of them dying without Heirs, it eſcheated to the Crown, and King Edward III. gave it to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen, Weſtminſter; which King Richard confirmed and ratified, with all its ancient Franchiſes, and with it conveyed divers other Lands in Aſhford; all which reſted ſafe in the Cloiſter, till King Henry VIII. diſſolved the Monaſteries, when he took theſe Lands into his own Power, and granted them, with Weſture, to Sir Anthony Ancher and John Pulſton, who conveyed them to Sir Andrew Judde, whoſe Daughter brought them by Marriage to Sir Thomas Smith, from whom they deſcended to Philip, Viſcount Strangford.

Repton, in this Pariſh, was the Seat of the ancient Family of the Valoigns, of whom, Radulphus de Valoigns was Sheriff of this County, 1 Henry II. and dwelt ſometimes here, and ſometimes at Tremworth. Marcus Valoigns was laſt male Heir of this Family; who leaving only two Daughters, one of them matching with Sir Thomas Fogg, brought this Eſtate into his Family, in which it continued many Generations, till George Fogg ſold it to Sir Michael Sands, and he conveyed it to John Tufton Eſq; in whoſe Family, now Earls of Thanet, the Inheritance remains. Merdal is another Manor in this Pariſh, anciently the Patrimony of the Corbies, as it continued, till a Daughter, matching to Sir Nicholas Wotton, twice Lord Mayor of London, brought it into his Family, in which it continued many Years, till it was at length ſold to Sprote, and by him to Thomas, Earl of Winchelſea.

The Market, which was allowed by the Judges Itinerant to William Leybourn, 7 Edward I. is at this Day kept weekly on Saturdays in this Town; and there are two Fairs alſo kept yearly, viz. One upon St. John Port Latin, May 6. which was granted by King Edward IV. Reg. 5. to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's, Weſtminſter, (whoſe the Manor of Aſhford then was) and the other upon the Decollation of St. John Baptiſt, which is Aug. 29.

In this Town there is kept a Court of Record, upon every Tueſday three Weeks, for all Actions, in which the Debts, or Damages, exceed not twenty Marks. The Juriſdiction of which Court extendeth it ſelf over all the Pariſh, except the Boroughs of Henwood and Ruddow. It is governed by a Conſtable of its own.

The Church, which ſtandeth in the Town, was a collegiate Church, founded by Sir Robert Fogg, Lord of Repton, in this Pariſh. Sir John Fogg alſo Controller of the Houſhold, and Privy Counſellor to King Edward IV. founded a College, conſiſting of a Prebendary, for the Head, and certain Prieſts and Choriſters for its Members. In the Church are buried ſeveral Knights and others of that Family, beſides a Monument of near 350 Years old for the Counteſs of Athol. In this Church was alſo a perpetual Chantry founded by William de Sodington, in a certain Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for which he had a Conceſſion of King Edward III. Reg. 17. The Lands, which were tied to ſupport it, lay in Aſhford, Willeſborough, Charing and Kennington, which, at the Suppreſſion, were diſperſed into many Hands.

The Villages of Note lying round about this Town are

Kennington, a Manor always belonging to the King, as the Name imports; as did alſo Kenſbrooke, another Manor in this Pariſh, which William the Conqueror annexed to his Royal Manor of Wye; and being looked upon as an Appendage of it, followed its Fate at the Diſſolution, when it was taken from the Patrimony of Battel-Abby. It reſted in the Crown till Queen Elizabeth granted it to her Kinſman Henry Cary, Lord Hunſdon, whoſe Grandchild Henry, Earl of Dover, ſold it to Sir Tho. Finch, in whoſe Family, now Earls of Winchelſea, it reſts. Bibrooke is another Manor in this Pariſh, the Seat of the Family of Gedwins, till the thirty-ſecond of King Edward III. after which, the Belknaps had the Poſſeſſion of it, till Robert Belknap, being attainted and baniſhed, his Eſtate was granted to William Elis, one of the Conſervators of the Peace of this County, whoſe capital Seat was at Burton, or Burſton, in this Pariſh; but it continued not long in his Family, being ſold firſt to Shirley,

Digitized by Google

Shelly, and then to *Hall*, whose Descendants now enjoy it.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and in it there are Monuments for one Mr. *Brent*, and one *Walkesley*, a Knight, very ancient.

Wilsborough was Part of the Revenue of the noble and ancient Family of *Brents*, of which, *Falcatius de Brent* is a Person of great Note in our *English* History, for a perfect Courage and Magnanimity, tho' in his Youth he is said to have had some wild Sallies and Extravagancies. In his Family this Town remained for many Generations, but at length Issue male failing, *Margaret*, the female Heir, carried it by Marriage to *John Dering* Esq; whose Descendant, Sir *Robert Dering*, conveyed it to *Robert Scot*, of *Canterbury*, Esq; whose Posterity now enjoys it.

The Parish-Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and in it are some Monuments of Antiquity; one for Mr. *Barry*, (which is 250 Years old) and another for Mr. *Ellis*, very ancient.

Sevington, the Estate of the *Barries*, a Family of great Antiquity in these Parts. *Robert de Barry* is registred for one of those, who were engaged under King *Henry* II. in *Ireland*, where he was one of the first that could bring that wild People into Subjection; for which he got such Repute among the *Irish* themselves, that they gave him the Title of *Barrimore*, i. e. *The Great Barry*. *William de Barry*, this Man's Successor, was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* for this County, in the Reign of King *John*, and lived at the Moat in this Parish, where several of his Successors, who were Lieutenants of *Dover* Castle, and Conservators of the Peace in *Kent*, had their Residence; but at last, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Barry* carried this Manor to *Radcliff*, who not many Years after sold it to *Alcock*, whose Daughter, by her Marriage with Mr. *Bois*, has united it to his Demesne.

Mersham was long ago given by the *Saxon* Earl *Steward*, and *Maud* his Wife, to the Monks of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, for the Support of their Diet; which Donation was confirmed by the Royal Authority of *Edward* the Confessor, and so remained among the Revenues of the Church, till the general Dissolution of the Abbies; and then being seized by King *Henry* VIII. he gave it, *Reg.* 33. to the then newly erected Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

Quatherington, or as it is vulgarly called *Quarington*, is a Manor of this Parish, anciently the Seat of the *Blechendens*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and resided here till *William Blechenden* marrying *Agnes*, the Daughter of Mr. *Godfrey* of *Aldington*, by whom he had that Manor, removed from hence to dwell there. From this Family *Quarington* was conveyed to the *Cleggates* of *Canterbury*, who alienated it to *Enstday* of *Saltwood*, from whom it passed to the *Knatchbulls*, the Ancestors of that worthy and learned Knight Sir *Norton Knatchbull*, who cannot be mentioned without great Reverence to his Learning and Worth, shewed in his judicious Notes on the *New Testament*, and other Writings.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *John* Baptist.

Kingsnoth was anciently the Manor and Seat of a Family that bear the same Surname. *John Kingsnoth* flourished here in the Reign of King *Edward* I. but it seems that they alienated some Part of it to *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedelesmer*; for upon his Attainder, some Part of it fell to the King, who having given it to Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge; he purchased Part of *Kingsnoth*, and so had the Manor entire; but it was again divided soon after; for *Belknap* being attainted and banished, the whole Manor was forfeited to King *Richard* II. who gave it to Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Beckworth*-Castle in *Surrey*, with a Charter to inclose a Park, and Liberty of a Free-warren in it, and a Licence to hold a Fair yearly on *Michaelmas*-day; but the principal Part was sold to Cardinal *Kemp*, who settled it upon his College at *Wyc*, 28 *Henry* VI. to which it remained united, till King *Henry* VIII. took it away, and gave it to *Thomas*, Lord *Cromwell*, afterwards Earl of *Essex*; but he being attainted, it returned to the same King, who disposed of it, one Moiety to Sir *John Baker*, whose Successor sold it to Mr. *Powel* of *Ewhurst* in *Sussex*, and the other Moiety remained in the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to her Kinsman *Henry Cary*, afterwards Lord

Digitized by Google

Hunſdon, whoſe Grandſon *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*, conveyed it to Sir *Thomas Finch*, whoſe Poſterity, the Earls of *Winchelſea*, enjoy it.

In this Pariſh are two other Manors, worthy our Notice, *viz.* 1. *Munſilde*, originally the Seat of the *Clercs*, or *le Cleres*; which Family ended in *Suſan le Clerc*, who marrying Sir *Simon Woodchurch*, annexed this Manor to his Patrimony; but he, to preſerve the Name of *Cleres*, turned his Surname into it, and wrote himſelf *Clerc*, *alias Woodchurch*. His Poſterity ſold this Eſtate to *Tayler* of *Shadoxherſt*, and his Succeſſors to Mr. *Whitwick*. 2. *Weſt-Halks*, the Demeſne of the *Halks*, or *Hawks*, (for their Arms are a Feſſe between three Falcons) a Family of Gentlemen of great Antiquity, who held it many Years; but at length ſold it to *Tayler* of *Great Chart*, in whoſe Family it remained a good Time; but it was again ſold to *Clerc*, and then to *Honywood* of *Charing*, whoſe Poſterity enjoys it.

The Church of this Pariſh is dedicated to St. *Michael*. The Parſonage of this Town was given in exchange with King *Henry* VIII. by Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, for other ſpiritual Promotions and Benefices, 31 *Henry* VIII.

Braburn was the Inheritance in very ancient Times of a Lady called *Salburga*, who died about *A. D.* 864, and in her Will, gave to the Monaſtery of St. *Auguſtine*, near *Canterbury*, forty Meaſures of Malt, four Oxen, fifteen Rams, twenty Loaves; one Piſs of Butter, one Piſs of Cheeſe, four Loads of Wood, and twenty Hens yearly, out of her Manor of *Braburne*, upon Condition, that the Monks ſhall every Day ſing for her Soul this Pſalm, *Exaudiat te Dominus*, i. e. *The Lord hear thee*. In later Time, *Robert de Montferet* was Lord of it, whoſe Daughter *Adelia* carried it by Marriage into the Family of the *Veres*, as his Daughter did to the *Monchenſeys*, and his to *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, whoſe Son *Aymer*, 6 *Edward* II. obtained a Charter to his Manor of *Braborn*, for a Market, Fair, and Free-warren; and theſe Privileges, Infangtheof, Outfangtheof, Toll and Theam, Pillory and Tumbrel, and *Liberum Namium*, *i. e.* Freedom to take Diſtreſſes; but he dying without Iſſue, it paſſed by his Siſter to *John Comin*, Earl of *Badzenoth*, and by his Daughter to *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*; from whoſe Grandchild *David* it paſſed in like Manner to Sir *Thomas Percy*, and from him to Sir *Hugh Halſham* and *John Lewknor* Eſq; who ſold it to the *Scots*, in whom it is.

The other Manors in this Pariſh are, 1. *Birchole*, which gives the Name to this Hundred, and was the Inheritance of an ancient Family of that Name, for *Stephen de Birchole* paid an Aid for theſe Lands, at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight, 20 *Edward* III. but it was ſoon after alienated to *Richard Halk*, or *Hawke*, of *Weſt Hawks* in *Kingſnoth*; in which Family it ſtill remains. 2. *Hemingc*, which was the Eſtate and Seat of a Family of the ſame Name, as it continued for above 300 Years, and then it was alienated to *Peter Nott*, in whoſe Family it has been above 160 Years, and ſo continues.

The Church ſtands in the Barony of *Birchole*, and is dedicated to St. *Mary*. In it are ſeveral ancient Monuments for the Family of the *Scots*, one of whom was Controller of the King's Houſhold to King *Edward* IV. and another was a Knight, buried above 350 Years ſince; others for Sir Sir *Robert Gower* and one Mr. *Paſhley*, of a Family of Antiquity in *Suſſex*. The Market and a Fair above-mention'd are wholly diſcontinued, and whether the Lord enjoys the Privileges we know not.

Betherſden, or *Betrichden*, ſo called probably from St. *Beatrice*, to whom the Church is dedicated, and ſo imports the Valley of St. *Beatrice*. There are ſeveral Seats of Note in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Betherſden Lovelace*, the ancient Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Greenſteds*, vulgarly called *Green ſtreet*; which falling into Decay, ſold it to *Kinet*, and he ſoon after to *Lovelace*, whoſe Family living ſo long on it, built a good Seat, and was ſo eminent both in Civil and Military Affairs, that the precedent Owners are quite obſcured by their Fame. The *Lovelaces* of *Bayford* in *Sittingbourn* and *Kingſdown*, as alſo the Lord *Lovelace*, late of *Hurley* in *Berkſhire*, and other Gentlemen of that Name in the ſame County, are alſo deſcended from this Family, yet is this Eſtate alienated from them by Colonel *Richard Lovelace*, who paſſed away his

Digitized by Google

his Right in it to Mr. *Richard Hulse*, descended of the ancient Family of *Hulses* of *Norbury* and *Astley* in *Cheshire*. 2. *Surrenden*, or *Subrinden*, the Seat for many Generations of a Family of that Name, who sold it to Cardinal *Kemp*, by whom it was settled on his College at *Wye*, and being taken away at the Suppression by King *Henry* VIII. was granted by that King to Sir *Maurice Dennis*, Captain of *Calais*, who alienated it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who soon after sold it to *Philip Chowte* Esq; Standard-bearer to that Prince at *Bulloign*, in which Family it has continu'd ever since, and by that Means acquired the Name of *Surrenden Chowte*. 3. *Frith*, the Estate of the *Maynes*, who held it many Years; and one of them, *viz. John de Mayney*, by his last Will and Testament gave an Obit to this Church, to pray for his own Soul, and that of his Kinsman Sir *Walter Mayney*. From this Family it has passed by the *Darrels* and *Gibbons* to the *Chowtes* of *Surrenden*, the present Owners.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to St. *Beatrice*, as is above-said, and in it are the Arms of *Surrenden*, who dwelt here in the Reign of *Edward* II. In a peculiar Chancel on the North Side of this Church, belonging to the *Lovelaces*, there was a perpetual Chantry founded, 38 *Henry* VI. by *Richard Lovelace*, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer in *London*, a younger Son of this Family, which was confirmed by the Royal Authority of the same Prince. Near this Place lies

Pluckley, or *Pluckele*, a Manor originally belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, until *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of that See, granted it to *William*, the Brother of *John de Cobham*, to hold in Knights Service of him, and his Successors, (a Tenure usually granted in their Times by the Archbishops and other great Prelates) and therefore called *Miles Archiepiscopi*; but King *Edward* I. growing jealous of the Clergy's Power, who by such Donations obliged the Nobility and principal Gentry to their Service, caused the Statute *Quia emptores terrarum*, *Reg.* 21. to be made, which supersedes all new Creations of Manors. *William de Cobham* being thus settled in this Manor, did in Gratitude to the Donor change his Name to *Pluckley*. Sir *Richard Pluckley*, this Man's Grandchild, founded the Parish-Church, and *William Pluckley* was the last Heir male of the Family, and so *Agnes*, his Daughter, carried it to *John Surrenden* Esq; as his and *Haut*'s Daughter did to the *Derings*, (whose ancient Seat was at *Stamford*, by *Hithe*) in whose Family it now is; and who have raised an elegant Structure upon it, as eminent for Magnificence and Beauty, as Contrivance and Curiosity.

Pevington is now a Member of this Parish, but was formerly a Parish of it self, and had a Church dedicated to St. *Mary*. The *Pevingtons*, a knightly Family, who took their Name from it, were both Lords and Patrons of them. They held it many Years, and then by the female Heir it passed to the *Gobions*. She was a considerable Benefactress to the Monastery of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, in the Church of which she lies buried. She left only one Daughter, *Julian*, who being married to *William Brent*, 27 *Henry* VI. brought this Manor into that Family, where it remained for want of Heirs, and *Margaret Brent* translated it to Mr. *Dering* by Marriage, in whose Family it now is. *Malmains* is another Manor in this Parish, and was the Inheritance of an eminent Family of that Name, several of which were Knights of the Shire for this County, *viz. Nicholas de Malemains*, 3 *Edward* I. *John de Malemains*, 12 *Edward* III. From this Family it was sold to the *Derings*, in which it continues. *Shutland*, another Manor in this Parish, hath been the Patrimony of the *Betenhams* of *Cranbrooke* many hundred Years, and they still are Owners of it. *Stephen de Betenham*, of this Parish, was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* (an Office of great Importance in elder Times) in the Reign of King *John*.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and in it are several Tombs for the *Malemains*, of whom *Richard Malemains* (as the Date of the Tomb-stone shews) died in 1440. Adjoining to the Church is a Chapel, dedicated to our Lady, founded by *Richard Dering* Esq; in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, and in it are several Monuments of the *Derings*, two of them near 200 Years old, and another of them about 160; besides others of a long Date. The Chapel of *Pevington* is quite ruinated. Here is a

Digitized by Google

Fair kept yearly upon St. *Nicholas*'s Day, which is *December* 6.

Smarden, a Manor anciently belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and being an eminent Part of his Spiritual Patrimony, *John Stratford*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, obtained a Grant of a Market to be kept here weekly, on Monday, 6 *Edward* III. but the Manor *Romden*, in this Pariſh, was a ſecular Eſtate, and belonged anciently to a Family named *Hengherſt*; and in modern Times *Henherſt*, who alſo had large Demeſnes in *Wood Church*, *Staplehurſt*, *Tolding*, and other Places in this County. From this Family it paſſed by *Calch*, *Norton*, *Rogers* and *Draynes*, to Sir *Roger Manwood*, who ſold it ſoon after to *Martin James* Eſq; a Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

The Church in this Town is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and in it was, in Queen *Mary* I's Days, a Rood-loft, in which one *Drainer*, a Juſtice of Peace, to get ſome Advantage of his Neighbours, made nine Holes to look into the Church, and obſerve who did not conform to the Popiſh Ceremonies at Maſs, that he might puniſh them; from whence he was called Juſtice *Nineholes*. A Fair is kept yearly on *Michaelmas*-day, *September* 29.

Apledore is another Town in this Lathe of *Scray*, lying on the South Side of this County, upon the Banks of the River *Rother*. In the Reign of King *Alfred*, a great Army of plundering *Danes*, under the Command of *Haſtings* and *Guthrum*, came into theſe Seas in 250 Ships. The firſt robbed the Coaſts of *France*, and then landing in *England*, loaded with Spoils, ſurprized a ſmall Caſtle at *Apultre*; which not being a ſufficient Defence for them, they pulled it down, and raiſed a new one; but King *Alfred* ſuffered them not long to go on without Oppoſition, but coming down upon them with an Army, ſo fiercely attacked them, that he forced them to accept Conditions of Peace, and to depart his Country; tho' they were not careful to obſerve them, as may appear by their Attempts upon other Places afterwards; for in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, the Father of King *Edmund Ironſide*, they returned and made this Country a Scene of their Cruelties and Devaſtations, burning the Caſtle here; but it was again rebuilt, and continued in the Number of the Caſtles and Fortreſſes of this County, (as appears by the Regiſter) till the Year 1380, when the *French* invaded thoſe Parts, and burnt it; but out of the Ruins, the Church was repaired, and, as ſome ſay, built, which is an Argument of its Magnificence and Strength.

A. D. 1031. This Manor was by a ſpecial Licence obtained of King *Canutus*, the *Dane*, and *Elgiva*, his Queen, firſt, and then given by *Eadſin*, Biſhop of St. *Martins*, near *Canterbury*, to the Prior and Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*, *De cibo eorum*, i. e. *For their Maintenance in Diet*. Again, in 11 *Edward* III. there was another Licence granted to *John Stratford*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and others, by a Royal Patent, *Obſternere quandam antiquam Trinchetam*, &c. i. e *To ſtop up a certain Trench*, or *Chanel*, which proceeds from an Arm of the Sea, called *Appledore*, (for then it ſeems that the Sea flowed up as far as this Town, tho' now it has quite left it) and leads to the Town of *Romney*. Thus was this Town included in the Eccleſiaſtical Patrimony, and ſo continued till the Reſignation of the whole Revenue of *Chriſt's-Church*, into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. ſoon after which, he ſettled this Manor by a new Grant upon the new erected Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt's-Church*.

But notwithſtanding this Eccleſiaſtical Revenue in *Apledore*, there were ſeveral Manors, which were of ſecular Uſe, and Seats of good Gentlemen; as, 1. *Horneſplace*, the Patrimony of the Family of the *Hornes*, of which was *William Horne*, one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County, 1 *Richard* II. and *Michael Horne*, who was Sheriff for the ſame, 7 *Henry* IV. and kept his Shrievalty in this Town. *Anne Horne* was the laſt of the Name; and being ſole Heir of this Eſtate, married *Benedict Guilford*, and transferred this Seat and Lordſhip to him; but he denying to take the Oath of Supremacy, (which then was firſt preſſed upon *Romiſh* Recuſants, 13 *Eliz.*) and to avoid it, flying into foreign Parts, fell under the Queen's Diſpleaſure, and a *Præmunire* of the Law, and ſo his Eſtate was ſeized by the Crown, and

Digitized by Google

and shortly after given by the said Princess to her faithful Servant *George Chowte* Esq; in whose Posterity it yet continues.

2. *Dean Court*, the Seat and Estate of the Family of the *Apledores*, till about the End of King *Edward* III.'s Reign, when it passed by the female Heir to *William Roper*, in whose Family it hath by an uninterrupted Succession continued, till it is now invested in *Henry Roper*, Lord *Teuhem*.

3. *Frenchey*, a Manor that had for its Lords a Family of the same Name; but from the Reign of King *Edward* III. to the Days of King *Henry* VIII. the *Hawtes* have been the Proprietors; and then by a Daughter it passed to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who forfeited it by his Rebellion in Queen *Mary*'s Reign; but Queen *Elizabeth* restored it to his Family, of which Sir *Francis Wyat* passed it away to Mr. *Lloyd*, who sold it to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tenstall*.

This Town had anciently a Market granted to it by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 32. to be kept weekly on but it is lost by long Disuse and Intermission, but observed yearly upon St. *Barnabas*'s Day, *June* 11. Here is also a Court Leet, which extends it self over two Boroughs, *viz. Town-borough* and *Heth-borough*, and the Bourseholders are there chosen.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

The most considerable Villages about this Town are these,

Renardington, or *Renarton*, a Place not very healthful in its Situation, yet hath had Owners and Lords of great Honour and Esteem. *William de Normannis* held it in the Reign of King *John*, and his Son *Thomas de Normannis*, or as he was written *Normanvil*, succeeded him; but he leaving a Daughter for his sole Heir, it passed in Marriage with the Manor of *Cockrids* to Sir *William de Basing*, and became Part of his Inheritance. He was one of the Knights that attended King *Edward* I. when he attempted the Conquest of *Scotland*. Of this Family were *William Basing*, who was Sheriff of the County, 8 *Edward* II. and dying in his Shrievalty, *Margaret*, his Widow, accounted for the Profits, and Sir *Thomas de Basing*, who paid Aid for it, as a whole Knight's Fee, at the making the *Black Prince* Knight. It continued many Successions in this Family, but was at length translated by the Female Heir to Sir *Thomas Mackworth*. These *Basings* came hither from *London*, where *Solomon de Basing* had been Sheriff, and *Adam de Basing*, Lord Mayor, *Basing-hall*, and the Street adjoining, owes the Name and Foundation to this Family. *Stow* says, they were Barons of this Realm. The *Mackworths*, after some continuance sold this Manor to the *Hornes* of *Horne-place* in *Apledore*, Men of great Account in these Parts, for *Ralph de Horne* was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* in King *John*'s Reign, Officers like our Grand-Juries, &c. In this Family this Manor remain'd till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when *Bennet Horne*, the Heir general matched to Mr. *Gulford*, a *Roman*-Catholick, who flying with his Wife beyond the *Seas*, to avoid taking the Oath of Supremacy, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *Walter Moyle* of *Buckwell*.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was much larger than now it is, as appears by the Foundation, which is still visible; for it was fired with Lightning about 160 Years since, and afterwards a much less Church was built out of the Materials by the Care, and chiefly at the Charge of Mr. *Horn*, then Lord of the Manor.

Wood-church was the Habitation and Estate of as ancient a Family as any in these Parts. *Roger de Woodchurch* appears in Deeds without Date, and Sir *Simon Woodchurch* accompanied King *Edward* I. in his Wars against *Scotland*, in which he so mauled the *Scots*, that he was called *Malleus Scotorum*; but in this Sir *Simon*, the Name tho' not the male Line, determined, for he marrying the Heiress of the *Clercs* of *Munfside*, by which he brought a large Inheritance to his Seigniory at *Woodchurch*, his Heirs, in Gratitude, changed their Name to *le Clerc*, and so in all Deeds and Writings style themselves *Clerc, alias Wood-church*. In this Family this Manor continued many hundred Years, but was at length sold by *Humphrey Clerc* Esq; in 1594, to *Walter Herlackenden* Esq; by whose Daughter and Heir it was translated to Sir *Edward Hales*.

The

Digitized by Google

The Manors of Note in this Parish are, 1. *Plesrinden*, the Seigniory of the ancient and knightly Family of *Engham*, called in ancient Deeds and Monuments, *Edingham*, and sometimes *Hengham*. They flourished here in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and did not fail till *Vincent Engham* Esq; passed away this Estate to *Roger Twisden* Esq; in whose Grandson, Sir *Roger*, the Property is now fixed. 2. *Townland*, whose ancient Owners had that Surname, for *Ralph de la Thun*, died seized of this Manor, 3 *Henry* III. *John de Tunland* was his Successor, and a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Leeds*, to which he gave this Manor, 47 *Edward* III. where it remained till the Dissolution, and then was granted to *Thomas*, Lord *Cromwell*; and being by his Treason escheated to the Crown, was given to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations; from whom, by divers Sales, it is come to the *Shelleys*. 3. *Henherst*, the Lordship of a Family so called, but written sometimes *Engherst*. Sir *Thomas Hengherst* was the last Heir male of this Family, and by his Daughter it passed to Mr. *Wise*, and by her Daughter to Mr. *Robert Masters*, Great Grandfather to Mr. *Masters*, of *Canterbury*.

Henden is an Appendage of *Wood church*, the Seat and Estate of the *Hendens*, of which Family was Sir *Edward Henden*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and for his Sagacity in finding out the deepest Mysteries of our Law, was called, *The Picklock of it*. Next to these, the ancient Proprietors of this Place were the Lords *Burgherst*, or *Burwash*, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, 18 *Edward* III. From them it passed to the *Capels*, of *Capels-Court* in *Ivy-Church*, where it remained for some Generations, and then by his Heirs Female was transferred to the *Harlakendens*, and from them to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet, Grandfather to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunstal*.

The Borough of *Harlackenden* lies in this Parish, and has been for many Hundred Years the Patrimonial Demesne of the Family of that Name, *viz.* from the Conquest to this Time. *Edinham* is another Hamlet of this Parish, and was anciently the Mansion of the *Enghams*, before they transplanted themselves to *Singham*, in *Great Chart*. This Family is very ancient, and had very large Possessions in *Romney* Marsh; in the Records of which they are written sometimes *Eringham*, and sometimes *Hengham*. It is probable, that *Ralph de Hengham*, the eminent Lord Chief Justice in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and Sir *Audomar*, or *Aumer de Engham*, Justice of *Chester*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. were of his Family; and it is probable, that that *Audomer*, or *Oulmer de Hengham*, who lies buried in *Christ's-Church*, *Canterbury*, and is there styled, *Audomarus Hengham*, *Armiger*, an honourable Title in those Days, was also of this Family. It was the Inheritance of this Family for many Generations, but at length vested in the *Barkers* by Purchase.

The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and hath a Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel, built by the *Harlakendens*, an ancient Family in this Parish, whose Seat is styled, *Old Harlakenden*, and was lately in the Possession of *Thomas Harlakenden*, the Heir and Owner of it. In this Chapel are the Monuments for *William Harlakenden* Esq; who died in 1081 in the Conqueror's Reign; and tho' the Character of the Inscription be modern, like that in Use in King *Henry* IV.'s Reign; yet it is said, that this Stone bears the same Date, as that at first laid on him; which being broken and defaced, was taken away, and graven with a more plain Letter, used in the Time, when it was put on *Margaret Harlakenden*, Daughter and Heir of *Guy Ellis*, who died in 1479 *Roger Harlackenden* Esq; who died in 1523, and *Martin Harlackenden* Esq; who died in 1584 In the same Chapel is the Tomb of Sir *Edward Waterhouse*, who died in 1591, and in the East Window of it are the Arms of Mr. *Ellis*. In the North Wall of the great Chancel of this Church is a Monument for *Thomas Harlackenden* Esq; who was buried in 1554. In the East Window of the North Chancel, there are several Effigies of the *Clercs*, and in the North Window of the same Chancel is the Effigies of *William Harey*.

Shadoxherst was anciently the Inheritance of a Family called *Forstall*, or as we find it in ancient Deeds *At-Forstal*. They held it to the Reign of King *Henry* V. when *Joan Forestall*,

Digitized by Google

Bristoll, Reg. 3. sold it to *Stokys*, or *Stoker*, whose Posterity held it many Years; but at length alienated it to *Randolph*, from whom it passed to the *Taylors*, who now enjoy it. In this Parish are two Manors, worthy our Notice, viz. 1. *Criols-Court*, the Seat of *Bertram de Criol*, whose Son *John de Criol*'s Daughter transferred it to *Rokesley* and his Daughter to *Thomas de Poynings*, whose Son, Sir *Edward*, was the famous Person of that Name, who assisted King *Henry* VII. in that Victory of *Bosworth field*; was chosen of that King's Privy Council, and subdued *James*, Lord *Audley*, and his *Cornish* Rebels. He died possessed of this Manor; but leaving no Heirs to claim his Estate, this Manor escheated to King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to *William Taylor*; from whose Successors it passed by the female Heirs to *Whitfield* who sold it to *More*, and he to *Thomas Taylor* Esq; whose Posterity enjoy it.

Mincing-Court, as it is commonly called, but in old Records it is styled *Minikons Court*; is a Manor of this Parish, given in ancient Times to the Hospital of St. *Jacobs* in *Tonington*, near *Canterbury*, which was founded for the Maintenance of leprous Women, and confirmed by *Hubert Walter*, Lord *Chan*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and to this Convent did it belong to the Reign of King *Edward* VI. (having escaped his Father's Hands) by whom it was granted to *Robert Tattershall* Esq; to hold of his Majesty's Manor of *East-Greenwich*, *tantum per fidelitatem servitii*. He sold it to Sir *Edward Wotton*, whose Successor, *Edward*, Lord *Wotton*, settled it on his Daughter *Katherine*, upon her Marriage with *Edward*, Lord *Stanhope*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who, with her Consent, hath alienated it to Mr. *Thomas Hurlston*, of *Canterbury*; in whose Family it lately was.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Worborn was anciently Part in the Jurisdiction of the Church, and Part the Demesne of Lay-Proprietors. That Moiety that belonged to the Church was given to the Monks of *Christ's Church* by *Elphegus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, A. C. 1010, and was appointed for their Cloathing. It was valued in *Domesday-Book* at one Plough-land, worth annually sixty Shillings, by the Name of the Manor of *Werteborne*. The Monks held it till King *Henry* VIII. obliged them to surrender it into his Hands, and it was a Part of the Revenue of the Crown, till King *James* I. *Reg.* 7. passed it by Grant to *Thomas Paget* and *Thomas Twisden*; which last caused it, in Opposition to the other Moiety, to be called *Worborn-Twisden*; but they kept it not long, for they sold it to Sir *Thomas Tufton*, the Ancestor of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thanet*, in whose Possession it now is.

The other Moiety, which had always Lay-Proprietors, belonged to the Family of *Bedford*, of whom was *Richard de Bedford*, who obtained, 52 *Henry* III. the Grant of a Market, to be kept in it weekly on Tuesdays, and a Fair of three Days Continuance, at the Feast of St. *Matthew*, which King *Edward* I. confirmed to him; but it did not long after this continue in this Family, for in the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Hugh de Windlesore*, or *Windsor*, was in the Possession of it, and the *Morants* in the next Reign. *William Morant*, of this Family, was Sheriff of *Kent*, 12 *Edward* III. and Sir *Thomas Morant*, of *Morants-Court* was his Heir, who left only a Daughter, by whose Marriage this Estate passed to *James Peckham*, of *Yaldham*, Sheriff of *Kent*, 3 & 12 *Richard* II. whose Ancestor was *Hugh de Peckham*, Constable of *Rochester*-Castle in King *John*'s Reign. It continued long in this Family; but at length being sold to *Ellis*, this Moiety was called *Worborn Ellis*, and after a while was conveyed to Sir *Thomas Tufton*, and now is the Earl of *Thanet*'s Estate.

There are other Manors in this Parish, which must not be passed over in Silence, viz. 1. *Tinton*, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Horton* near *Blythe*, and upon the Suppression became Part of the Demesne of the Crown; but King *James* I. in the Beginning of his Reign, granted it to Sir *William Sidley*, of the Priory in *Alnesford*, in whose Posterity it now rests. 2. *Capel*, the Estate and Seat of a Family of that Name, who had a large Estate in divers Parishes of *Kent*. *John de Capel*, who flourished in the Reign of *Henry* III. was an eminent Benefactor to the Convent in *Bexley*, where Part of his Estate lay; but this Family concluding in a female Heir. Sir *John Orlanston*,

Digitized by Google

Orlanſton, by Marriage with her, obtained this Manor, which by his Daughter was removed to *William Scot*; whoſe Heirs now enjoy it. 3. *Ham*, which gives Name to the Hundred, was anciently the Eſtate of the *Orlanſtons*, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for theſe Lands, and other Parts of his Eſtate. This Family poſſeſſed it for ſeveral Deſcents; but at length, by the female Heir, it came to the *Scots*, as above. 4. *Parkers*, a Manor of Lords, ſo called. They held it many Generations; but at length ſold it to *Engham*, from whom, by divers Sales, it is transferred to *Kingſley*. 5. *Hampton Cocleſcomb*, the Poſſeſſion of the *Hamptons*; who held it for many Succeſſions, till by the female Heirs it was divided between Dr. *Radcliffe* and Mr. *Andrews*, who alienated their Parts to *Rolt* and *Merſh* the one, and *Bridges* and *Philipſon* the other.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Matthew*, on whoſe Day, (*viz. Sept.* 21.) one of the Fairs is kept, and the other on the Manor of *Ham*, upon the Invention of the Holy Croſs, *May* 3. but the Market is quite diſcontinued.

The Iſle of *Oxney*, lying juſt croſs the River *Rother*, over-againſt *Apledore*. We ſhall make our Obſervations upon the moſt remarkable Places of it here. This Iſle is an Hundred of it ſelf, and hath theſe Towns included in it, *viz.*

Witterſham moſt anciently belonged to *Chriſt's-Church*, *Canterbury*, to which Abbey it was given by *Eadſin*, Biſhop of St. *Martins*, without *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1032, with the Conſent of King *Canutus*; but at the Suppreſſion, King *Henry* VIII. ſeized it, and gave it to *Henry Criſp* Eſq; whoſe Son *Nicholas* conveyed it to *James Hales*, and he to *Freak*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Thomas Freak*, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Biſhop*, who gave it with his Daughter to Mr. *Alford*, in whoſe Family it is, or lately was.

Palſtre is another Manor in this Pariſh, which, if ever it was given to *Chriſt's-Church*, as Mr. *Kilbourn* aſſures us, was the Eſtate of *John de Palſtre* in King *Edward* III.'s Days; and from that Family paſſed to the *Charles's* of *Addington*, who held it ſome Time; but after them it had many Lords, as *Snash*, *Watton* and *Rudſton*, before it came to Sir *Edward Henden*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whoſe Family it ſtill remains.

Owly is another Manor in this Pariſh, anciently written *Oveley*; and having Owners of that Surname, from whom it was alienated to a Family of good Note, named *At-Odierne*; but how long they had the Poſſeſſion we find not. About the later End of King *Henry* VIII. *Meyney*, of *Biddenden*, was the Lord of it, and his Family enjoyed it a conſiderable Time; but at length Sir *John Meyney*, Knight and Baronet, conveyed it to *Peter Ricaut* Eſq; who alienated it to Mr. *Manel*, of *London*, whoſe Heirs are, or late were, the Proprietors of it.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *John* Baptiſt, and was eſteemed once Collegiate, becauſe there ſtood a College by it before the Suppreſſion, of which the Memory ſeems to be retained in the Manor-houſe, which is called, *The College of Witterſham*. In the Eaſt Window of the North Chancel of this Church, (commonly called *Aſton* Chancel, but more truly *Palſter* Chancel) is the Arms of Mr. *Watton*, ſometimes Owner of that Manor; and in the firſt of the North Windows, in the ſame Chapel, is a Monument for one *Batleſden*, an ancient Family in theſe Parts; and at the Entrance into the ſame Chapel, out of the Church, is the Tomb of *At Odierne*, ſome Time Owner of *Aſton*, near 200 Years old.

A Fair is kept in this Pariſh yearly, upon the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and St. *Jacob*, *May* 1.

Ebny, or *Ebeney*, was given to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury*, by King *Athulphus*, or *Æthelwoff*, *A. D.* 832, at the Intreaty and Inſtigation of *Ceolnoth*, the Archbiſhop, for the repairing of their Cloiſter and Cathedral, as the Record of it atteſts. At the Suppreſſion, King *Henry* VIII. granted it to Sir *Walter Henley*, Serjeant at Law, who dying without Iſſue male, this Manor paſſed in Marriage with his youngeſt Daughter to *Richard Cowert* Eſq; in whoſe Family it ſtill remains.

Woodroye is a Manor in this Pariſh, and was anciently the Eſtate of the *Mockings*, who had a good Revenue in theſe Parts, and held it many Generations, till it was ſold

Digitized by Google

old to the *Guldefords*, from whom it was transferred by Marriage to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, who gave it in Dower with his Daughter *Mary*, to Sir *Henry Sidney*, the famous Deputy of *Ireland*; from whom it descended to his Grandchild *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, who alienated it to Sir *Edward Hendon*, whose Nephew sold it to Mr. *Austin*, of *Tenterden*, in which Family it is.

Brockes is another Manor in *Ebny*, the Demesne of a Family of the same Name; from whom it passed to the *Guldefords*, who held it many Successions; but at last, *John Guldford* Esq; sold it to Sir *John Hales*, a Baron of the Exchequer, in whose Descendant, Sir *John*, it remains.

The Parish Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, but was much larger than it is now, as the old Foundation, yet discernible, shews; for it was burnt down by Lightning about 160 Years since, and this Church is built upon Part of the Foundation.

Stone is a Manor anciently belonging to *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, and now to the Dean and Chapter. Near the Side of the Marsh here, at a Place called *Abdale*, (*alias Apdale*) are the Ruins of a great Structure of Stone, supposed by some to have been a Castle, but by others thought (and that more probably) to have been some Storehouses for Merchants, when the Sea came up near to it, as once it did in ancient Times. A Fair is kept here yearly upon *Ascension-day*, which is always the Thursday seven-night before *Whitsunday*. About the Year 994 this Town was burnt and plundered by the *Danes*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and the Rectory was appropriated to the Abbey of St. *Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, in whose Presentation the Vicarage, which was endowed in the Time of *Simon Islip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *April* 29, 1360, was. Having thus surveyed *Apledore*, and the adjoining Villages, and Isle of *Oxney*, we shall pass to

Cranbrook, another Market-Town in these South Parts of the Lathe of *Scray*, and very populous, in regard it was one of the first Places where the Cloth Manufacture was professed and practised, after it was brought into *England* by King *Edward* III. who allured the *Flemings*, by Rewards and Immunities into this Nation, *Reg.* 10. to teach the *English* the Art of Weaving and making Cloth; which Trade, as it is at this Day the Staple Commodity of *England*, so is mightily improved in this Place; the most durable Cloths, with good Mixtures and perfect Colours, being made here. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturdays, and is the greatest in these Parts, and the Fairs yearly on St. *Duston's* Day, *May* 19, and on *Giles Abbot*, *Sept.* 1.

In this Parish are these Manors of Note, 1. *Sisingherst*, or more properly *Saxenhurst*, so called probably from the *Saxons*, the Demesne of a Family of that Name, of which *John de Saxenhurst* paid a Relief for his Estate here, at the Marriage of King *Henry* III.'s Sister. The Manors of *Capton* and *Stone* have always been united with this. The *Berhams* came at length to be Owners of this Manor, by the Marriage of the female Heir of the *Saxenhurst*; several of them were Men of Note. *Henry de Berham* paid Aid at the making the *Black Prince* Knight, for these and several other Lands in *Kent*, 2 *Edward* III. *Richard de Berham* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 44 *Edward* III. In this Family this Manor continued till the later End of King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, when it was Part of it sold to Mr. *Thomas Baker*, Father of Sir *John Baker*, Attorney General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Under-Treasurer in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, who purchased the other Part, and built that magnificent Pile, which once charm'd the Eyes of Spectators. His lineal Heir, Sir *Baker* Bart. now inherits it.

2. *Glastenbury*, the Manson of the *Rokeburst*, or *Roberts*, (as they have written themselves for some Time) for many Generations.

3. *Cowsthorne*, the Habitation of the *Howleys*, and the Native Place of Sir *Walter Howley*, a Man of great Repute in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. This Family still enjoys it.

4. *Hartridge*, the Possession of a Family of that Name, of whom *Thomas Hartridge* was a Conservator of the Peace, 4 *Edward* III. when there were but eight of them in this County. The *Wilfords* succeeded them, and held it for divers Descents,

Digitized by Google

but at length sold it to Mr. *Tindal*, whose Posterity now dwell at *Sutton-valence*.

5. *Bettenham*, the Seat and Inheritance of a Family of that Name, from whom by the female Heirs it came to the *Mares*, and from them to the *Roes*; from whom Sir *Thomas Roe*, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to King *Charles* I. was descended; but it is now the Possession of Mr. *Mansfield*.

6. *Plechenhurst*, a Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sharpeighs*, who lived here many Generations, and *Robert Sharpeigh* was a Justice of Peace in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. but now is the Estate of Mr. *Walter*.

7. *Buckhurst*, anciently the Seat of the *Hadloes*, and then of the *Buckhursts*; from whom it has passed to the *Draynors*, and is now the Estate of Mr. *Couchman*, whose Ancestors purchased it in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

8. There is also a Place called *Holden*, in this Parish, which with *Hawkeridge* hath had the *Holdens* for many Centuries its Proprietors; and is still the Patrimony of that Family.

A small Part of this Town was formerly paved, and the rest being very dirty and inconvenient for Passage (especially on Market-days) it was began to be paved all thro' in 1654, and was compleated in 1657; by which Means the Market is enlarged, to the great Advantage of the Town, and Benefit of the Country, as well as an Ornament to both.

The Parsonage was anciently appropriate, and belonged to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, till Archbishop *Cranmer* made over the same to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. by a Grant enrolled in the Office of Augmentations, and then it was soon after given by that Prince to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Dunstan*, and in it there are several Monuments of the *Roberts*, Lords of *Glassenbury*, and the *Bakers* of *Sisingherst*. The Chancel of this Church was built by *Walter Roberts* Esq; whose Name remains in the East Window of the North Side of it. Upon the West Head of the Steeple there are the Arms of three Families, anciently eminent in this Parish, *viz. Berham*, the Owners of *Sisingherst*, *Bettenham*, the Lords of *Bettenham*, and *Wilford*, the Proprietors of *Hartridge*.

In *Milkhouse-street*, in this Parish, not long before the Suppression of the Abbies, was built a Chapel, and endowed by *John Lowlesse*, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity; but it was very short lived, for it fell with the rest of the religious Houses into King *Henry* VIII.'s Hands, who granted it to Sir *John Baker*, whose Successor, of the same Name, now enjoys it. There was also another Chapel at *Sisingherst*, founded and endowed by *John Sawenhurst*; but after this Dissolution lay desolate, till Sir *John Baker* re-edified it, and by a Deed, delivered to *John Bancroft*, Bishop of *Oxford*, devoted to the Service of God, and the same Bishop dedicated it to St. *John* the Evangelist, as it had formerly been, by first making a Prayer at the Entrance into it, and then in the Seats, and at the Communion Table, to beseech God to accept it, as a Place of his Worship, and to hear the Prayers and Devotions there offered to him by his People. The Towns of Note about it are

Biddenden, the Estate of an old Family of that Name, who had their Seat there, but alienated it at length to the *Mayneys*, who flourished here a long Time, and were several of them Knights; but this Family decaying, Sir *Anthony Mayney*, Knight and Baronet, sold it to Sir *Edward Henden*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in whose Family it still remains. There are other Seats of Note in this Parish; as, 1. *Allards*, the Estate of a Family of that Name, of which, *Jervase Alard*, or *Allard*, was Captain and Admiral of the Navy, set forth by the *Cinque-Ports*, 1 *Edward* I. but now by a female Heir it is become the Estate of Captain *Terry Alderley*, or his Heirs.

2. *Castwisil*, the Inheritance of the *Moyles*; extracted from the *Moyls* of *Bodwin* in *Cornwall*, which it is probable they bought of the *Castwisels*. They were Men of Note; one a Judge, and several Knights; the last of whom, Sir *Thomas Moyle*, sold it to *Stephen Rogers* Gent, whose Descendant now holds it.

A Fair is here kept yearly upon the Feast of *Simon* and *Jude*, *Octob.* 28. and the Inhabitants have the Advantage of a Free-School, built by one of the *Mayneys*, about the Year 1522.

The Church is dedicated to *All Saints*, and the North Chancel of it is reputed to have anciently

Digitized by Google

anciently belonged to the Family of *Mayney*, Owners of an House in this Town, called, *The Place*, from whom it was sold to the *Hendens*, who claim the same Title to it. On the North Side of that Chancel is a Monument for *John Mayney* Esq; very ancient in Appearance, but without Date; and on the South Side of the same Chancel is another for another *John Mayney* Esq; who died when he was High Sheriff of this County, *May* 21, 1566. And near it one for Mr. *Wildegos*, who died *Sept.* 1, 1541. In the Middle of the great Chancel are Monuments for *Everndon*, *Allard*, and several *Randolphs*; and in the South Chancel are the Tombs of *Fleet*, *Boddenden* and *Seyllard*; and in the East Window of the same Chancel are the Arms of the *Moyles*, one of whom was a Justice of the Common Pleas. Near this Place is

Tenterden, or *Tenderden*, so called, as the Vulgar conjecture from the Tenderness of the Soil adjacent to it; but in Truth the right Name is *Theinwarden*, *i. e.* the *Theins*, or *Thanes guard in the Valley*; for it is very probable that it was subject to the Dominion of the Governor of *Andredswalt*, (as the *Saxons*, or *Anderida*, as the *Romans* call it) which was a Castle standing upon *Reeding-Hill*, not far from this Place, in old Times of great Strength and Reputation, tho' now demolished by Time. It was incorporated most anciently by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*; afterwards they had another Charter, granted them, by the Name of the Bailiff and Commonalty of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*, by King *Henry* VI. and lastly, Queen *Elizabeth* ordered them to be governed by a Mayor and Jurats, as it hath ever since continued. The Election of the Mayor is made yearly in the Town Hall, on the Day of the Decollation of St. *John* the Baptist, which is on *August* 29.

A Market is kept here weekly upon Friday, and a Fair yearly upon St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25. The Free-School here was founded by one Mr. *Hayman*, the Ancestor of Sir *Peter Hayman*, [illegible] and one *William Marshal*, Clerk, about 1521, gave ten Pounds *per Annum*, out of his Lands in this Parish, towards the Maintenance of a Schoolmaster.

There are sundry Seats in this Parish, which render it eminent; as, 1. *Heronden*, the Possessions of a Family of that Name, who had an Heron for their Arms. This Family sold Part of their Manor to Sir *John Baker*, whose Family now enjoys it, and kept the other Part longer; but at length sold another Part to Mr. *John Austin*, and a little after conveyed the rest to Mr. *Short*.

2. *Pitlesden*, which gave Name to a Family so called; which ending in a Daughter, *Edward Guldford* obtained it by Marriage, and his Descendant sold it to Sir *John Baker* Bart. whose Grandson, of the same Name, parted with it to Mr. *Jasper Clayton*, of *London*, Mercer.

3. *Lights-Netinden*, and *East-Sherinden*, are two Manors, anciently belonging to a Chantry, founded by *John Light*, and the Priory of *Christ's-Church*; which, upon the Dissolution, were given to Sir *John Baker*, in whose Family they still remain.

4. *Finchden*, the Seat of a Family so called; one of whom, named *William Finchden*, was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the Time of King *Edward* III. They contracted their Name afterwards to *Fineh*, but sold this Estate to Sir *Edward Hales*; in whose Posterity it remains.

5. *Elavinden*, Part of the Manor of *Frith*, in *Bethersden*. It was Part of the Seigniory of the *Mayneys*, till it was sold to the *Darells*, in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, and by them passed to Sir *John Hales*, a Baron of the Exchequer, in whose Family it still continues.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mildred*, and the Steeple is famous to a Proverb, that it was the Cause of *Godwin-Sands*, which is thus made out:

Godwin, Earl of *Kent*, Father of King *Harold*, owned a great Quantity of low Ground, near the Isle of *Thanet*, which was defended from the Sea by a great Wall, that wanted continual Care to uphold. These Lands were afterwards given to the Monastery of St. *Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, who had the Rectory of *Tenterden*. The Abbot of this Monastery was eagerly building a Steeple at *Tenterden*, and neglected the Wall, by which their Possessions, near *Thanet*, called *Goodwin's-Lands*, were preserved; whereupon the Sea broke in, and

Digitized by Google

drowned the ſaid Lands, leaving a light Sand upon it, dangerous to Sailers, which are at this Day called *Godwin Sands*; and ſo accidentally *Tenterden* Steeple was the Cauſe of *Godwin Sands*.

The Church anciently had an Altar in it, dedicated to St *John* Baptiſt. There are likewiſe in it divers Monuments of ſeveral ancient Families, which inhabited in the Manor-houſes in this Pariſh; *viz.* for *Whitfield*, *Auſtin* and *Short*, *Philips* and *Curtis*. The Steeple is very lofty, and well built, and upon it was fixed a Beacon. In the Pariſh, at a Place called *Small Hithe*, is a Chapel ſtill uſed and maintained; which, by Tradition is ſaid to have been founded by one *Shepherd*. Adjoining to this Place is

Rolvenden, which is divided into ſeveral conſiderable Seats, or Manors, *viz.* 1. *Lambin*, alias *Halden*, ſo called from the ancient Owners: *Lambinus de Langham*, who paid for it as a whole Knight's Fee at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, Siſter of King *Henry* III. and the *Haldens*, who bought it of that Family in the Beginning of King *Henry* III. and held it till the Beginning of King *Henry* IV. when by an only Daughter and Heir it paſſed in Marriage with her to *John Guldeford* Eſq; from whom it deſcended to Sir *Richard Guldeford*, who was knighted at *Milford Haven* by King *Henry* VII. and afterwards preferred to be one of that King's Privy-Council. He alſo ſubdued the Lord *Audley*, and his *Corniſh* Rebels at *Deptford* Bridge, and there was by the ſame Prince created a Knight Banneret. His Son, *Henry Guldeford* Eſq; commanded the Ship, called the *Regent*, in the Wars between *England* and *France*, 5 *Henry* VIII. and did many brave Acts there, which induced that King to create him Standard-Bearer of *England*, and carried it to *Terwin*. His Son, Sir *Edward Guldeford*, 15 *Henry* VIII. was knighted for his Service at the Siege of *Tournay*, and was Captain of the Horſe, under the Duke of *Suffolk*, at the ſecond Siege of *Terwin*, and not long after reduced *Boghan* Caſtle. He left no iſſue Male, and his only Daughter carried it in Marriage to the Duke of *Northumberland*, *John Dudley*; who forfeiting it to Queen *Mary* I. by his Rebellion, ſhe gave it to Sir *John Baker*, her Attorney-General, whoſe Heirs enjoy it; but the Demeſne was given to Sir *Henry Sidney*, whoſe Grandſon *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Smith*, of *London*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it. There are twelve *Deus*, which hold of this Manor, and at the Court elect ſo many Beadles to gether the Quit-Rents, *viz.* *Midſel*, *Stallenden* and *Ramſden*, *Weſt Biſhoppenden*, *Folkenden*, *Holtherſt*, *Edenherſt*, *Ilchinden*, *Menſden*, *Trenchden*, *Smeeth* and *Piſenden*, lying in this, and the neighbouring Pariſhes.

2. *Coſinghom*, another Manor in this Pariſh, whoſe Owners bore the ſame Name, for *William de Coſinghom* paid for it and *Orlowingden*, another inconſiderable Manor, annexed to it, the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, King *Henry* III.'s Siſter. From his Family it paſſed to the *Moors*, in the Government of King *Henry* IV. and they held it till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then it was paſſed to the *Gibbons*, from whom it is now come thro' the Hands of the *Hays*, of *Suſſex*, the *Everindens* of *Biddenden*, and *Milk*, to *Mans*.

3. *Froſinghum*, or *Frenſham*, the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name; for *John de Froſinghom* paid the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee for it, at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, King *Henry* III.'s Siſter, and his Poſterity enjoyed it till the later End of King *Edward* III. when it was purchaſed by the *Norwoods*, who held it till the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and then ſold it to Mr. *Guldeford*, in whoſe Family it continued, till King *James* I.'s Reign, and then was conveyed to Mr. *Fowle*, whoſe Son again alienated it to Sir *Edward Hales*, whoſe Poſterity now have it.

4. *Hole*, whoſe Owners bore the ſame Name, for *Henry At-Hole*, in 1340, demiſes this Eſtate, by his Deed, to his two Siſters; *Honor* and *Alice*; but now it is the Property of the *Gibbons*, who have held it for many Generations; but how they obtained it, whether by Marriage, or Purchaſe, is not known.

5 *Forſham*, the Patrimony of Sir *John de Forſham*. His Succeſſor, *Stephen de Forſham*, found a Man at Arms to guard the Coaſts, which proves him a Man of Eminence. After this Family the *Guldefords* poſſeſſed it; and from them it paſſed to the Dukes of *Suſſex*; who conveyed it to the *Brownfields*, then of *London*. Here are the Ruins of an ancient Stone Structure, yet viſible, ſuppoſed to be the Chapel to the ancient Seat of this Manor.

The

Digitized by Google

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and in the great Chancel there are five Windows, which have in them several Effigies, *viz.* The first Mr. *Carew's*, the second Mr. *Guldeford's*, and the third is so defaced, that it cannot be known whose it is, the fourth Mr. *Ancher's*, and the fifth Mr. *Moor's*; all great Owners in this Parish. The South Chancel of this Church was founded by *Edward Guldeford* Esq; upon the Day of *Tiburtius* and *Valerianus*, *April* 14, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Anne* and St. *Catherine*, as appeared by a Writing engraven in Brass, fastened to the Wall, but lately taken away. Bordering upon this Parish is *Benenden*, the Possession of *Godric*, a *Saxon*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*; which says, *In Benenden mansit Godricus, & tenet viginti Acras in Alodio suo.* It seems, that this Man had deserved so well of the Conqueror, that he was not made a Feudary to his *Norman* Lords, but enjoyed his Estate, free from all Services. His Posterity took the Name of *De Benenden*; and *Roger de Benenden* held a Knight's Fee in this Parish, 20 *Edward* III. but their Family at length ended in an Heir female, who marrying to Sir *William Brenchley*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, brought this Manor into his Family, as his Heir general did not long after to the *Mores*, of *More Court* in *Ivy-Church*, who removed thereupon hither, and called the Manor-house, new built by them, *More-Court*. They lived here above an hundred Years, and then sold it to Mr. *William Watts*, whose Posterity now are Proprietors of it.

There are some other little Manors and Seats in this Parish, worthy our Observation, *viz.* 1. *Hempsted*, whose ancient Lords bore the same Name; but they sold it to *Etchingham* of *Sussex*, in the Beginning of King *Edward* III. who held it by the Payment of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, *Rex.* 20. From them it passed to Judge *Bilknap*, who being attainted, it escheated to the Crown; and King *Richard* gave it to *William de Guldeford*, Sheriff of *Kent*, Son of *Henry de Guldeford*, who was a great Benefactor to *Tenterden* Priory, 20 *Edward* III. He made it his Seat, and having much improved the Buildings, left it to his Posterity, who have resided in it ever since. Of this Family there were several eminent Men, *viz.* Sir *John Guldeford*, Controuler of the Household to King *Edward* IV. His Son and Heir, Sir *Richard Guldeford*, made Knight of the Garter by King *Henry* VII. Sir *Edward Guldeford*, Marshal of *Calis*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Master of the Ordnance, Father to *Jane*, Dutchess of *Northumberland*, who was Mother to the Earls of *Warwick* and *Leicester*. Sir *Henry Guldeford* made Knight of the Garter by King *Henry* VIII. and ennobled with a Canton of a Granado in his Arms, for his brave Atchievements in *Spain*; and *Edward Guldeford*, who lived in great Esteem at Home, and was Knight of the Shire for this County, 13 *Henry* VI.

2. *Great Maytham*, the Propriety of the *Maitmains*, whose principal Seat was at *Mailmains* in *Stoke*, in the Hundred of *Hoo*. From them it was alienated to the *Carews*, who held it many Successions; but it was at last conveyed to *Thomas*, Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, by whose Attainder it fell to the Crown, and King *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who sold it the same Year to Sir *Walter Hinley*, of *Courtsham*, the King's Serjeant at Law, who gave it with one of his Daughters to *Thomas Colepeper*, of *Bedgbury*, Esq; whose Heir forfeiting it to the Crown, King *Charles* I. gave it to Alderman *Wright*, of *London*, by one of whose Daughters and Heirs it passed by Marriage to *Richard Cordall* Esq;

3. *Lowden*, or *Little Maytham*, anciently the Estate of the *At Leeze*, a wealthy Family in these Parts; for Sir *Richard At-Leeze* paid for four Knights Fees in this Parish and *Rolvenden*, 20 *Edward* III. From this Family it was removed, *A D* 1403, to *Thomas Ancher*; in which Family it continued, till by a female Heir it passed in Marriage to *Colepeper*, of *Bedgbury*, whose Descendant, Sir *John Colepeper*, of *Leesnham*, created Lord *Colepeper* at *Oxford*, alienated it to his Brother-in-Law Mr. *More*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *George*, and in it there is a Monument of the *Guldefords* of *Hempsted*, and not far from it another for Mr. *More*, some Time Lord of this Town. The Steeple stands at some Distance from the Church, and is of rare and remarkable Workmanship in the inside;

Digitized by Google

inside; the Foundation thereof is Stone, and all the rest of Timber of an exceeding great Bigness, very curiously compacted. It is very high, and has a long Spire or Shaft. Near the Manor-house of this Parish, at a Place called *Merry-tree*, is the highest Ground of any in this Part of the Weald of *Kent*. South-West of this Parish lies

Sandhurst, a Manor, granted by King *Offa*, *A.D.* 791, to *Christ's Church*, in *Canterbury*, with other Lands; but *Betherinden*, a Manor in this Parish, was always of a temporal Interest, and afforded a Seat and Surname to the Possessors of it, for *John Betherinden* died seized of it in the Reign of King *Edward* III. From this Family, by the female Heir, it passed to *Finch*, whose Descendant, after some Generations, sold it to the *Pelhams*, who alienated it, not long since, to Mr. *Fowle*, in whose Family it remains. Of the same Nature was *Adrinden*, whose Owners were of the same Name; but *Roger de Adrinden* leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir *Christian*, she passed it to *John Selbrittenden*, from whom it has gone thro' divers Hands, *viz.* *Bourn*, *Allard* and *Twisden*, to *Downton*; whose Descendant, Mr. *Richard Downton*, a Justice of Peace in *Middlesex*, was lately Proprietor of it.

Cambden is another Manor in this Parish, in Lay Hands, which was anciently the Estate of *Fulk de Ballard*, whose Posterity sold it to the *Whitfields*, descended of an ancient Family of that Name in *Cumberland*. Sir *Jonathan Whitfield* descended of these, being linked in with the Barons against King *Richard*, defended *Borough-Bridge* against that Prince's Forces. It continued many Descents in this Family; but at length was, by the Marriage of the female Heir, Mrs. *Dorothy Whitfield*, brought into the Demesne of *John Fotherby* Esq;

Here is a Place in this Parish, tho' now of no Regard, which was anciently the Inheritance of the noble Family of the *Twisdens*, who lived here. when one of them wrote *De Dennâ fractâ*, and from them it borrowed the Name of *Twisden-street*, or *Borough*, which it retains to this Day. The Name *Twisden*, in the original *Saxon* Language imports no more than a broken Valley, or Valley divided into two Parts.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, on whose Feast, which is *December* 6. there is a Fair kept yearly in this Place. In the East Window of the North Chancel of this Church, there was the Picture and Arms of *Betherinden*, the Owner of the principal Seat in this Parish, called after his Name, but now *Sandhurst place*; but they have been lately defaced.

Hawkhurst is the next Parish Westward, which, as it was made a Dependant of the Manor of *Wye*, and with it tied to hold of the Abbey of *Battel* in *Sussex*, so it still holds of the same, tho' the Abbey be suppressed; but while it was under the Jurisdiction of the Abbey, it obtained many Privileges of the Abbot and Convent; for *Odo*, and the Convent, by a Charter without Date, granted to the Owner of the Lands, and their Heirs, the Village of *Hawkhurst*, paying yearly ten Pounds, twenty Hens, and 250 Eggs. *Henry*, another Abbot, 14 *Edward* I. further granted them all the Tenements there, which they held of his Fee, with all the Gardens, Lands, Woods, Plains, Waters, *&c.* to hold freely and in Peace, paying yearly the aforesaid ten Pounds, twenty Hens, and 250 Eggs, yet reserving to himself Suit to his Court of *Wye*, by two Men every three Weeks. Afterwards this Abbot took into his Hands *Anglingle*, a Parcel of his Tenancy, but then abated them forty Shillings a-year in their Rents, and compounded for their Eggs and Hens at eight Shillings, and for the Suit of Court at six Shillings; and so the Rents paid after to the Abbey, and now to the Manor of *Wye*, are eight Pounds fourteen Shillings.

The Inhabitants here formerly kept a three Weeks Court, called *Shipmill*, or *Moorhouse* Court, for all Matters under forty Shillings, and accordingly such a Court was there kept till the last Century, when it began to be discontinued. They had also a Power by the last Grant to have a Reeve of their own; and once a year they held a Court, wherein they apportioned the Rent, payable to the Abbey, and chose their Reeve; which Court is still kept about *Easter*, but about an hundred Years since, it took the Name of the Court-Baron of the Lord, and there they presented the Alterations of the Tenancies, and elected two Beadles to gather the Rents.

Upon

Digitized by Google

Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, King *Henry* VIII. granted the Royalty and Rents of *Hawkhurſt* to Sir *John Baker*, his Attorney-General, before-mention'd, who enjoyed them peaceably for his Life; but Queen *Elizabeth* granting the Manor of *Wye* to *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*, there aroſe a Controverſy between their Heirs, touching their ſeveral Royalties and Rents, which prov'd to be ſo tedious and vexatious, that Sir *Richard Baker*, 17 *Jac.* I. the Heir of Sir *John*, to purchaſe his Quiet, ſold all his Right and Claim to the ſaid Heir of the Lord *Hunſdon*, then *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*; and ſo the Lord of *Wye* is Owner of the Royalties and Rents of this Place, who is now the Earl of *Winchelſea*; his Anceſtor, Sir *Thomas Finch*, having purchaſed it of the Earl.

This Pariſh is very populous, and one of the greateſt in the County, having no Town in it, having had in the laſt Century, before the breaking out of the laſt Civil Wars, and breaking the Church in Pieces, 1400 Communicants; but now it is full of Poor. Here was anciently a Market (by the Grant of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 5) kept weekly upon every Tueſday; but it has been long diſcontinued, and no Memory left of it, but a Place upon this Green, at the *Moor*, called the Market-place, and ſome old Shops ſtanding about it. Here were alſo two Fairs kept yearly; the one upon St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Aug.* 10. to hold three Days, *viz.* the Vigil, Day and Morrow of that Feaſt, near the Church, but now this is kept only upon that Saint's Day; the other on St. *Valentine*'s Day, *Feb.* 12. in the Field beyond *Moor houſe*; but this has been many Years diſcontinued. Here were alſo formerly five Croſſes, or Watch-houſes, and a Beacon; but they are all of them demoliſhed but two, *viz. Highgate* and *Dipſden* Croſſes. Here was a Manſion, or Manor, named *Congherſt*, or *Congerherſt*, the Seat and Eſtate of a Family of that Name, who held it many Generations, till *Mildred*, the Daughter of *Thomas Congerhurſt*, matching with *Thomas Scot*, united this Manor to his Eſtate, which yet retains the Name of *Old Congherſt*. The Houſe is demoliſhed, but the Mote and Manner of the Situation is ſtill evident.

The Inhabitants of this Pariſh have had ſeveral Benefactors, who have given them Lands for pious and charitable Uſes, *viz. Henry Parſons*, and *William*, his Son, bequeathed them a Meſſuage, and an Acre of Land, (of late called *Church houſe*, and adjoining to the Church-yard) to employ the Rents of it upon the Repairs of the Church. Upon the ſaid Land, there is alſo an Almshouſe, and an Houſe for a Sexton; *Thomas Iddenden* alſo gave ſeveral Meſſuages and Lands in *High-ſtreet* in this Pariſh, to be employed in pious Uſes; and Truſtees are appointed to order the Rents accordingly, by the Appointment of ſome Commiſſioners ſent by King *James* I. The Pariſhioners alſo, 15 *Eliz.* purchaſed an Annuity of forty-three Shillings four Pence a-year, out of ſeveral Acres of Land of Mr. *Thomas Gibbon*, to be employed to uphold the Church in good Repair, which is accordingly done.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, and was founded by the Abbot of *Battel*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. but the Curacy of the ſaid Pariſh, tho' large, is very poor, not being above 24 *l. per Annum*, there never having been a Vicarage endowed, either by the Abbey, or *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford*, to whom the Parſonage, after the Diſſolution, was given by King *Henry* VIII. tho' that Prince ordered, that a perpetual Vicar ſhould be conſtituted. In the Church is a Monument of the Family of the *Boys*, and Mr. *John Roberts*, who died above 160 Years ſince, and was buried near the Reading Desk, with his Effigies in Braſs upon it, taken away in the late Times. In the North Chancel are the Arms of the Abbey of *Battel*, Mr. *Etchingham*, *Paſhley*, and *Congherſt*; and in the North Window of the ſame, there are twelve Men and their Wives kneeling, with their Names under them formerly; but now moſt of them broken. We moſt probably ſuppoſe them the chief Inhabitants of this Pariſh, when the Church was built. In the great Window of the middle Chancel were the Effigies of the good Kings of *Iſrael*, and the Prophets of their Times; but they are now broken to Pieces. In the South Chancel was anciently the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and ſeveral Lights and Tapers; and over the North Porch

Digitized by Google

Porch is a Room (anciently called the Treasury) wherein are several ancient Writings concerning the Tenants of the twelve *Dens*, in and near this Parish, and concerning Lands and other Rights, belonging particularly to it. The Chest, in which the Writings are kept, had anciently three Locks, and the Door another, which were kept, one of them by one of the Churchwardens, and the other three by three Parishioners, Tenants to the Liberty of *Wye*. The Parishioners here have a Custom to pay the Parson yearly at *Easter*,

For Tithe Grass, at or near the Moor, if cut, or fed, 2 *d. per Acre.*
But in other Places of the Parish, no more than 1 *d.* ½. *per Acre.*
For every ten Bushels of Apples, 1 *d.* ½. *per Acre.*
For the Profit of a Milch-Cow, 1 *d.* *per Annum.*
And for a Calf, ½ *per Annum.*

Horsemanden, the Patrimony of the *Rokesleys*, from whom it passed to the *Peynings*, *Darvills* and *Beswicks*, whose Heir general, Mrs. *Mary Beswick*, gave it by Will to Mr. *Haughton*.

The Manors of Note in this Parish are, 1. *Groveherst*, the Estate of one of that Name, who held it many Ages, but by the Heir female, married to *Richard Hextal*, it came into his Family, and in the same Manner went to Mr. *Whitenhall*, of *Great Peckham*, whose Posterity sold it to Mr. *Austin*, in whose Family it now is.

2. *Lewis-Heath*, anciently the Estate of *John de Groveherst*, who being a Priest in Orders, gave it by Will to the Abbey of *Begham*, which being suppressed, it became a Parcel of the Demesnes of the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it *Anthony Brown*, Viscount *Montague*, who sold it to Mr. *Beswick*, whose Heiress gave it to Mr. *Haughton*.

Newenden was erected in the Place where the old *Roman* City, *Anderida*, called by the *Britons*, *Caer-Andred*, stood. Here was the Station of the *Romans*, under the Count, or Lord Warden of the *Saxon* Shore, called *Anderida*, and by the *Saxons*, *Andreds Ceaster*, and by it the great Wood, which stretched from hence into *Hampshire*, eighty Miles, named *Andreds-Wald*, called by the *Britons Coed Andred*. Hither the River *Lymen*, long since called *Rother*, was navigable. It was in a flourishing Condition so long as the *Romans* remained in this Island; but after their Departure, it was ruin'd by the *Saxons*, for *Hengist* having obtain'd the Government of *Kent*, resolv'd to expel all the *Britains*, and to that End invited over great Numbers of his Countrymen, under *Ella*, out of *Germany*, to assist him, who accordingly being arrived, he attacked *Anderida*, but was vigorously opposed by the *Britains* for a good while, and at length took it with so great Loss, that being inflamed with Revenge, he put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and totally demolished the Town, in which ruinous Condition it lay, not taken Notice of a long Time.

King *Offa* was all this while Lord of it; and though the Place was only an Heap of Rubbish, made a Spectacle to inquisitive and curious Passengers, yet the Lands were thought a Gift of no small Value, and therefore he gave them with other Lands to the Archbishops and Monks of *Canterbury*, *ad Pascua Porcorum*, i. e. *for Pasnage for their Hogs*; the huge Woods adjoining being very proper for that Use. In the Time of the Conqueror, the Archbishops and Monks of *Canterbury* held this Manor, as *Domesday Book* tells us, for one Sulling or Ploughland, belonging to the Manor of *Saltwood*, and it was continued in the Patrimony of the Church, till the general Dissolution, when it was again annexed to the Revenues of the Crown, as we suppose it still continues.

There is a Manor in this Parish, called *Losenham*, so named, as we suppose, from the Loss it sustain'd by the *Saxons*, which was anciently the Seat of the *Anchers*, an eminent and numerous Family in this County, *Essex*, *Sussex*, and *Nottingham*: *Capt. Hall*, by *Epping* in *Essex*, was the Head of their Barony. It is probable that they are descended from *Ancherus* the Consul, or Alderman of *Kent*, who led the Power of this County against the *Danes*, and defeated them at *Richborough*, near *Sandwich*. In later Reigns this Family merited well of the Crown,

Digitized by Google

Crown, and were as well rewarded. *Henry* II. gave *William Fitz-Aucher* the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee in *Essex*, called *Lagfare*: *Richard Fitz-Aucher*, his Grandchild, attended King *Henry* III. in his Expedition into *Wales*, *Reg.* 42. *William Fitz-Aucher* held the Manor of *Basham*, in *Suffex*, by Grant from *William* the Conqueror, on Condition of paying an annual Rent into the Exchequer, of forty Pounds of tryed and weighed Silver. *Henry Fitz-Aucher* assisted King *Edward* I. at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and was knighted with others, for his good Behaviour there. *Peter Aucher*, or *Auger*, (as they are promiscuously written in old Records) was Valet to King *Edward* II. which Office was equivalent to the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber, as they are now called. Sundry of this Family have been Conservators of the Peace, and Commissioners for Taxes imposed by Parliament, and Sewers, in the Reigns of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. This Manor was held by this Family many Generations; but at length by *Anne*, the Heir of *John Aucher*, passed by Marriage to *Walter Colepeper*, from whom the Lord *Colepeper* descended, in whose Family it is, or lately was.

In this Parish was the first House of Friars *Carmelites* in *England*, so called, because they came hither from *Mount Carmel*, in *Palestine*. Sir *Thomas Alcher*, or *Fitz-Aucher*, (and not *Albiger*, as *Cambden*, and others from him, call him) built them a Seminary here, *A. D.* 1241, 26 *Henry* III. and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, from whom they were called the Brothers of the blessed Virgin *Mary*; upon which there soon sprang up a little Town, which, with respect to the ancient one, long ago demolished, was called *Newenden*, *i. e.* a new Town in a Valley. It seems, that these Friars deserved to bear the Name of the blessed Virgin so little, tho' Pope *Urban* gave it them, that some called them the Brothers of *Mary*, the *Egyptian*, an infamous Harlot. *William Sternefield*, their Prior, wrote a Book of the Original of these Orders and House, but it is lost. Near the Priory stood anciently a Castle, which was destroyed by the *Danes*, *Ann.* 892; but there appears not so much as any Ruins of it now, yet the Memory of it may be perhaps preserved by a Place here called *Castle-Toll*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter*, but it is a mean Fabrick.

Hadcorn is remarkable for nothing but its Manors, and a Fair kept upon St. *Peter's* Day, *June* 29. The Manors are, 1. *Mottenden*, or *Modenden*, upon which, Sir *Richard de Rokesley* founded a Monastery for the Monks of the Order of *Crouched*, (or *Crossed*) *Friars*, so called, because they bore a Cross upon their upper Garment, in Token, that they were to fight for the Holy Cross against the Infidels. The Head of this Convent was called *Minister*, and the Brethren the Friars of St. *Mary*, for the Redemption of Captives, imprison'd by Infidels, for the Truth of Jesus Christ. They were much resorted to by the enchanted Vulgar, for some special Privileges which the Pope had endowed them with, *viz.* granting Pardons, and the like. It was involved in the common Ruin of Monasteries, being then valued at 60 *l.* 13 *s.* 0½. and was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, from whom, thro' the Hands of Sir *Walter Henley*, Mr. *Colepeper*, Mr. *Saskvil* and *Franklyn*, it came to Sir *William Sydley*, in whose Family it is.

2. *Kent's Chauntrey*, so called from the Founder *John Kent*, who established it, and settled a large Demesne upon it, to support the Chauntry Priest that officiated in it; which upon the Suppression, 32 *Hen.* VIII. was bestowed by that Prince on Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, whose Son, Sir *Warham St. Leger*, sold it to Mr. *Barnsford* of *Westernham*, from whom it has passed since to Mr. *Southland*, and by him to Mr. *Belcher*, late Minister of *Ulcomb*.

3. *Kelsham*, the Seat of a Family of that Name. Once among the Prime Gentlemen of this County, bearing for their Arms, Sable, a Fess engrailed, Argent, between three Garbes, Or. One of them was painted in the Glass of the Church-Windows, with his Arms on his Tabard, tho' it is now quite demolished; but they have long since relinquished the Possession of this Manor, and it is now the Estate of Mr. *Stringer*, purchased by his Ancestors of the *Johnsons*.

4. *Rishford* was the Estate of a Family called *Pond*, 21 *Edward* III. who paid an Aid for it at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight, and their Name is still continued in

Digitized by Google

this Parish by the Lands, called *Pend*. They held this Manor many Generations, but it was at length alienated to a Family, called *Dominie*, alias *Fullaker*; whose Descendant passed it to Mr. *John Hulks*, of *Newenham*, whose Posterity are now Lords of it.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and is said to have been erected by one of the *Culpepers*, who were Lords of this Manor, and whose Monuments and Arms are in the South Wall of the same, and his Arms over the West Door of the Belfry there. In this Church, upon *Trinity Sunday*, the Monks acted a Comedy, to shew the Power of their Holy Water. They mustered themselves up in a most solemn Procession in their Copes and Vestments, with Pipes and Incense, and one of them was dressed up like the Devil, whose Part it was to rush upon the Company, and endeavour to take away the Cross from them, when a bold Man of the Company stepped out with the Holy Water-Pot and Stick, and with all his Might flung the Holy Water at him; at which the Devil starts back, and tho' he made divers other Attempts, yet always avoided the sprinkling of it; which was a Demonstration to the Vulgar, that the Devil could not endure Holy Water, and that by it they might be guarded from all his Assaults; which, if true, St. *Paul* needed not to have armed us so fully as he does, *Eph.* 6. 11, 17. against the Devil, when the Holy Water-brush would have done it easier, if not so well.

Goudhurst, with the inherent Manor of *Bedgbury*, was the ancient Patrimony of the Family of the *Bedgburies*, who were of an high Extraction. *John de Bedgbury* paid an Aid for these Lands at the making the *Black Prince* a Knight, 20 *Edward* III. His Son's Daughter and Heir marrying with *Thomas Colepeper*, of *Bayhall* in *Pepenbury*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, 18 *Richard* II. brought this Manor into his Family; in which it hath continued ever since.

The Manors of this Parish are, 1. *Combwell*, anciently a Priory of black Canons of St. *Augustine*, who had an obscure Cell here, founded by *Robert de Turnham*, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Mary Magdalene*, which King *Henry* III. confirmed, and granted the Fair upon her Day. This Priory, at the Dissolution, was valued at 18*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* ¼. *per Annum*. King *Henry* VIII. at the Dissolution, gave it Sir *John Gage*, then a Justice of Peace both of *Sussex* and *Kent*, whose Successor sold it to *Colepeper*, who immediately passed it to Mr. *William Compton*, the Ancestor of Sir *William Compton*, who died in the Quarrel between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, at the Siege of *Colchester* in *Essex*, in 1648; in whose Heir it is, or lately was.

2. *Finchcocks*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, who were in Possession of it, 40 *Henry* III. They alienated it to *Herden*, of *Herden*, of which Family was *Edward Herden*, Knight of the Green Cloth to King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Elizabeth*. He left only two Daughters, by the eldest of whom this Estate was translated by Marriage to the *Bathurstes*; of *Bathurst*, *Street* of *Northiam*, in which Family it now remains.

3. *Parindon*, the Demesne of a Family of that Name, whose Arms are registred among the *Arma Antiqua* of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, ordered to be brought in by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 29. the last of whom sold it to Mr. *Bathurst*.

4. *Twisden*, the Inheritance of a Family of that Name, both ancient and noble, who possessed it from 21 *Edward* I. to the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when it was by them conveyed to *Allen*, from whom it is since passed by *Windhill* and *Austin* to Mr. *Fowle*, a Child of the *Fowles* of *River-Hall* in *Sussex*, in whose Family it still remains, or lately was.

5. *Shingley*, a Seignory belonging to the Priory of *Leeds*; but, upon the Suppression, given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury* Esq; *Reg.* 36. with all its Privileges, as to be Tithe-free, *&c.* but he soon alienated it to *Stephen* and *Thomas Darrel*, who also, not long after, sold it to Mr. *William Compton*, whose Son, Sir *William* aforesaid, was slain at *Colchester*, and in his Family it now remains.

6. *Benkinfield*, which belonged to the Chantry in *Goudhurst*, which was founded by *Hamo de Crevequer*, and confirmed, with all its Franchises, by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 41. The Dissolution brought this Manor into the Possession of the Crown, but King *Henry* VIII.

Digitized by Google

17 VIII. Reg. 31. granted it to *Paul Sidnore*, Esq; who soon after sold it to Sir *John Gates*. He was engaged in the Designs of the Duke of *Somerset*, and being beheaded for High Treason on *Tower-Hill*, this Manor, with his other Estate, reverted to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *Katherine Tong*, who sold it soon after to Mr. *Culpeper* of *Bedgesbury*, whose Heir sold it to Mr. *Brewer*, who, or his Posterity, are the present Proprietors of it.

Joan, Widow of *Roger de Bedgesbury*, 3 *Richard* II. procured a weekly Market, to be kept in this Town on Wednesdays, which still continues. The Market was formerly in the flat Place of the Town, but was near seventy Years since removed to the Place where it is now kept, *viz.* the Top of the Hill adjoining to the Church-yard, as also a Fair to be holden yearly upon the Assumption of our Lady, *Aug.* 15. There is also another Fair held in this Parish at *Combwell* upon St. *Mary Magdalene*'s Day, *July* 22, and the Day following, granted by King *Henry* III. as is above mentioned.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was very large, standing upon an Hill, and having a very large and tall Spire, or Shaft; but upon Wednesday, *Aug* 23. 1637, there happened a very fierce Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which set on Fire the Steeple, melted the five large Bells, and consumed all the Wood-work of the Steeple, which so shattered the Stone-work, that it was all forced to be pulled down, and the Church was very much impaired. A Collection was made by Brief in this and other Counties, and a Parish Rate made to repair both; but what thro' the Falsehood of the Collectors, and Disagreement of the Inhabitants, the Steeple was begun, but not finished; a small wooden Top being set on the Stone-work, and one great Bell put in it, as it now remains.

In the Church are certain Monuments for *John de Bedgesbury*, near 300 Years old, as also several Monuments of the *Colepepers*, who became Lords of that Manor by Marriage with the Heir, some 260 Years old; as also of *Campion* of *Combwell*; and in the East Wall of the North Chancel is a Monument for one Mr. *Roberts*. Having thus surveyed the principal Market-Towns, and adjacent Villages in this Lathe of *Scray*, we shall pass to

IV. *The Lathe of St.* Augustine, *or* Hedelinth.

THIS Lathe is bounded by the Downs, and *Goodwin-Sands* on the East, by the Lath of *Shipway* on the South, by the Lathe of *Scray* on the West, and by the *German* Ocean on the North. The Towns and Villages of most Note in this Lathe are

Canterbury, the chief City of this Province, called by the *Britains*, *Caer Kent*, by the *Romans*, while they governed here, *Durovernum*, from the *British* Word *Durobern*, which signifies a swift River, because the River *Stour*, which rowls on with a rapid Course, runs thro' the City; but *Ptolemy* changes this *Roman* Name into *Darvernum* and *Bede* and others into *Dorobernia*, and by the *Saxons* (who called the County Cantzuap-lant) Cantopapa-byrig, and Cantpapa-pic, i. e. *the Kentish mens City*, or *Court*, or *Borough*, to which the modern Name *Cantuaria* in *Latin*, and *Cantwarabyrig*, in some Measure answer, tho' this later Name by Use is turned into *Canterbury*.

This City, if we may believe our Historians, is very ancient, being built by one *Rud-hurdibras*, or *Lud Rudibras*, King of the *Britons* almost 903 Years before the Incarnation of Christ, and then called, (as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* tells us) *Caer Kent*, i. e. *the chief City of Kent*; but however that be, it is probable that the *Romans*, who arrived about fifty Years before Christ's Nativity, found it here, as we have Reason to believe, from the Mention of it in the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, and the many Pieces of the *Roman* Coin, not only of his, and the succeeding, but the preceding Emperors, which are digged up almost in all Parts of the City; as also the Remains of a double Military Way, and the great Stone Causeys leading to *Dover* and *Lyme*, from this City, cast up by the *Romans*.

While the *Saxon* Heptarchy flourished, it was the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and the Seat of their Kings; but lest any should suppose that it was built by

Digitized by Google

them, our Historians assure us, that when *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the first *Saxon* Leaders, came over, *Vortiger*, who was then King of the *Britons*, resided and entertained them here; and tho', soon after, *Vortiger* was forced to resign his Palace to these his encroaching Guests, this City lost not its Prerogative to be the Residence of Kings, for *Hengist* kept his Court here, as did also his Successors, till King *Ethelbert* becoming a Convert to the Christian Religion, by the preaching of *Augustine* the Monk, gave him not only his Palace, and built himself another at *Reculver*; but the Royalty of the City, and its Territories, which, when *Augustine* was created an Archbishop by Pope *Gregory* I. he made it the Seat of himself and Successors; and that he might heap on him as great Honour as his Labours deserved, the same Pope removed the Archiepiscopal Dignity from *London*, the greater City at that Time, to *Canterbury*; and the succeeding Popes confirmed this Settlement with such dreadful *Anathema's* on such as should remove it, that it has in a Manner continu'd there ever since. *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, seems to affirm, that the Archiepiscopal See was settled here by a Parliament, *i. e.* all the wise Men of the Nation, who thought it most just that that City should have the Metropolitan Honour, where the Body of St. *Augustine*, of Blessed Memory, was buried, because he had there first preached the Gospel to them, and presided over all the *Saxon* Churches. Whether this were so, or not, we enquire not: However it was, this City much flourished ever after; and tho' it was greatly shattered in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, and several Times almost quite destroyed by Fire, yet it rose again with greater Beauty, and in the Conqueror's Time, when his great Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, was taken, it was in this Condition:

'In the City of *Canterbury*, King *Edward* 'the Confessor had fifty-one Burgesses, (*i. e.* 'free Traders, licenced by the King, who 'were to pay him a certain *Gablum*, or Rent, 'yearly) and two hundred and twelve o-'thers, under his Privilege and Jurisdiction, 'of forty Shillings Rent. Now the Bur-'gesses paying Rent are but nineteen, for of 'the other thirty-two, eleven in the City 'Ditch are wasted; the Archbishop has se-'ven, and the Abbot of St. *Augustine* four-'teen, in exchange for the Castle. There 'are yet two hundred and twelve Burgesses 'under the King's Privilege and Juris-'diction, and three Mills, paying Rent an 'hundred and eight Shillings. In the Time 'of King *Edward*, the Whole was worth fif-'ty-one Pounds, but now the Tenant pays 'thirty Pounds of Money, refined and weigh-'ed, and twenty-four Pounds of Money by 'tale. Over and above all these, the She-'riff has an hundred and ten Shillings. 'Thro' the whole City the King has Juris-'diction and Protection-Money, except the 'Lands of the Churches of the Holy Trini-'ty and St. *Augustine*, and of Queen *Eddive*, 'Arnold Child, Esfer Biga, and Siret de Cilleham. 'The Archbishop lays claim to Forfeitures 'made in the publick Ways without the Ci-'ty, where his Lands lie on both Sides; 'but the King to all the rest, to the Di-'stance of one League, three Perches, and 'three Foot.' By this Account from *Domesday Book*, it appears that the Jurisdiction of the King and Archbishop lay intermixed; and tho' this later had some considerable Privileges, as a Mint, *&c.* and Rents; yet the King had the supreme Royalty, till *William Rufus*, (according to the Register of St. *Augustine's* Abby) *dedit Civitatem 'Cantuariæ, &c. i. e.* gave the City of *Canterbury* to Archbishop *Anselm* wholly and 'entirely, which Archbishop *Lanfranc* held 'before, out of Courtesy, only.'

As to the Corporation, it is beyond all Question, that it had always a special and distinct Magistrate to preside over it, and govern it, tho' in different Times and Reigns, called by different Names. We know nothing in the Times of the *Britains*, because we have no Records to inform us; but in the *Saxon* Days he was called a Prefect; for *A.* 780, we read of one *Aldhune*, *hujus Civitatis Præfectus*, in certain Charters belonging to *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*. Afterwards his Name was changed into *Portgrove*, as we find in a Deed of Sale, *A.* 956, among the Witnesses *Hlothewig, Portgereſa*; but this Title did not hold long, for *Anno* 1011, we find, that *Alward* or *Alfred*, the *Præpositus Regis*, i. e. *King's Provost of* Canterbury, was one of the Persons of Quality

Digitized by Google

Quality that were taken Priſoners by the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, when theſe Barbarians ſlew Archbiſhop *Alphege*, many Monks, Townſmen and others, to the Number of 42200. This Provoſt continued ſingle for a Time, and was then doubled.

King *Henry* III. at his coming to full Age, granted to the Citizens of this City ſundry Liberties, and ordaining their Government under two Bailiffs, made them his Fee-farmers, under a reſerved Rent of ſixty Pounds *per Annum*, and allowed them to chuſe their own Bailiffs, who ruled the City for many Succeſſions, but were at length changed into a Mayor and Aldermen, 26 *Henry* VI. as it now ſtands. After this, this City grew into a very flouriſhing State, partly by the Liberality and Expence of ſuch ſuperſtitiouſly devout Perſons, who came from all Parts to viſit Archbiſhop *Thomas Becket*'s Shrine, (whom they called St. *Thomas*) and partly by the continual Paſſage of Travellers, who went to the Sea-ſide about their private Affairs and Buſineſs; but chiefly by the Reſidence, Hoſpitality and Munificence of the Archbiſhops, who were great Benefactors to it; for *Theodore*, the ſeventh Archbiſhop, founded a School, or College, and placed in it Profeſſors of the liberal Sciences, and Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* did much to the Reparations of the Wall, which it is probable was built by the *Britains*, but had been ruined and demoliſhed in many Places by the *Danes*, and other Enemies. But the chief Benefactor to this City was *Simon Sudbury*, the Archbiſhop, who built the weſtern Gate of this City, and the long Wall, as far as the North Gate, and was purpoſed to have encompaſſed the whole City, if he had lived; however, the Town it ſelf ſeeing the Neceſſity of that Work, went on with it, and compleated it, and the ſucceeding Archbiſhops ſo aſſiſted and encouraged the Citizens, that *Canterbury* did not only recruit, but roſe up to that Splendor, as even, for the Beauty of its private Dwellings, to equal moſt of the Cities of *Britain*, and for the Magnificence of its Churches, and their Number, to exceed them.

In giving a brief Deſcription of this ancient and famous City, we ſhall take Notice of the ſeveral Wards, then of the Churches, and laſtly, of the Monaſteries and Hoſpitals; and having ſurveyed the Head, take a brief View of the Members, or Parts adjacent, the River and Suburbs, with what we obſerve memorable in them.

And, 1. As to the Wards, they take their Names from the ſeveral Gates of the City, and ſo are of a like Number ſix. 1. *Weſtgate* Ward. 2. *Newingate* Ward. 3. *Northgate* Ward. 4. *Worthgate* Ward. 5. *Burgate* Ward; and, 6. *Radingate* Ward. When this Diviſion of the City was made, we find not, but may believe it very ancient, becauſe every Ward had its Alderman, as our Hundreds had in the *Saxon* Times, and theſe Aldermanries were hereditary and deviſeable as Freehold, and ſo deſcended to the next Heir, in caſe of Indiſpoſal at Death. Upon which Account it is that they continued long in the ſame Family, *viz. Burgate* of the *Chiches*, *Northgate* of the *Poles*, or *Pollers*, *Newingate* of the *Diggs*, *Worthgate* of the *Colyns*, and afterwards of the *Fiennes*, and *Weſtgate* of the *Browns*.

1. *Weſtgate* Ward, ſo called from the Gate leading into, and from it. This is the largeſt Gate of the City, and the chief Thoroughfare is under it. It hath been the common Gaol for Malefactors and other Offenders, ever ſince 31 *Henry* VI. and ſome Time before, and then was known by the Name of the *Speth-houſe*. Over this Gate was a Port-cloſe, which was a warlike Invention to let down to defend the Gate againſt the Attempts of an Enemy, thro' which they could caſt down any offenſive Things, as ſcalding Water, great Stones, *&c.* upon the Aſſailants. In this Ward, beſides the religious Houſes, of which I am to ſpeak afterwards, there were theſe Things memorable. 1. A Royal Exchange, or *Cambium Regis*, as it is called in old Rentals and Records of *Chriſt's-Church*. *Henry* III. *Reg.* 6. wrote to the *Seabines* and Men of *Apres*, that he by the Adviſe of his Council had prohibited all *Engliſhmen* and others, to change any Plate, or maſſy Silver, but at his Exchanges of *London*, or *Canterbury*. Near this Exchange was, 2. A Mint, or Place for the Coinage of Money. The Officers belonging to it had their Dwellings hard by. It was eſtabliſhed here in very ancient Times, *viz.* in King *Athelſtan*'s Reign, or ſooner,

Digitized by Google

ſooner, *A.* 924. Some Antiquaries have ſome Pieces of *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, and *Norman* Money, coined here; and tho' the Mint-houſe is long ſince removed, there are Memorials of it in an Houſe, called the Mint, and the Yard incloſed in it, named the Mint-yard. In this Ward, 3. The *Jews*, while they were ſuffered to dwell in *England*, had twenty Houſes in a Street, ſtill called by them *Jury-lane*, and a Synagogue, or School, adjoining to them, which, upon King *Edward* II.'s general Baniſhment of that People, eſcheated to the King, who ſold ſome of them, but gave the major Part, *viz.* twelve of them, with a void Place belonging to them, to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*. The Crimes for which they were thus dealt with, were, 1. Their abominable Uſury, which from them was called *Judaiſm*. 2. Their crucifying the Children of Chriſtians about *Eaſter* Time. 4 The Court, or *Guild-hall*, is alſo in this Ward; here being the principal Street of this City, and therefore the fitteſt Place for the Tribunal, or Seat of Judicature. Here is a Court every Monday throughout the Year, for all civil and criminal Cauſes of a ſecular Nature, for deciding all Differences, and righting all Grievances between Party and Party, and every other Tueſday a Court of Burgmote, to treat about the Affairs and good Government of the City. This Court was called anciently the *Speech-houſe*, as well as the Goal above-mentioned, becauſe they then ſtood both together, and ſo had the ſame Name. It was ſo termed probably from the Debates and Speeches commonly made there *Pro* and *Con*, in deciding Matters.

2. *Newingate* Ward, ſo called from the Gate adjoining to it. This Gate was anciently called St. *George's-Gate*, from St. *George's-Church*, which ſtood near it. It ſeems not to be of any great Antiquity, by the Name, and to be built chiefly for the Convenience of the *Dover* Road. In this Ward was anciently, 1. A Gaol, which, tho' long ſince diſuſed, the common Gaol for Criminals being removed to *Weſtgate*, yet retains the Name of the old Gaol, and is now a private Dwelling-houſe. 2. A goodly Conduit, erected here by Archbiſhop *George Abbot*, for the general Good and Service of the whole City, at a very great Charge.

3. *Northgate* Ward, ſo termed from the Gate entring into it. This Gate is ſo called from its Situation on the North Side of the City. Part of the Church of St. *Mary*, or *Northgate*, (ſo named, to diſtinguiſh it from the other St. *Mary's* of this City) is built over it on the Wall. In this Ward there are remarkable, 1. A Borough or Hamlet, made by the Charter of King *Henry* VI. called *Stablegate*, becauſe it was the Way to the Stables of the Archbiſhop, and of the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt's-Church*. Here it is ſaid that *Auguſtine* and his Company were entertained, and ſeated by King *Ethelbert*, at his firſt coming, and therefore, when he was made an Archbiſhop, he obtained this Privilege for it, to be free from all Manner of publick or private Impoſitions, and to be a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Criminals, ſo that if Thieves, Murderers, or any other notorious Criminals, tho' they were indicted, yet if they could get into the Borough of *Stablegate*, they ſhould be under the Power and Protection of the Archbiſhop only, and be as ſafe as if they were in a Church. There was a Family in this City nominated from this Place *De Stablegate*, of which *Edmund de Stablegate* was a Bailiff of this City, 42 *Edward* III. 2. The Houſe where the *Black Prince*'s Chantry Prieſts inhabited in St. *Alphies* Pariſh. 3. The *Black Prince*'s Arms, undefaced, upon an ancient Stone Porch, over-againſt the Lane, that leads from *Stablegate* weſtward.

4. *Worthgate* Ward, ſo called from *Winchepgate*, or *Worthgate* leading into it. In this Ward are obſervable, 1. *Bridewell* Hoſpital, named *Bridewell*, becauſe, after the Surrender of it to Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 17. ſhe gave it to the City, which hath ever ſince made uſe of it for an Houſe of Correction and Hoſpital, becauſe, before the Suppreſſion, it was an Hoſpital for the Reception of poor Prieſts, *i. e.* Chaplains, Curates, and other unbeneficed Clerks, who by their Age, or other Infirmities were not able to execute their Functions in the World, founded by *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, *A.* 1240, ſo it is at preſent uſed for the Reception of a certain Number

Digitized by Google

Number of Boys (poor Townſmens Children) who are kept there in an Hoſpital-way. 2. *Maynard's Spittle*, as it was ſometime called, but afterwards *Winnyph's Spittle*, which Name is now loſt, and it is now called by the former only. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and has a neat Chapel belonging to it. 3. *Cotton's* Hoſpital, erected lately by *Leonard Cotton*, Gent. ſometime an Alderman and Mayor of this City, who well endowed it.

5. *Ridingate Ward*, ſo called from the ancient Gate, ſo named. By this Gate lay the *Roman* Port-way, or Military Way between *Dover* and *Canterbury*, from which we ſuppoſe, it took its Name; for *Ridingate* implies nothing elſe, but the Road-gate. By this Gate formerly ſtood a Church, dedicated to St. *Edmund*, the King and Martyr, called therefore St. *Edmund's* at *Ridingate*. In this Ward the Things moſt obſervable are:

1. The Dungeon, a Manor deriving its Name from the Hill adjoining, called *Dungeon Hill*, but very corruptly, for it appearing by a Survey of the Grounds adjoining, that the Trenches and Hill were intended to promote a Siege; and we reading that the *Danes* beſieged this City in King *Ethelred's* Days, we have Reaſon to think it a Work of the *Danes*, and ſo is properly called the *Danes*, or *Danish-Hill*. This Manor was the Eſtate of the *Chiches*, to whom the Aldermanry of *Burgate* did anciently belong, and who were great Benefactors to the Church of St. *Mary Bredin*; where are the Arms of the Family, and the Image of *Thomas Chich* in the *Weſt* Window, as his Name under it ſhews.

6 *Burgate Ward*, ſo called from the Gate opening into it, called *Burgate*, or St. *Michael's* Gate, from the Church adjoining to it, dedicated to that Archangel. By this Gate lies the Road to *Sandwich*, and thoſe Parts from this City, as alſo to St. *Martin's*. In this Ward are theſe Things worth our Notice.

1. The Market-Croſs at the *Bull-Stake*, as it is uſually called, built by *John Coppyn* of *Whitſtable*, and *William Bigg* of *Canterbury*, but pulled down by Mr. *John Pollen*, the Mayor of this City in 1645, to coin the Lead into Farthings. However in the ſame Place is there a Market held twice a Week, *viz.* on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* plentifully ſerving the City and Neighbouring Parts with all ſorts of Proviſions, eſpecially Poultry, for which it ſeems it was famous in ancient Times; the Place where that Market was kept retaining the Name of the Poultry, or *le Poletria*; for anciently the Market for divers Goods was kept in divers Places, as without *Burgate* in St. *Paul's* Pariſh, the Wheat Market; at the *Red wall* by the Archbiſhop's Palace Back-gate, the Ruſh-Market in St. *George's-Street*, the Cloth-Market, and a little below it, the Fleſh-Market or Shambles for Butchers Wares; in the High-Street by St. *Mary Bredman's* Church, the Fiſh-Market; a little without *Newingate*, upon *Oaten-Hill*, the Oat-Market, now the Place of Executing Malefactors (it had a Market Croſs) at the meeting of the four Vent-ways, the Market for Cattle called *Rotherchear*, or the *Drove-Market*, which is ſtill continued, and laſtly, in *Wincheap* there was a Market for Wines: This Market had its Croſs alſo with an Houſe about it called *Barnish-Croſs*, ſtanding in the Memory of Man upon a Green before the Street, but there is nothing now remaining of them. There is now a Gallows placed in their room. Having viewed the City in all its Parts and Diviſions, we will now purſue our Method, and proceed to,

2. The Churches of this City beginning with,

1. The Cathedral, or Mother Church, the chief Glory of it. This Church was built partly by *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Britons*, in the Time when the *Romans* governed here, but allowed him to rule in his own Province, as their Deputy or Vice-Roy. The *Britons* worſhipped God in it, till the Pagan *Saxons* drove them beyond the *Severn*, when it either lay diſregarded, as an uſeleſs Building, or was made a Temple of their Idols, as it continued to the Converſion of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, by *Auguſtine* and his followers; for that Prince beſtowing this Church on him for Divine Worſhip, as he did his Palace for his Reſidence after he was conſecrated a Biſhop at *Arles*, that our *Engliſh* Apoſtle (as he is often called by our Hiſtorians) immediately repaired and conſecrated it to the Honour of Chriſt, and ſo the Name be-

came

Digitized by Google

came *Christ's-Church*; and having built a Monastery adjoining to it, made it a College or Convent of Secular Canons, according to the Constitutions of all the Christian Bishopricks in those Times, as it continued some Ages after. In this peaceable Condition this Church remained for two Hundred Years or more, being often enriched by the pious Donations of Religious Benefactors, of which the Leiger-Books give us a Catalogue of no less than fifty; but after this the Nation being filled with perpetual Troubles from the *Danes*, it was not only neglected, and suffered to fall into great Decays; but being besieged and taken by that barbarous People *Anno.* 1011. was rifled and burnt with the rest of the City, *Alphegus*, who was then Archbishop, being kept Prisoner seven Months, and then put to Death. *Lisingus* his Successor also fell into their Hands, and was chained up in a loathsome Dungeon seven Months, and then was set free; but finding himself unable to do any Service to his Church in its decayed Condition, he retired into a voluntary Exile to bewail the Desolations of his Country.

King *Canute* the *Dane* gaining the sole Dominion of this Kingdom, at length settled all Things in Peace and Quietness, and that he might promote God's Honour and Worship in the first Place, made it his Business to rebuild and repair all those Monasteries and Churches in *England* which had been destroyed or damaged by his Fathers, or his own Wars and Invasions of the Land. *Egelnothus* presided over this Church at that Time, and having the Royal Munificence entrusted to his Care and Management, he began and finished the Repairs, and King *Canute* presented his Crown of Gold to it, and restored again the Port of *Sandwich*, and the Liberties of it, which King *Ethelred* had given before; but it did not continue long in this good Estate; for in the Time of Archbishop *Stigand* it was again destroyed by Fire, and most of the ancient Charters of Privileges, and other Records with it. *Lanfranc* a *Norman* was called to this See while this Church lay in this deplorable Condition, and being a Man of a great Spirit, fit to undertake great Things, resolved to rebuild it. He pulled down all the Remainders of the old Church to the very Foundation, and re-edified the Church, Palace and Monastery in seven Years in the same Place, but after a new Model. 'Tis probable that the Church was at this Time new dedicated, for we find it from henceforth called, *The Church of the Holy Trinity*. *Anselm* succeeded *Lanfranc*, and much enlarged the Buildings begun and perfected by his Predecessor; for *Eadmerus* says, That he enlarged the Oratory or Quire, as far as from the great Tower to the *East* End, but dying before he had perfectly finished his Design, *Conrad* the Prior, and the Monks magnificently finished the Work by the Countenance and Encouragement of King *Henry* I. and then it was dedicated a-new in a more pompous manner in the Presence of the King and Queen, *David* King of *Scots*, most of the Bishops, and a great Number of the Nobility of both Realms; and now it was, that the Name of the Church was changed again from the Church of the *Holy Trinity* to *Christ's-Church*.

Forty-four Years after this Dedication, another Fire happened, which destroyed the Glory and Splendor of this Church by this Accident: Three small Houses near the Gate of the Monastery took Fire by chance, and a strong *South* Wind carried some Coals, or Flakes of Fire to the Top of the Church, which getting to the Woodwork through the Joinings of the Lead, kindled such a Flame inwardly, as became beyond a possibility of Relief; whereupon the Roof falling down upon the Monks Stalls, the Fire became so great, that they brought the Walls and Pillars to irreparable Ruin. This Destruction of so glorious a Building seems the most fatal, because it met not with such Benefactors to restore it to its ancient Splendor as formerly, tho' the Monks used all Means to do it. The Pope allowed that all the Offerings made at *Thomas Becket's* Shrine, who was new canonized, should go towards the Repairs of the Church, and they were so many and great, that the Monks made a considerable Advance in the re-edifying it, and perfected the Quire, wherein they might perform Divine Service. The following Archbishops and Monks still continued to increase its Magnificence, and made several Additions, till it became such as now it is. Archbishop *Simon Sudbury*, built at his own

Cost

Digitized by Google

Coſt and Charge two Wings, and the Chapel of St. *Michael* at the *Eaſt* ſide of the *North* Wing. He intended to have rebuilt the Nave, but was prevented by an untimely Death, for he fell into the Hands of the rebellious Rabble led by *Wat Tyler*, and was beheaded by them on *Tower-Hill, London*. The Archbiſhops *Courtney* and *Arundel* were generous and honourable in their Contributions towards it, and the latter gave a fine Ring of ſix Bells called the *Arundel* Ring. Archbiſhop *Chicheley*, Founder of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*, founded the Steeple called *S. Dunſtan's Steeple*, for the great Bell in it he dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*, and other Archbiſhops have made other Additions.

Within this noble and ſacred Building are theſe Things remarkable:

1. The Altar; of which ſort there were in this Cathedral in the Times of Popery a great Number: Our Hiſtorians computed them at thirty-ſeven, but the Reformation has reduced them to the primitive Standard, One Altar, or Table, at which the ſacred Myſteries of our Religion are duly and rightly adminiſtred.

2. The Font, a curious and moſt beautiful piece of Workmanſhip, built by Dr. *Warner*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and when demoliſhed by the Rebels in the Times of Confuſion, rebuilt by the ſame worthy Benefactor.

3. The rich Hangings given by *Richard Dering*, and Prior *Thomas Goldſton*, mention'd by *Erafmus*; but now no where to be found.

4. The Conſiſtory-Court, which is at the *Weſt* End under the *Arundel* Steeple.

5. The Martyrdom, as it has been called ever ſince Archbiſhop *Thomas Becket* was murdered by *Hugh Morvil*, *William Tracy*, *Hugh Brito* and *Richard Fitz-Urſe* in King *Henry* II's. Reign. It is at the Foot of the Stairs that go up out of the Nave into the Choir: It is commonly ſaid, That his dead Body was thrown over the Wall on the ſide of the Stairs, and that the Mark or Stain of his Blood is yet remaining on the Stones where he fell; but both Aſſertions are falſe, for he was not killed upon the Stairs, and the Stones on which he was ſlain, are long ſince removed and carried to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, where two Altars were built of them.

6. Many Monuments and Burial Inſcriptions of Kings and Queens, as K. *Henry* IV. and Queen *Joan* his Conſort, Queen *Edive*, *Edward the Black-Prince*; of ſeveral Nobles both Men and Women, as *John*, Earl of *Somerſet*, *Thomas*, Duke of *Clarence*, and *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Thomas*, Earl of *Holland*, who was ſucceſſively their Wife, and of many Archbiſhops, as almoſt all from *Cuthbert*, who died *A. C.* 759. to Cardinal *Pool*, who died *A. C.* 1559. beſides ſeveral Priors, Deans, Archdeacons and Prebends, with ſome Laymen of Note, who have been interred within the Walls of this Church.

Here is one Thing very remarkable, and ſcarce to be parallel'd through the whole World, which is, That under this Cathedral, is a *Walloon* Congregation, which while the Archbiſhop, Dean and Chapter are worſhipping God above in the Choir, according to the Conſtitution, and by the Liturgy of the eſtabliſh'd Church, are underneath, oppoſing it as a ſuperſtitious Service. Archbiſhop *Laud* thought this ſo intolerable, that he reſolved to reduce all theſe Foreign Congregations to a Conformity to the *Engliſh* Liturgy and Church Government, or oblige them to forſake the Realm, and to that End ſent theſe Articles to the *Dutch* Congregations in *Canterbury*, and the two *Dutch* at *Sandwich* and *Maidſton*, *viz.*

1. What Liturgy do you uſe, and whether you have not the *Dutch* or *French* in Uſe?

2. Of how many Diſcents for the moſt part they were born Subjects?

3. Whether ſuch as are born Subjects, will conform to the Church of *England*?

Requiring their Anſwer to them within three Weeks, which they prepared to do; but being adviſed by the Heads of their Party at *London*, they pleaded their Privileges, and challenged the Exemption granted to *John à Laſco* and his Congregation, by the Letters Patents of King *Edward* VI. But to this it was anſwered. 1. That Letters Patents were no immutable Law in *England*, And 2. That they had no Title to any Privileges granted *John à Laſco*. 1. Be-

Digitized by Google

cause he departed out of the Realm in Queen *Mary*'s Days. 2. Because they could plead no Succession to him; whereupon the Archbishop, soon after, sent them these Injunctions.

1. That all the Natives of the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Congregations, in his Diocese, should repair to their several Parish-Churches, where they inhabit, to hear divine Service and Sermons, and perform all Duties and Payments required on their Behalf.

2. That all the Ministers, and all others of the same *Walloon* or *French* Congregations, which are Aliens born, shall have and use the Liturgy used in the *English* Churches, as the same is or may be faithfully translated into *French*, or *Dutch*. The Congregations were much disturbed at these Injunctions, and sent some of their Ministers, and Lay-Elders to the Archbishop, to desire his Favour for the enjoying their Privileges, to whom, when they had delivered their Plea, he answered,

1. That none of their Reasons should hinder him from proceeding in inforcing his Injunctions.

2. That their Churches were Nests and Occasions of Schism, which he would prevent in *Kent*, as well as he could.

3. That it is better to have no foreign Churches in *England*, than that they should occasion any Prejudice, or Danger to the Church Government there.

4. That they endeavoured to make themselves a State within a State, and had bragged that they feared not his Injunctions; but he doubted not but the King would maintain him in them.

5. That Dissipation of their Churches, and the Maintenance of two or three Ministers, was not to be put in the Ballance with the Peace and Happiness of the Church of *England*; and therefore,

6. He was resolved to have his Injunctions put in Execution; and if they did not conform to them, it should be at their Peril. They feared his Displeasure; but being unwilling to submit, they used all Interests to avoid it, and by Delays to put off their Execution, that the *Scotch* Wars came on, and so they retained their old Customs, in which they continue to this Day.

2. St. *Martins*, which is situated in the Suburbs, and was built by the *Romans* in King *Lucius*'s Days. This Church is of the greatest Antiquity of any in these Parts, and is famous for being the Place which *Augustine* and his Followers, at their first Arrival in *England*, had assigned them by King *Ethelbert* for their Devotion, at the Instance of Queen *Bertha*, his Wife, Daughter of *Chilperick*, King of *France*, a Christian. The Materials of this Church bespeak its Original, being of *British* or *Roman* Brick, tho' the Dedication is not so ancient, because it must be built long before St. *Martin* was born; but it lying some Years desolate upon the coming in of the *Saxons*, it was repaired upon the Marriage of Queen *Bertha*, for the Celebration of the Christian Worship, and consecrated a-new to the *French* Saint, *Martin*, late Bishop of *Tours*, who was a Person had in great Admiration by that Nation, for his Sanctity.

This Church was the Cathedral of a Bishop, from Archbishop *Theodore* to *Lanfranc*, which is 349 Years, who was always to remain in the County, to supply the Absence of the Archbishop, who generally attended the Court; but the See happening to be vacant in Archbishop *Lanfranc*'s Days, he refused to consecrate another Bishop in his Room, and created in his Place an Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, to be his Substitute upon Occasions. In the Porch of this Church were buried Queen *Bertha*, and *Luidhard*, Bishop of *Senlis*, who came over with her out of *France*, to celebrate the Rites of the Christian Worship, and King *Ethelbert*. *Bede* makes Mention of a Church in this City, dedicated to the four crowned Martyrs, and in the Charter of King *Kenulph*, granted to the Abbess and Nuns of *Liming*, there is another Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, said to be situate in the West Part of the City; but there are at present no Remainders of any such Churches, nor any other of Antiquity. The present Churches are,

3. St. *Elphege*, in which there are divers Monuments for several Rectors of that Parish, of whom *John Parmenter* was Commissary of *Canterbury*, and *John Loquelych*, Register of the Archbishop's Consistory-Court. *Henry Gosborn*, who by two Wives had twenty-five

Digitized by Google

ty-five Children, *Richard Stapney*, *John Cauton*, and others.

4. St. *George*, in the Chancel of which is a Monument for *John Lovel*, anciently Rector of this Church, who gave a Silver Salt-seller to the Refectory of *Christ's-Church*.

5. St. *Mary Bredman*, so called, to distinguish it from the other Churches in this City, dedicated to St. *Mary's*, from the Bread-Market kept near it; but anciently it was named sometimes St. *Mary Andresgate*, from its nearness to *Andresgate*, and sometimes St. *Mary Bishopin's* Church, from the Fish-market kept near it. In this Church are Monuments for *Thomas Alcock* and *Richard Richmond*, Rectors of this Parish, and *William Megg*, Alderman of this City.

6. St. *Peter*, in which are also these Monuments, *viz.* for *Thomas Ickham* and *Joan* his Wife; *William Ickham*, Bailiff of this City; *John Bigg* Esq; Alderman of this City; and in the Chancel, *John Colleg* and *John Syre*, Rectors of this Parish. The Parsonage-house of this Church was given to it by *Richard Langdon* of *Canterbury*, with the King's Licence. These Churches are all in the Patronage of *Christ's-Church*.

7. St. *Mary Magdalene*, to which St. *Mary Burgate*, with the Chapel of St. *Mary Queningate*, is annexed. Here are Monuments for *Joan Hache*, the Wife of *Henry Lynd*, of this City; *Christopher Alcock*, Draper, and *Isbel Orchard*, the Wife of Mr. *Libby Orchard*, of *Monkton-Court*, in the Isle of *Thanet*.

8. St. *Andrew*, in which was anciently a Chantry for *William Butler*. Here are three remarkable Monuments, *viz.* for *Edward Boluey* Esq; *Stephen White*, the first Ironmonger that ever dwelt in this City; *William Mabrost*, and *John Fanting*, Rectors of St. *Mary Bredman*, or *Brodyn*, with their Pictures.

9. St. *Mary Castle*, of which there is no more standing but the Chancel, yet there is an Incumbent presented and inducted into it.

10. St. *Mildred*, which was burnt in 1246, with a great Part of the City, but rose again with it. The Family of the *Atwoods* flourished anciently in *Stour-street* in this Parish, of whom *Thomas Atwood*, who was four Times Mayor of this City, and lived in King *Henry* VIII.'s Days, built the South Chancel of this Church for a Burial-place for himself and Family, divers of whom are there interred, but the brazen Inscriptions are torn off; yet the Founder hath a Remembrance of him left him in the Glass, where his Name remains written in a very ancient Character. Here are Monuments and Inscriptions for *Thomas Wood*, and *Margaret* his Wife; *John Stulp*, who erected divers new Pews with his Name engraven on them, *John Bold*, *John Mawney*, *Robert Bennet*, *John Boys*, and *John Pecot*.

11. *All-Saints*, in which *Roger Brent*, an Alderman of this City, and thrice Mayor, lies buried. He gave a Messuage, called *Stone hall*, to this City.

12. St. *Paul*, in which is a Remembrance at the Foot of the Chancel-window for one Mr. *Hamon Dogg*, in a very ancient Letter. He was official to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury* in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and Parson of this Parish, by whose Consent it was made a Vicarage. He held the Alderman's Office of *Westgate* fifteen Years, and then passed it over to the Abbey of St. *Austins*, who enfeoffed one *Nicholas Dogg* with it. This *Hamon* founded a Chantry in this Parish. In this Church are Inscriptions for *Richard Wever*, *George Wyndbourn* Esq; *Edmund Hovynden*, Vicar of this Church, and *John Twyne* Esq; who taught his Sons to talk *Latin*. These Churches were anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey of St. *Augustine*.

13. St. *Mary Northgate*, in which are Monuments for *Jeffery Holman* Esq; and *Walter Garrade*, Vicar of this Church, as also an Inscription on the North Wall for *Ralph Brown*, who was an Alderman and Mayor of this City. Archbishop *Stratford*, with Consent of the Prior and Convent of St. *Gregory's*, who were the Patrons, erected it into a Vicarage.

14. *Holy cross* at *Westgate*, so called, because it stood over that Gate, and had a Crucifix set up over the Porch, or Entrance of it. This Church was made into a Vicarage by the same Archbishop *Stratford*. In this Church are divers Monuments for *William Charnel*, styled first Chantry-Priest of *Jesus*, for the Fraternity of *Jesus-Mass*, (as it was called) was kept of old in this Church. *Stephen Matthews*, (*Pannarius*) a Draper, Ro-

Digitized by Google

bert Col, (*Pandexator*) a Brewer, *John* and *Robert Nayler*, Aldermen, and *Thomas Lynd* the first Mayor of this City, with three Vicars in the Chancel, and *Clement Harding*, Batchelor of Law.

15. St. *Dunstan's*, which Archbishop *Reynolds* made a Vicarage, and endowed it. In a Side-Chapel or Chancel of this Church founded by *John Roper*, were anciently two Chaplains maintained by certain Endowments given by that Family, to sing at the Altar of St. *Nicholas*, for the Souls of such of the Family as were dead, and for the Prosperity of the Living. Their Salary was 8 *l. per Annum*, besides a Tenement for their Habitation near the Mansion-House of the *Ropers*. In it are divers Monuments for that Family; as *John Roper* Attorney General to King *Henry* VIII. and *William Roper*, Prothonotary of the King's Bench, &c.

These Churches were in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of St. *Gregory's*.

16. St. *Mary Bredin*, built by *William* the Son of *Hamon*, the Son of *Vitalis*, one of those great Men that came in with the Conqueror. In this Church is the Name, Effigies and Arms of *Thomas Chiche*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and was Lord of the Manor called the *Dungeon* in this Parish, as also the Monuments of *John*, *Humphry*, and *James Hales*, who were Lords of the same Manor after the *Chiches*.

17. St. *Margarets*, in which lie buried *John Winter*, twice Mayor of this City, who gave two Tenements at *Iron Cross*, called in ancient Writings *Triern Crouch*, to maintain a Lamp to burn continually before the High Altar in this Church, *Leonard Cotton*, who was Sheriff of this City in 1563, and Mayor in 1579. *John Hosbrend*, *Richard Prat* and *John Broker*, who was an Alderman, and twice Mayor of this City, and at his Death bequeathed two Houses to the Mayor and Commonalty thereof, and their Successors for ever.

We shall now leave the City, and consider the Manors within the Suburbs, and adjoining Territories of it, which are:

1. *Dodingdale*, whose Owners were originally of the same Name, as appears from some Records of the Abby of St. *Augustine*, wherein it is said, That *Haymo* the Son of *Guido de Dodingdale*, gave the Tithes of this his Manor to that Priory; but it seems that they were given but for certain Years, for in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Robert de Marci* settled them upon the Hospital of St. *Lawrence*. From his Family it passed not long after to the *Mortons*, in which Family it continued so long as to acquire the Name which it has retained ever since, though it has passed through many Hands, *viz.* of the *Fitzwiuons*, *Twitham Pelre*, *Pargate*, and *Hougham*, in whose Female Heirs it now is, or late was.

2. The *Dungeon*, belonging to an ancient Family named *Chich*, to whom the Aldermanry of *Burgate* did anciently belong. This Family held it till the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when *Valentine Chich* passed it to *Roger Brent* Esq; who alienated it to *John Butler* of *Herouden* in *Estry*, who sold it to Sir *John Hales*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the 30th Year of King *Henry* VIII.

3. The *Mote*, or *Wyke*, whose Owners bore the same Surname, for *Stephan Wyke* paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of *Isabel*, King *Henry* III's Sister; but this Family was soon extinct, for Sir *Richard de Hoo*, and *Richard Skipp* were in Possession of it about the latter End of King *Richard* II. and soon after conveyed it to *Simon Spencer*, from whom, through divers Owners, it came at length to *Henry Finch* of *Nithersfield*, Esq; in whose Family it now continues, being at present the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Winchelsea*. Near this Place lay the Chantery Lands of *Lukedale*, now called *Lokindale*, consisting of 32 Acres, valued at 16 *s.* 5½. eight Cocks, nineteen Hens, of annual Rent, with the Appurtenances, which were alienated by *Thomas Garwynton* to St. *John's Hospital* without *Northgate*, *A.* 1584.

4. St. *Dunstan's*, the ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Ropers*, of which *William Rosper*, or *de rubrâ Spathâ* flourished in the Reign of King *Henry* III. They were great Benefactors to the Priory of St. *Martin's* in *Dover*. Many of this Family were Men of Eminency in ancient Times, *John Rosper* did great Service in *Scotland*, under *Edward* III. for which he was rewarded with a third Part of the Forfeitures of the *Jews* in *London*. *Edmund Roper* was a Justice of the Peace for this County in the Reigns of King *Henry* IV. and King *Henry* V. *John Roper* was one of the Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs of the Cinque-Ports.

9 Hen-

Digitized by Google

9 *Henry* VII. *John Roper* his Grand-child, was Attorney-General to King *Henry* VIII. and Prothonotary of the King's Bench, *William Roper* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 1 *Phil.* and *Mary*, and married *Margaret* the Daughter of Sir *Thomas More*, Chancellor of *England*, a Woman learned in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues. *Thomas Roper* his Son, succeeded him in this Manor in 1577, and from him it is lineally descended to *Edward Roper* Esq; whose Posterity is, or late was, in the Possession of it. Near this City lies *Hakington*, otherwise St. *Stephens*, so called from a Church, which *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, designing to advance the Honour of his Predecessor *Thomas Becket*, began, intending to consecrate it to St. *Stephen* and St. *Thomas*, and to that End he pulled down the old Timber Chapel dedicated to St. *Stephen*, and raise a fair Church of hewn Stone in the same Place; but because the Charge of erecting so stately a Fabrick, was fetched from the Offerings at St. *Thomas's* Shrine at *Canterbury*, by which the Gain of the Monks of *Christ's-Church* was much lessened, they resolved to make a vigorous Opposition to his Design; and thereupon first sent *Alanus* their Prior, and afterwards their Proxy, to Pope *Innocent*, and so prevailed with him, that the Archbishop's Building was strictly prohibited, and he forced to cease his Work: However, in After-times it found such Benefactors as to be erected into a Parish Church in Memory of St. *Stephen*, and gives Name to the Parish.

The Manor of this Town did in elder Times appertain to the Monks of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, until it was exchanged by the Prior with *Stephen Langton* the Archbishop, for other Houses situated near the Priory of St. *Gregory's*. He erected a new Building here, and settled it upon his Brother *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and his Successors, to whom it became a fixed Mansion House, till King *Henry* VIII. at the Suppression seized on it, and annexed it to the Crown, in which it remained, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Roger Manwood*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who left it to his Grand-child Sir *John Manwood*, by whom it was alienated to Collonel *Thomas Colepepper* and is now in the Possession of Sir *John Hales*.

The Lord *Audomar de Rupe* an Alien, was Archdeacon of *Canterbury* in 1379, and held this Manor among others, valued then at 20 Marks *per Annum*.

In this Parish are two other Manors, which were the Seats and Demesne of Families of Note, *viz.*

1. *Broad-Oakes*, the Possession of the Noble Family of the *Hadlows*, of whom *William Nicholas de Hadlow* had a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor and *Medgrove*, 21 *Edw.* I. From them it removed to the Name of *Mordres* 4 *Henry* IV. in which Family it continued till the Beginning of K. *Henry* VIII's. Reign, when it was sold to Sir *Edward Boughton* of *Burwash* in *Plumsted* in this County, whose Son *Thomas*, alienated it to *Reginald Highgate* and *William Hanwick*, 7 *Edward* VI. who not long after conveyed it to Mr. *Roper*, the Ancestor of the *Ropers* of *Well-Hall* in *Eltham*.

2. *Sheffard* and *Medgrove*, which being a Limb or Appendage to *Hackington*, was seized with it by King *Henry* VIII. and remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it in Lease to Sir *Roger Manwood* for Life, the Fee-simple yet remaining in the Crown, till the Beginning of King *Charles* I. by whom they were granted to Sir *Edward Sydenham* and Mr. *Smith*, who not long after passed them away to Mr. *Robert Austin*, then a Citizen of *London*, but after of *Bexley* in this County.

The Parsonage of this Parish was anciently annexed and united to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, whose Seat was in this Place, and with it passed to the Crown. In the Church are fair Monuments for Sir *Christopher Hales* and Sir *Roger Manwood*, Men of great Account in their Times, the last of whom built seven Alms-Houses in this Parish in 1573, and endowed them.

Fordwich, called in *Domesday-Book*, the *Little Borough of Forewich*: This Town is a Member of the Port of *Sandwich*, incorporated anciently by the Name of the Barons of the Town of *Fordwich*, but more lately by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty. The Mayor was anciently elected yearly upon the *Monday* after St. *Andrew's* Day, and the Corporation enjoy the same Privileges as the Cinque-Ports. The Manor was given by *Edward the Confessor*, to the Abbot and Monks of St. *Austin's Canterbury*.

Digitized by Google

terbury, *ad Veſtitum*, *i. e.* to provide them Clothing; and there is a Tradition, that an Houſe called *Hemp-Hall* in this Pariſh, paid a Quit-rent to them annually in Hemp; but it muſt be certainly for the Uſe of their Servants and Officers, for the Monks being of the Order of St. *Benedict*. were obliged to wear Hair Shirts, and ſleep in them to ſubdue the Fleſh. It remained in them till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. when it was veſted in the Crown, and ſo continued till King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, who ſold it to Mr. *John Johnſon*, and he to one *Paramour*, who paſſed it to the Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, Widow of Sir *Moyle Finch*, whoſe Son *Thomas Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, ſold it to his Kinſman *John Finch*, who being an Eminent Lawyer, was made Attorney General, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and at length created Lord *Finch* of *Fordwich*; but he dying without Iſſue, though he had two Wives, this Honour became extinct. This Place is famous for its excellent Trouts. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Biſhops bourn, ſo called becauſe it was given by King *Kenulf*, at the Requeſt of *Athelard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*. *A. C* 789. *ad veſtimentum eorum*, for a Supply of Cloaths. Archbiſhop *Ulfred A.* 811. exchanged it for this Manor of *Eaſtry upon Bourn*, with the Convents, and it remained a part of the ſucceeding Archbiſhop's Demeſne till the latter End of King *Henry* VIII's Reign, when Archbiſhop *Cranmer* exchanged it for other Lands with Sir *Thomas Colepepper* of *Bedgbury*, who ſoon after conveyed it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, in whoſe Family it now is.

Hautsbourn is an Hamlet and Manor in the ſame Pariſh, anciently the Patrimony of *John de Bourn*, who had a Charter of Free Warren for it, and then it bore the ſame Name; but his Heireſs marrying to Mr. *Shelving*, it took the Name for ſome Time of *Shelving-bourn*, till another Heireſs of the *Shelvings* married Mr. *Edward Haut*, and then it was called *Hautsbourn*, as it continues to this Day, tho' it was long ſince brought, by Marriage into the Family of the *Colepepers*, who paſſed it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains. This Family is deſcended of *Aucherus* the *Saxon*, who was of eminent Note at *Newenden* in this County. *Burſted*, or *Burghſted* is another ſmall Manor in this Place, anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name, but hath for many Diſcents been the Eſtate of the *Dennes*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and the Archbiſhop is Patron.

Beaksbourn, the Poſſeſſion anciently of the *Bekes*, for *Richard de Beke* held ſome Lands here by Grand Serjeanty, to find one Ship at any Time when King *Henry* III. would paſs the Seas. It hath long been a Member of the Port of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, and enjoys the Liberties of the Cinque-Ports, which King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 43. granted to it by a ſpecial Writ. The Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had here a ſmall, but neat Houſe, very commodious for their Retirement; about which the River *Leving* is ſo conveniently brought, that the Trouts which are plentifully produced there, are made very uſeful to it. *Garwinton* is a Manor in this Pariſh, anciently belonging to Lords of that Name, but by the Heireſs of that Family transferred to the *Hauts*, from whom by *Iſaac*, *Sydley* and *Palmer* it came to Mr. *George Curtis*. The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

Patricks-bourn, anciently the Demeſne of the *Cheyneys*, or *de Caſineto*, from whom it was ſtyled in their Writings, *Patricksbourn Cheyney*, as they are enrolled in the Record of the Exchequer, called *Teſta Nevil*, when *William de Cheyney* paid a Supply at the Marriage of *Iſabel* the Siſter of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 20. ſeveral of this Family were Men of great Renown: *Alexander de Cheyney* accompanied King *Richard* I. to the Siege of *Acon*, and *Alexander*, this Man's Grand-child, attended King *Henry* III. in his Expedition againſt the *Welſh*, who much troubled the *Engliſh* Borders. Sir *Alexander de Cheyney*, this Man's Son, went with King *Edward* I. againſt the *Scots*; and from him this Eſtate deſcended to *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, who by his Exceſs and Extravagancies ſquandered away a great Eſtate, and among the reſt, ſold this Manor to *William Partrich*, whoſe Grand-child Sir *Edward Partrich*, alienated it to Mr. *Brams*, and he to Mr. *Taylor*.

Howlet,

Digitized by Google

Hamlets, and *Ende*, two ſmall Manors in this Pariſh, were anciently the Demeſne of the *Iſaac's*, for *John Iſaac* paid an Auxiliary Supply for theſe Lands at the inveſting the *Black Prince* with Knighthood, and *Thomas Iſaac* had a Command in *France* under the Duke of *Bedford*, where he did good Service. The laſt of this Family was *Edward Iſaac*, Eſq; whoſe Heireſs being married to Sir *Henry Palmer*, brought theſe Manors into his Family; but his Deſcendant Sir *Henry* of St. *Martin's-Hill* in *Canterbury*, ſold them to Sir *Robert Hales* Knight and Baronet.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and there is a Chancel belonging to it, which formerly bore the Name of *Iſaac's* Chancel. In the Church there lies entombed one *John Iſaac* and his Wife, with this Inſcription on their Monument, *Orate pro animabus Joannis Iſaac Arm. & Cæciliæ Uxoris ejus, qui obiit Anno* 1443. Here was alſo anciently a Priory, a Cell to the Abby of *Beaulieu* in *Normandy*, given to it with certain Lands in this Pariſh, by *John de Protellis*.

Upper or *High Hardreſſe*, was anciently the Poſſeſſion of an eminent Family of that Name, who were of *Saxon* Original, and diſperſed in this County; for *Robertus de Hardreſſe*, held half a Sulling, or Plough-Land, in *Liming*, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, and *Philip. de Hardreſſe* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in the Reign of King *John*; but 'tis probable, that the *Bohuns* had ſome Intereſt here, becauſe we find that *Oliver de Bohun* obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for his Lands in *High Hardreſſe*, 1 *Edward* I. which was ſoon after renewed to *Nicholas de Hadlow*, or *Hallow*, who had purchaſed it; but about the latter End of King *Richard* II. we find that the *Hardreſſes* had the ſole Property of it, and as if it were immoveably riveted into the Family, enjoy it to this Day, Sir *Richard Hardreſſe's* Heirs or Deſcendants being the Poſſeſſors of it; but anciently held it by Knights Service of the Caſtle of *Tunbridge*.

Southcourt is a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, anciently the Property of *Garwinton*, a Family of great Eſteem once in theſe Parts, but being reſolved into an Heir female, the *Hants* and *Iſaacs* obtained it ſucceſſively by Marriage, which laſt held it ſome time, but at length ſold it to *Digge*, and he to *Hales*.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Little, or *Neither Hardreſſe* is noted for two Manors only, *viz.*

1. *Hepington*, anciently the Eſtate of the *Chiches* of *Dungeon* in *Canterbury*, then of the *Foggs* and *Hales*, and lately of Sir *Thomas Godfrey*.

2. *Lindeſhore*, the Demeſne of the *Garwintons*, *Hants* and *Iſaacs*; and now of Mr. *Young*. Near theſe Villages, *Cæſar* and his *Roman* Army encamped after his firſt Encounter with the *Britans* in his ſecond Expedition. The Battel was fought upon the River *Stoure*, called alſo *Bourn*, and the *Romans* being Victors, the *Britans* fled into the Woods, which being ſtrong by Nature, they had fortified with great Labour by cutting down great Trees, and laying them in the Paſſage to hinder their Entry, but the *Romans* forced their Way, drove them out of their Holds, and then made their Camp here.

Littlebourn was given many hundred Years ago to the Abby of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, by *Withred* King of *Kent*, but there is a Manor called *Well* in this Pariſh, which always had Lay Proprietors, it being the Demeſne of *John de*, or, *At Well*, but he held it not long, for he ſold it to *Reginald de Cornhill*, by whoſe Daughter it paſſed in Marriage to the *Garwintons*, *Hants*, and *Iſaacs*, and ſo to the *Palmers*, who ſold it to Lieutenant Collonel *Prude*, who left it to his two Daughters and Co-heirs. *Reginald de Cornhil* founded a Chantry in this Church, which he dedicated to St. *Vincent*, and endowed it with ſome Lands in *Lukedale* in this Pariſh, to which his Wife *Matilda* made an Acceſſion, which was confirmed by King *Henry* III.

Whitſtaple gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, and was a Branch of the ample Eſtate of *Alexander de Baliol* Earl of *Athol*, who left it to his Son *John*, Earl of *Athol*; who out of Zeal to his Nation of *Scotland*, engaging againſt the fierce Attacks of King *Edward* I. was taken Captive, and executed for High Treaſon, whereupon his whole Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown, and this

Manor

Digitized by Google

Manor, with the reſt, in which it remained, till King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 9. granted it to *Bartholomew*, Lord *Badleſmere*; from whoſe Family, by a female Heir, it paſſed to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; in whoſe Family it continued ſome Time, but at length was ſold to Mr. *Phineux*; from whom it was tranſlated, by a Daughter, to Sir *John Smith* of *Oſtenhanger*, whoſe Deſcendant, the Viſcount *Strangford*, lately enjoyed it.

There are other Manors of leſs Note in this Pariſh, *viz.* 1. *Cheſfield*, the Seat and Family of the ſame Surname, of which *James Cheſfield* paid an Aid for theſe Lands, at the making the *Black Prince* Knight, from whom it paſſed, by the Conveyance of the four Coheirs of that Family, to *John Roper* Eſq; in whoſe Poſterity it remains.

2. *Grimgill*, or properly *Greenſhields*, the Demeſne of a Family ſo called, from whom, after ſome Deſcents, it was conveyed to the *Quakes* of *Birchington*, from whom, by *Criſpe* and *Paramour*, it is come into the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Twiman* of *Canterbury*.

3. *Condies-Place*, the Reſidence of *John Condie*, the King's Champion, who *in congreſſu bellico*, took the King's Enemy Captive, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. for which he had 30 *l.* a-year, ſettled upon him, out of the Staple of *Canterbury*. He left this Manor to his Son *William Condie*, whoſe only Siſter and Heir carried it into the Family of *Grubbe*, as his Daughter did to Mr. *Iſaac* of *Blackmanbury*, in *Bridge*, in whoſe Family it remained many Generations. Here is a Fair kept yearly upon *Good-friday*, or the Friday before *Eaſter*. The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*.

Reculver, *Reculure*, or *Raculfe*, in *Latin Reculſum*, and in *Saxon* Raculf Wynter, a poor and deſpicable Place at preſent, but may boaſt of as many Antiquities as any Place in this County; for *Severus*, Emperor of *Rome*, about *A. C.* 205, built here a Caſtle, which he fortified againſt the *Britains*; and afterwards *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, having given *Auguſtine* his Palace at *Canterbury*, for a Reſidence for him and Companions, retired to this Place, and built a Palace for himſelf and his Succeſſors, the Compaſs of which may be ſtill traced out by the Ruins of an old Wall. About an hundred Years after this, *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, gave one *Baſa*, a *Saxon*, certain Lands in this Pariſh, to build a Monaſtery upon; which he accordingly did, and dedicating it to the Virgin *Mary*, replenished it with Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*, but the Manor, with all its Appendages, and the adjacent Shore, eſtimated then at twenty-five Manſions, or Cottages, was given by King *Edred*, *Reg.* 4, to the See of *Canterbury*, in the Preſence of Queen *Edgiva* and Archbiſhop *Odo*. Some Time after this, *Ethelbert* II. King of *Kent*, built a College, which he dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, where he lies buried in the North Wall under an Arch; but the Monaſtery ſeems, not long after, to have been diſſolved by Archbiſhop *Egelnoth*, who, with the Conſent of the Abbot (then called Dean) and ſome of the Monks, gave the Lands to two of his Servants, *Alfwold* and *Eldred* paying ſome Tithes, and other inconſiderable Rents; as fifty Pence in Money, and a certain Quantity of Cheeſe.

What the State and Condition of this Place was in the Conqueror's Time may be underſtood by theſe Words in *Domeſday-Book*, where it is placed among the Manors of the Archbiſhop, *Raculf eſt Manerium Archiepiſcopi, &c. Raculf is a Manor of the Archbiſhop's, and was valued in King* Edward's *Time at eight Shillings, or Plough-Lands, and rated at fifty-two Pounds five Shillings, and three Minutes, or Pence.* But tho' the Head Manor was the Archbiſhop's Demeſne, there was a ſmall one, called *Helburgh*, which was the Seat of the *Tingwikes*, deſcended of the Family of that Name in *Buckinghamſhire*. From them it paſſed to the *Pines*, of whom, *James de la Pine* was Sheriff of *Kent*, and they ſold it to Mr. *Cheyney*, whoſe Poſterity held it for ſome Deſcents, till *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney* alienated it to *Mayott*, whoſe Son, Sir *Cavaleire Mayott*, paſſed it away to Sir *Chriſtopher Clive*, from whom it came by *Contry* to the Poſterity of Sir *Edward Maſters* of *Canterbury*. *Walter Reynolds*, Archbiſhop there, procured the Grant of a Market of King *Edward* II. to be kept every Thurſday weekly upon his Manor of *Reculver*; and tho' it be now diſcontinued, here is a Fair kept yearly upon the Feaſt of St. *Giles*, Abbot, being *Sept.* 1.

The

Digitized by Google

The Parsonage of this Town was appropriated by *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop to the Hospitals of *Haebladown* and St. *John's*, without *Northgate* in *Canterbury*, and *Robert Winchelsea*, his Successor, erected a perpetual Vicarage in the Mother-Church and the Chapels of *Hearn* and St. *Nicholas*, thereunto belonging; but this Settlement lasted not long, for *John* of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, Archbishop and Lord Chancellor, obtain'd that the Parsonage should be annexed to the See of *Canterbury*; but upon an humble Representation of the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury*, that the Appropriation aforesaid did redound to the grievous Prejudice, and manifold Loss of the Parish-Church of *Reculver*, the Archbishop recalled and restored the Tithes, that it might be served by a fit Rector.

The Church, which was dedicated to St. *Mary*, tho' it be now almost quite ruin'd, yet how fine a Building it once was, we may learn from *Leland's Perambulation*, who thus describes it, as it then stood, tho' at that Time past its Splendor. 'The Abbey-'Church hath two goodly Spires and Steeples. In the Quire is a fair Column, on 'which are curiously wrought and painted 'the Images of our Saviour Christ and his 'Apostles, St. *Peter*, St. *Paul*, St. *John*, and 'St. *James*. Christ is represented speaking, '*I am* Alpha *and* Omega: *Peter* says, *Thou art 'the Christ, the Son of the living God*; but the 'Words of the other three are obliterated. 'Higher is the Passion of Christ pourtray'd, 'Christ hanging on the Cross, and the Apo-'stles and Women attending. In the Church 'is an ancient Book of the Gospels in large '*Roman* Letters, and on the Borders of it a 'Crystal Stone thus inscribed, CLAUDIA 'ATEPICCUS. On the North Side of the 'Church is the Figure of a Bishop, painted 'under an Arch. The old Walls shew the 'Extent of the whole Monastery. Out of 'the Church-yard is a neglected Chapel, 'which is thought to have been once a Pa-'rish-Church.' Thus far *Leland*; but he seems to have omitted the famous ancient Monument of *Ethelbert*, the thirteenth King of *Kent*, which is placed at the upper End of the South Isle, mounting up with two Spires. The Monument of Mr. *Sandway*, tho' above two hundred Years old, is since his Time.

Wingham gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, which is an Argument that it was then the chief Town in it. The Manor was almost from the first Settlement of the Hierarchy, among the *Saxons*, annexed to the Archbishoprick, but was again taken from it, and detained some Time till pious King *Edmund* I. restored it. In the Conqueror's Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, it is thus described, *Wingeham est proprium Manerium Archiepiscopi, &c.* *Wingham* is the Archbishop's own Manor, and in King *Edward* I.'s Days contained forty Plough-lands, but now no more than thirty-five, which to the Archbishop are worth an hundred Pounds, for *William de Archis* hath one valued at 6 *l. &c.* It is probable this Manor may be called the Archbishop's own, because he made the Manor-house sometimes the Place of his Residence, where many Things of Moment were transacted.

Baldwine, who was Archbishop in the Reign of King *Henry* II. lay here, when he had a Contest with the Convent of *Christ's-Church*, for making a Chapel at *Hackington*. *Robert Winchelsey*, Archbishop in King *Edward* I.'s Days resided here, when that King came down into those Parts, and lay at his House while he took Orders for the Defence of the Sea-coasts against the *French*, charging both the Clergy and Commons to furnish out Horse and Armour according to their Estates. And here it was that the same King being advertised that Sir *Thomas Turberville* was fallen into the Hands of the *French*, and to obtain his Release, had agreed with the *French* King to betray him to him, caused such diligent Watch to be laid for him, that he was soon taken, and executed as a Traytor; and from hence it was lastly that King *Edward* II. sent his Son, Prince *Edward*, to whom he had given the Dutchy of *Aquitain*, to do Homage to the *French* King for his Territories on the Continent, and his Mother going with him, a Conspiracy was there hatched that cost the King his Crown and Life.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop, in 7 *Henry* III. procured the Grant of a Market to be kept weekly on and *John de Peckham*, his Successor, converted the Parish-Church into a Collegiate, to be a Seminary of secular Canons, *viz.* six Prebends, and other Church-men; the Head of which

Digitized by Google

Fraternity he ordered to be ſtyled *Præpoſitus*, or *Provoſt*. It fell at the Suppreſſion, and was valued at 84 *l. per Annum*, and was given by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Henry Palmer*, in whoſe Family it now remains.

The ſubordinate Manors of this Town, which were not in the Archbiſhop's Demeſne are, 1. *Wenderton*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, who held it many Ages, till 1 *Hen.* VIII. they alienated it to Archbiſhop *Warham*, who gave it his Brother *Hugh Warham*, whoſe Son ſold it to *William Manwood*; from whom it paſſed to the *Dennes*, whoſe Female Heir brought it by Marriage to *Roger Lukyn*, in whoſe Family it now is, or late was. 2. *Brook-place*, formerly the Eſtate of the *Wendertons*, by whoſe Female Heir it paſſed to *Richard Oxenden*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it, as they alſo do 3. *Twithem*, which was anciently the Seat of a Family of the ſame Name, who held it many Diſcents, but Iſſue male failing, the Female Heir alſo matched with the *Oxendens*, and brought the Inheritance of it with her into that Family.

Chaithem or *Certeham*, which is a Manor given to the Priory of *Chriſt's-Church*, by one *Alfrid* a Nobleman, *A. C.* 970, and continued in their Poſſeſſion till after the Conqueror's Reign at leaſt, for *Domeſday-Book* thus regiſters it. "*Certaham* is a Manor of "the Monks, and contained in the Reign of "King *Edward*, 8 Sullings, as now it doth, "and was valued at twenty-five Pounds, but "yieldeth thirty Pounds." How the Archbiſhop's afterwards got into the Poſſeſſion of this Manor we know not, but 'tis certain they were Lords of it, and had a Palace in this Town; for *Robert Winchelſey*, Archbiſhop in *Edward* I's. Time, refuſing to pay any Aid to that King towards his War, retired to this Town, and fled from thence beyond the Seas. The Diſſolution of the Monaſteries brought theſe Lands into the King's Hands, but he returned them again to the Church.

There were ſome other Manors of ſecular Intereſts in this Pariſh, while the Chief was in the Hands of the Religious, *viz.* 1 *Denſted*, held by *John Bolre* of *Harbledown* of the Priory of *Leeds*, to which it was given by *Hamon de Crevequer*, 47 *Henry* III. for the Salvation of his own Soul, and thoſe of his Anceſtors. This Priory held it till the Diſſolution, when it was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. to *John Tuſton*, Eſq; from whom through the Hands of *Argal*, *Man*, *Lewknor* and *Street*, it has paſſed to Sir *Thomas Swan* of *Southſtreet*, whoſe Heirs enjoy it. 2. *Hawſfield*, the Patrimony of the *Figgs*, a noble and ancient Family in theſe Parts, who held it many Generations, but at length alienated it to *Colepeper*, from whom it has come by Mr. *Vane* to Sir *William Man* of *Canterbury* 3. *Shalmesford Bridge*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſituate near the Bridge which croſſes the *Stour*. It was anciently the Inheritance of the *Shalmesfords*, whoſe Female Heirs in the Beginning of King *Henry* VII's. Reign, transferred it to the *Petits*, as theirs did to the *Belks*, who now enjoy it. 4. *Shalmesford-Street*, the Manſion of the *Belk's*, and after them of *Cracknal*, who conveyed it to *Michael*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Harbledown, or *Herbaldown*, now an obſcure Village, was anciently famous for three Things. 1. Two Religious Houſes; the one an Hoſpital built by *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the Relief of poor Lepers both Men and Women, and for want of ſuch, of the Aged and Decrepit. This Houſe ſtood by the Road-ſide in the Way to *Canterbury*, and therein was kept an old Shoe, (ſet fairly in Copper and Cryſtal, others ſay with Diamonds) which one of the Hoſpital brought out to all Paſſengers, that they might kiſs, and put ſomething into, in Token of their Devotion to St. *Thomas* (as they ſtyled *Thomas Becket*) pretending that it was taken off from one of his Feet when he was killed in his Church at *Canterbury*, all beſmeared with his Blood, and therefore highly to be reverenced, as a ſacred Relick; the other a Chantry founded by *William Wittleſey* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Nicholas*, *Ann.* 1371, which Foundation was confirmed by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, *Anno.* 1402.

2. For two Manors, the one called *Polre*, who had Lords of the ſame Name, of whom *John Polre* paid an Aid 20 *Edw.* III. From them it paſſed by Sale to the *Martins*, whoſe Female Heir transferred it to the *Brents*, who ſold it to Sir *Thomas Bind*, where the Poſ-

Digitized by Google

Poſſeſſion now reſts; the other called *Beverley*, the Demeſne of Owners of that Name, from whom after ſeveral Deſcents it paſſed by the Female Heir to Mr. *Norton*, whoſe Poſterity conveyed it to *Mareſday*, and his to Mr. *Richardſon*.

The Church here is conſecrated to St. *Michael*.

Preſton, by *Wingham*, gives Name to the Hundred, and was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the *Leybournes*, of whom *William* Lord *Leybourn* obtained a Grant of a Fair and Market to be kept on this his Manor, 35 *Edw.* I. *Juliana* was the Heir of this Eſtate of the *Leybournes*, and married two Husbands, *viz.* *John de Haſtings*, Brother of *Lawrence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, but had no Child by either of them, nor did any other Heir appear after her Death, whereupon her Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown, and was by King *Richard* II. granted to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; but he alſo being attainted, it again returned to the ſame King, who divided it, and gave part of it to the Abbey of St. *Mary de Grace* upon *Tower-Hill*, and the other Part to the Priory of *Comus Langley*, ſometimes written *Children's Langley*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remained till the Suppreſſion by King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*: His Daughter and Heir carried it to Sir *Thomas Kemp* in Marriage, and their Daughter to the *Chicheleys* of *Cambridgeſhire*, who ſold it to the *Spencers* of *Bankham* in *Suſſex*.

This Town has had the Grant of a Fair and Market twice in old Time, one Market on *Monday*, and a Fair of three Days continuance on the Feaſt of St. *Croſſe*, *Sept.* 14. 35 *Edward* I. another obtained by Sir *Simon de Burleigh*, on *Friday*, and a Fair for the ſpace of three Days at the Feaſt of St. *Mildred* the Virgin,
10 *Richard* II. but theſe Markets have been long diſuſed.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mildred*.

Having thus taken a brief Survey of the City of *Canterbury*, and the Towns of Note adjoining, we ſhould paſs to the next Market-Town, but ſhall firſt take a View of the Iſle of *Thanet*, which lies in our way. Some will have the Name derived from *Thanatos*, *i. e.* Death, becauſe no Serpents, or venemous Creatures will live in it; but Mr. *Lambard* more probably conjectures that the Name is *Saxon*, and therefore called Þanet, *i. e.* moiſt or watery, becauſe it is encompaſſed with Water all round. It contains about nine Miles in length, and near as much in Breadth, and is encompaſſed with the Sea on the *North* and *Eaſt*, and with the River *Wantſome* on the *Weſt* and *South*.

In this Iſle which *Vortigern* had given the *Saxons*, whom he had ſent for to aſſiſt him to drive the *Picts* out of his Dominions, *Vortimer*, his Son, when he ſaw them encroaching upon his Father's Territories, gave them ſuch an Overthrow, that they having made ſome Offers of Peace, withdrew themſelves of a ſudden into their Ships, and ſailed home. *Vortimer* afterwards ordered his Body to be buried in this Iſle, out of a Conceit that his very Corps would fright them from Landing on theſe Coaſts; but it had not that Effect: For not long after they returned, and landed in *Kent*, and being encountered by *Gador*, Duke of *Cornwal*, at the Command of King *Arthur*, they were forced to fly into this Iſle, with the loſs of *Childric*, their Leader; where, upon their Submiſſion they were permitted to abide. After the Settlement of the *Saxons*, the *Danes*, in the Days of King *Alfred*, began their Ravages of *England*, invaded *Thanet*, and having ſlain *Ealbere*, Duke of *Kent*, and *Huda*, Duke of *Surrey*, who oppoſed them, poſſeſſed themſelves of it; and having ſojourned here the whole Winter, ſo plundered and harraſſed it at their Departure in the Spring, that the Monks of *Minſter-Abby* were forced to abandon it, and provide themſelves of a Suſtenance elſewhere.

This Iſle gives Title to the ancient Family of the *Tuſtons*, or (as they are now called) the *Tufton*, an ancient and wealthy Family, Sir *Nicholas Tufton*, Knight and Baronet, being created Baron *Tufton* of *Tufton* in *Suſſex*, and Earl of *Thanet*, *Anno* 1628. He was a Perſon of great Merit, and died in 1632, leaving his eldeſt Son then living.

Digitized by Google

John, the Heir of his Estate and Honours, who by *Margaret*, one of the Co-heirs of *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, had six Sons, four of which inherited this Honour, *viz.*

Nicholas, *John* and *Richard*, who died without Issue, *Nicholas* married to *Elizabeth Boyl*, third Daughter of *Richard*, Earl of *Burlington*, and *John* and *Richard* died unmarried, so that the fourth Son, *Thomas*, became Earl of *Thanet*, and now enjoys that Honour; a Person whose Virtues adorn his Title. He has no Heirs males, though several Daughters, so that his Brother *Sackvil Tufton*, Esq; who has four Sons, is Heir expectant of this Honour.

The Loyalty of this noble Family to King *Charles* I. in his Wars with his rebellious Parliament was very exemplary: *John*, Earl of *Thanet*, several Times endeavoured to raise the *Kentish* Men, to attempt his Majesty's Restoration to the peaceable enjoyment of his Throne, and once had almost effected it, but failed in his pious Design, through the Fear and Inconstancy of the People, who left him thereby exposed to the severe Usage of the Parliament's Power, which he felt in the heavy Composition they laid upon him to save his Estate, *viz.* 9000 *l.* At the same Time exacting of *Thomas*, Viscount *Fauconbridge*, 5012 *l.* for joining with him.

The Places of Note in this Place are,

1. *Sarre*, anciently a Parish, but quite deserted for the unhealthiness of the Air, caused by its bordering on the Marshes; it was anciently the Estate of the *Criols*, but lately of the *Whites*, *Rush's*, and the *Wentworths*, Brother to the late Earl of *Strafford*. The Church was dedicated to St. *Giles*, but it is now fallen into such decay, that there are scarce any Remains of it.

2. *Birchington* was anciently the Manor and Seat of the *Quekes*, which Family ended in a Daughter, who was married to Mr. *Crispe* of *Oxfordshire*; who coming to dwell in this Isle, his Posterity became so prosperous and flourishing, that *Henry Crispe* was Sheriff of *Kent*, and being Knighted, had such an Influence upon the Inhabitants, that he was styled *Regulus Insulæ Thaneti*, *i. e.* the little King of *Kent*. *Gorend*, the first Place that was united to *Dover*, by King *Edward* I. lies in this Parish, and had anciently a Church near the Sea, which endangering it, the Inhabitants removed it into the Town. 'Tis now called *All-Saints*.

3. St *John's*, a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*; the Manors of which are part Lay-Fee, belonging to the *Dandelions*, *Leybourns* and *Fleets*, anciently, but to *Petit*, *Norwood* and *Philpot*, of later Years, and part belonging to St *Augustine's*, *Canterbury*, but since the Suppression to *Colepeper*. Here are two Fairs kept yearly upon *Midsummer* and St. *Bartholomew's Day*. *Margate*, an ancient Haven lies in this Parish. The Church is dedicated to St. *John Baptist*.

4. St. *Peters*, the Seat of the *Danes* and *Exeters*, anciently, but of *Norwoods* in late Days: It is a Member of the Port of *Dover*, and hath two Fairs yearly on *Lady Day* and St. *Peter's*, *June* 29. In this Parish 1574, a monstrous Fish shot himself a-shore, and being left by the Water, was heard to roar above a Mile, and then died. He was twenty-two Yards long, and fourteen Foot thick, one of his Eyes more than a Cart and six Horses could draw, and his Liver two Cart-loads. The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

5. St. *Lawrence*, anciently the Estate of the *Ellingtons*, *Maunstons*, *St Nicholas's* and *Criols*, and of late of *Spracklin*, *Monins* and *Johnson*. *Ramsgate* is a Portion in this Parish: The Church was founded by the *Maunstons*, many of whom, and the *St. Nicholas's*, lie buried in it. It is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*.

6. *Minster*, famous anciently for its Abbey, of which in its Place, *Ippersfleet*, or *Ebsfleet*, (as 'tis now called) where *Hengist* and *Horsa*, with 9000 *Saxons* first landed, is in this Parish. King *Henry* I. granted a Market to this Parish, but it is long since discontinued, if it were ever kept. Having thus surveyed *Thanet*, we come to the Market-Town lying at the Corner of it, *viz.*

Sandwich is one of the five Cinque-Ports, the other four are, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith* and *Romney*; *Rye*, and *Winchelsey* are incorporated with them as Principals, and divers other Places partake of their Privileges as Limbs and Members; but 'tis from the first five that they received and retain the Name.

Digitized by Google

Name. It is probable that this Place became a Port upon the Deſtruction of the *Portus Rhutupenſis*, or *Statio Rhutupiæ*, by the heaps of Sand caſt into it by the Sea, whether we underſtand by that Port, either *Richborough*, or *Stonar*, from which the *Romans* ſet Sail for the moſt part to the Continent, and where they uſually arrived when they returned into *Britain*, but it was not uſeful much longer than their Time; for *Sandwich* being found more convenient for a Port, the Kings of *Kent* gave ſuch Encouragement to ſuch People as would build and inhabit it, that it ſoon became well peopled, and one of the chief Ports in thoſe Parts. This appears by many eminent Tranſactions in or near it.

In the Year 851, King *Athelſtane* the Younger, Son of King *Egbert*, had a very great Sea fight with Duke *Ealcher* the *Dane*, near this Place, and having given him a memorable Overthrow, took nine of his Ships; and about eight Years after King *Egelred* gave this Town to *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury*. Afterwards in the Year 993, *Unleſe* the *Dane*, came to *Sandwich* with a Squadron, and did a great deal of Miſchief there, as well as about *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, and *Maldon* in *Eſſex*. Here it was alſo that King *Canute* the *Dane*, the Son of *Swain*, *Anno* 1015, acted that inhumane Tragedy, in ſlitting the Noſes, and cutting off the Hands of ſuch *Engliſhmen* as had been given his Father as Hoſtages; but to make them amends for all Injuries done them, he (when he obtained the Kingdom) re-edified the Houſes which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and gave the Inhabitants a Charter with many Privileges, yet continuing the Port and Royalty to *Chriſt's-Church*, which King *Henry* II. confirmed. King *Hardicanute* alſo, when he came into *England* to take poſſeſſion of the Crown, landed here, and was received both by the *Danes* and *Engliſh* as their Sovereign. Here alſo it was, that King *Edward* the Confeſſor's great Fleet rendezvouzed in 1052. In the Conqueror's Reign, it was reckoned one of the Cinque-Ports, and was to find five Ships for the King's Wars, armed and arrayed at its own Charge, with twenty Men in each, which they were to maintain fifteen Days, and then the King was to pay them.

Richard I. arrived here when he came from his Wars in the *Holy Land*, and *John Dinham*, a zealous Abettor of the *York* Faction, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. boarded that King's Ships here, and by the help of the Mariners, who ſided with him, carried them with their Admiral the Earl of *Rivers*, to *Calais*, where he lay with them, till being called over into *England* by the *Yorkiſts*, he returned with the Lord *Cobham* and divers other Gentlemen, and did Prince *Edward*, Duke of *York* and Earl of *March*, good Service. So ancient as well as uſeful was this Port for ſome Ages, tho' now the Haven, by reaſon of the Sands thrown into it by the Sea, and a great Ship of Burthen of Pope *Paul* IV's, ſunk in the Chanel, it hath not Depth enough to receive Veſſels of larger ſize. Thus much of it as a Port, we ſhall now conſider it as a Town.

In *Domeſday Book* it is thus recorded, *Sandwicum eſt manerium Sanctæ Trinitatis, &c.* "*Sandwich* is a Manor of the Holy Trinity; "given it for the Monks Clothing, and is a "Lathe and Hundred in it ſelf, and pays the "King the ſame Service as *Dover* does, tho' "not ſo great; and the Inhabitants, before "the King gave them new Privileges, paid "him 15 *l per Ann.*; and when the Archbiſhop recovered it, it paid 40 *l.* and forty "thouſand Herrings, *&c.*" In the Reign of K. *Henry* III *Ann.* 1217. *Lewis*, King of *France*, burnt it, but it was again reſtored and united to the Crown in the Year 1290, the Monks of *Chriſt Church* ſurrendring all their Right in it (except ſome few Houſes and the Keys) to King *Edward* I. in Conſideration of which Grant King *Edward* III. afterwards gave them the Manor of *Borſtal* in *Eſſex*, in Exchange, which was a Cauſe of its flouriſhing, becauſe King *Edward* I. ſettled the Staple here. About this Time there lived here a Family ſurnamed *de Sandwico*, which was much enriched and ennobled by Matching with the Heirs of *Crevequer* and *D'Auranches*, Lords of *Wilkeſton*, and deſerved well of this Place.

Thomas de Sandwico, of this Family was Knight of the Shire for this County in King *Edward* II's Reign, *Reg.* 6, 15, & 16.

As to Religious Foundations we find ſeveral erected in this Town, *viz.* In the Time of the *Saxons*, the Lady *Domneva*, by

Digitized by Google

the help of King *Egbert*, founded a Monaſtery near a Place then called *Canterbury-gate*, which ſhe dedicated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. It was indeed afterwards deſtroyed by the *Danes*, but re-edified by Queen *Emma*, and flouriſhed for ſome Time, till the *French* quite ruin'd it, that it never recovered; yet there was ſome Time after an Anchorite's Cell built near the Place where the Monaſtery ſtood; and out of the Ruins of it at length there was a Church raiſed in honour of the ſaid Virgin. After this in the Year 1272. *Henry Cowfield*, a *German*, founded an Houſe of *Carmelite* Friers, and dedicated it to St. *Mary*. *John Sandwich*, ſome time Prior of this Houſe, as alſo *Thomas Hadlow*, *William Beckles*, a Perſon of great Learning, and *Dionyſius Plumcooper*, all of them Friers of the ſame Foundation, were buried in it above 200 Years ago, and ſome of the firſt above 300 Years.

In this Town alſo there were ſeveral Hoſpitals, *viz.* St. *Bartholomew's*, founded by *Simon* of *Sandwich*. 2 St. *John's*, and St. *Thomas's*, erected by one Mr. *Ellis*, who appointed three Prieſts, two to officiate in his ſaid Hoſpitals, and one in his Common School, which he founded for the Benefit of the Town, and called it St. *Peter's* School. He and his Wife lie buried in the *North* Iſle of St. *Peter's* Church. 3. St. *Thomas's*, founded by *Thomas Rabing*, *John Good*, *William Swan*, and *Richard Long*. To theſe we may add a more modern Benefactor, but not leſs memorable, *viz.* Sir *Roger Manwood*, a Native of this Town, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; who in the Year 1563, new built the Free-School in this Town, out of the Ruins of the *Carmelite* Monaſtery, and endowed it with a ſufficient Maintenance for the Maſters; and for the encouragement to Parents to ſend their Children to it, *Robert Trapes* and his Wife, gave a Maintenance for two Scholars to be ſent out of it to *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*.

Several Misfortunes have happened to this Town, beſides thoſe above-mentioned by the *Danes* and *French*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Anno.* 1457, the *French* again to the Number of fifteen thouſand, under the Command of Sir *Peter Breſſey*, landed at this Place, killed the Mayor and other Officers, and having robbed and ſpoiled the Inhabitants, ſet the Town on Fire and departed; and though by the Labour and Induſtry of the People ſome Part of it was preſerved, yet it was not ſuffered to recruit its Loſſes much before the Earl of *Warwick*, being engaged with the Duke of *York* againſt that King, fell upon it and ranſack'd it. There alſo happened in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Ann.* 1580, a great Earthquake in and about this Town, which not only cauſed the Sea to rage and foam, but much damaged the Houſes; but all theſe Damages it recovered ſoon after by the coming over of certain *Wallons* and *Dutchmen*, who flying out of their own Countrey to procure a good Conſcience in the Profeſſion of the true Religion, ſettled here, and have much enriched the Town by eſtabliſhing the Manufacture of Cloth.

The preſent Condition of this Town is this: It now is, and for many Years hath been a Corporation, eſtabliſhed by Charter, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*; and before that by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*. The Mayor of this Town is elected ſtill (as he was anciently) yearly upon the *Monday* after St. *Andrew's* Day, in St. *Clement's Church*, and there was anciently a Bell rung for a Summons to the Election, but it is now removed to St. *Peter's*. This Port hath the ſame Privilege of ſending their Repreſentatives to the Parliament under the Name of Barons, as the other Ports; and the Barons ſerving in Parliament this preſent Year 1718, are Sir *Henry Oxenden*, Baronet, and Sir *Thomas D'Aeth*. This Town hath two Markets Weekly upon *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and a Fair kept yearly upon St. *Clement's Day*, *Nov.* 23. and two Days after.

There were anciently four Churches in this Town, *viz.* St. *James*, St. *Clement*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Mary*, of which the firſt is quite demoliſhed, and the three others are yet ſtanding.

This Town hath the Honour to confer the Title of Earl on a Branch of the Noble Family of the *Montagues*, of which the eldeſt Branch were created Baron *Montague* of *Boughton* in *Northamptonſhire*, 19 *Jac.* I. and ſince dignified with the higher Titles of Viſcount *Monthermer*, and Earl of *Montagu*.

Digitized by Google

1 Gul. & Mar. which Queen *Anne*, Reg. 4. was pleased to change into Marquess of *Montmouth* and Duke of *Montague*, *Anno* 1705; and the younger Branch, Earl of *Sandwich*, in the Person of *Edward Montague*, of *Hinchinbroke*, in the County of *Huntingdon*, Esq; He was the Son of Sir *Sidney Montague*, the youngest of six Sons of Sir *Edward Montague*, of *Hemington* in the County of *Northampton*, and being singularly well skilled in the Mathematicks, and thereby of great Judgment in Sea Affairs, obtained the sole Command of the *English* Navy, under the Government of the usurping Powers; which he so managed, that he caused the whole Fleet to be peaceably delivered to King *Charles* II. in Order to his Restoration, which was immediately consequent upon it; for which signal Service, and exemplary Loyalty he was created an Earl, by the Name and Title of

Edward, Lord *Montague*, of St. *Neots*, in *Huntingdonshire*, Viscount *Hinchinbroke*, and Earl of *Sandwich*. He was Vice-Admiral in the War against the *Dutch* in 1672, and was slain fighting with great Courage in an Engagement against them, leaving by his Lady *Jemima*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Crew* of *Stene*.

Edward, his eldest Son, to succeed him, (and four Sons more, *Sidney*, *Ralph*, *Charles*, and *James*, and four Daughters.) This Earl married the Lady *Anne*, fourth Daughter of *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, by whom he had Issue.

Edward, his eldest Son, the present Earl of *Sandwich*, who was Master of the Horse to the Prince of *Denmark*, in the Reign of King *William* III. and afterwards to Queen *Anne*. He married the Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *John Wilmot*, Earl of *Rochester*, by whom he hath Issue one only Son, *Edward* Lord *Hinchinbroke*, who by *Elizabeth*, only Daughter of *Alexander Popham*, of *Littlecott* in *Leicestershire*, hath only two Daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*.

Before we leave this Place, it will be convenient to speak of the *Cinque-Ports* in general, *Sandwich* being the first that we meet with, and four of the five lying in this County.

The five Ports above-mention'd, were incorporated and endowed with many and great Privileges, not only to promote the Traffick of the Nation, but to be the Defence of it; and as among the *Romans*, when the *Saxons* much infested these Coasts, there was a Count of the *Saxon* Shores, (as the *Kentish* and *Norfolk* Shores were called) because the *Saxons* chiefly infested them) who was furnished with a sufficient Force at all Times to attack those Ravagers; so there was appointed by the *Saxons* a Warden of these *Cinque-Ports*, who upon any sudden Invasion of an Enemy, should be ready at a Short Summons to oppose them, with the united Strength of these Towns, and their Dependants.

The Force to be raised and kept in Readiness for this Service was fifty-seven Ships, furnished with twenty-one Men and a Boy; the Master and Constables Salary to be Sixpence a-day apiece, and each vulgar Mariner Three-pence a-day; and thus they were to attend the King fifteen Days at their own Charge, and if the State of Affairs required their Assistance any longer, they were to be paid at the same Rates by the Crown; but because the Expence was in After-times found too burdensome for the *Cinque-Ports*, therefore several other Towns, within the adjoining Counties, were made Members of the *Cinque-Ports*, that they might bear a Part in this Charge, which was apportion'd after this Manner, *viz.*

1. *Sandwich* had *Fordwich*, *Sarre*, *Ramsgate*, *Deal*, *Walmer* and *Stonor* annexed to it; and they together were to find five Ships.

2. *Dover* had *Feversham*, *Birchington*, *St. John's*, St. *Peter's*, *Ridlingswould* and *Folkston*; and they were to furnish out twenty-one Ships.

3. *Hith* had *West-Hith*, and they were to bring five Ships.

4. *Romney* had *Old Romney*, *Lidd*, *Promhill*, *Dengemersh* and *Orwelston*; and *Hastings*, with *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, had in *Kent*, *Beaksborn*, *Grench* and *Tenterden*, besides other Towns in *Sussex*; which we shall take Notice of there.

To recompence this Charge, the *Cinque-Ports*, and their Dependants, had these Privileges granted them.

1. To be freed from all Taxes and Toll.

To

Digitized by Google

2. To have *Sac*, *i. e.* a Cognizance of all Courts; and *Soc*, *i. e.* to force all that lived in their Jurisdiction to plead in their Courts.

3. To have *Toll*, *i. e.* take Toll in their Markets; and *Theam*, *i. e.* a Power of punishing Offenders in their own Bounds.

4. To have *Blood-wite*, *i. e.* to punish Bloodshed, and *Fled-wite*, *i. e.* to punish such as fly from Justice, when taken.

5. To have Pillory and Tumbrel, or Cucking-stool.

6. To have *Infangthef* and *Outfangthef*, *i. e.* to punish Foreigners, as well as Natives, for Theft.

7. To have *Mundbreich*, *i. e.* Power to raise Mounds, or Banks, in any Man's Land, against the Sea Breaches.

8. To have *Waifs*, *i. e.* lost Goods; and Strays, *i. e.* Wandering Cattle, if not claimed within a Year and a Day.

9. To have *Waste* and *Strip*, *i. e.* the Commons, and a Power to cut down the Trees growing upon them.

10. To have *Flotsam*, *i. e.* Goods floating on the Sea; *Jetsam*, *i. e.* Goods cast out of Ships in a Storm; and *Wilsam*, *i. e.* Goods driven a-shore, when no Wrack or Ship is visible, hence called *Goods of God's Mercy*.

11. To be a *Guild*, *i. e.* a Fraternity, allowed the Franchises of Court-Leet and Court-Baron, lay Taxes, *&c.*

12. To assemble at *Shepway*, and keep a *Portmote*, or Parliament for the *Cinque-Ports*, to punish all Infringers of their Privileges, make By-Laws, and hear all Appeals from the inferior Courts of the *Cinque-Ports*.

13. That their Barons support the Canopy over the King's Head at the Coronation, *&c.*

Near *Sandwich*, Northward, upon the Sea-Coast stands

Richborough, alias *Richberge*, *Repisborugh*, *Ruptimuth*, and *Reptacester*, a famous City and Port in the Time of the *Romans*, who called it *Rutupiæ*. *Ptol. Portus Rhutupensis*, *Rhutupis Portus*, *Ant.* and *Rhutupiæ Statio*. This City was so stretched out along the Descent of an Hill, and there was a Tower upon the highest Ground, that it overlooked the Ocean, which then came up to it, tho' now, by Reason of the Sands cast up in the Haven, the Sea comes not within a Mile of it. In the Time of the *Roman* Government it was a famous Port, where all their Forces arrived, *viz.* those, which were sent by *Claudius*, under the Command of *Vespasian*, to reduce *Arviragus*, the *British* King, who had shaken off his Subjection to the *Romans*; the *Heruli*, *Batavi*, and the *Mesian* Regiments under *Lupicinus*, who governed under *Constantius*, the *Herculii*, *Victores*, and *Fidentes* (*Roman* Cohorts) under *Theodosius*, the Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and the second Legion *Augusta*, sent hither to curb the *Saxon* Pirates, and commanded by *Clemens Maximus*, then President under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore; who being proclaimed Emperor by the *Roman* Soldiers in *Britain*, *Flavius Sevirus* was made the President of *Rhutupis*, or *Richborough*, and much enriched it by his Care.

Severianus, or *Severus Afri*, who was a Consul set over the *Britains* by the *Romans*, finished the Castle, which *Arviragus* had began, when he opposed *Vespasian*'s landing; and King *Arthur* fought a Battel with *Mordred* in this Place, who had usurped his Kingdom in his Absence.

This City flourished some Time under the *Saxon* Government; for *Ethelbert*, the first King of *Kent*, desiring to be near *Augustine*, that he might have frequent Conferences with him, who then resided at *Stanar*, had his Royal Palace here, and *Bide* honours it with the Name of a City; but after this Time it fell to decay; the *Danes*, in their Ravages, destroying both the City and Castle, so that now it is become a Corn-Field, wherein yet, when the Corn is grown up, one may observe Streets crossing one another, (Corn being thinner where they anciently were) which Crossings, the People, who easily discern them, call St. *Augustine's Cross*; yet in some Places there are some Remains of the old Walls of a Tower made up of rough Flints, and long *British* Bricks, of a square Form, cemented with a Sort of Sand extreamly binding, and so strengthened by Time, that the Cement is as hard as the Stone. To prove its Antiquity, there are often cast up by the Plough *Roman* Coins, both Gold and Silver. Near this Place Westward lies

Star-

Digitized by Google

Stowmouth, in *Latin Ostium Stura*, because it is situate at the End of the *Stour*, whereat, as at a Mouth, that River which riseth at two Heads; the one at *Stroatwell* in *Lenham*, and the other at *Postling-Church*, and becoming one Stream, near *Ashford*, empties it self into the Sea. This Town was anciently the Possession of the *Hussys*, for *Henry le Hussey* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, 5 *Henry* III. and his Grandchild died possessed of it, 6 *Edward* III. but his Posterity alienated it not many Years after to the eminent Family of the *Apulderfields*, which ended in a Daughter, who marrying to Sir *John Phineux*, Justice of the King's Bench, brought it into his Family, which his Heir *Jane* transferred by Marriage to Mr. *Roper* of St. *Dunstan's* in *Canterbury*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *All-Saints*.

Elmston was anciently a Parcel of the Demesne of the Lord *Leybourn*, whose Line ending in *Juliana*, who died without Children, this Estate, with her other Lands, escheated to the Crown, and King *Richard* II. then reigning, gave it to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it was given by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Walter Henley*, Serjeant at Law, a Person of great Reputation at that Time; but he soon after sold it to Mr. *Linch*, whose Family was of Antiquity in this County, and from which the *Linches* of *Lemster*, in *Ireland*, are descended. His Posterity sold it to the *Gibb's* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, who have since parted with it to the *Jaques's* of *London*.

Ash is a large Parish, and contains in it many Places of Note.

1. *Welmstone*, the Estate of the *Septvans* anciently, who held it many Generations; from whom at length it passed to Sir *Walter Henley* by Exchange, and from him it was not long after conveyed to *Alday* and *Selby*, who sold it to Mr. *Barnham*, whose Coheir brought it to the Heir of *Castlehaven*, whose Descendant alienated it to *Brigham*.

2. *Gosball*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, famous for the Production of Sir *John Gosball*, a worthy Knight, who flourished in King *Edward* III.'s Reign, and lies entombed in compleat Armour in *Ash*-Church. The Heir general of his Family tranferred it by Marriage to the *St. Nicholas's*, in the Isle of *Thanet*; and after some continuance in that Family it passed in the same Manner to the *Dinleys*, who conveyed it to Mr. *Roper*, the Lord *Teynham's* Ancestor, who sold it to Sir *Edward Monins*.

3. *Chequers*, the Estate anciently of the *Septvans*, who from their Residence there took the Name of *At-chequer*. They held it many Generations, but at length sold it to *Haldey*, and he to *Harfleet*.

4. *Hells*, anciently the Manor of the *Hells*, and then of the *Twisdens*, who alienated it to the *Septvans*.

5. *Overland*, given by the Royal Charter to *Bertram de Criol*, 20 *Henry* III. whose Posterity sold it to *Leybourn*, whose female Heir *Juliana*, called for her great Wealth the *Infanta* of *Kent*, dying, tho' twice married, without Issue, her Estate escheated to the Crown, and was given to Sir *Simon Burleigh*, who being attainted, forfeited it again to the King, who thereupon gave it to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, in which it remained till the Dissolution, when King *Henry* gave it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, and Sir *Henry Henley*, from whom, by *Harfleet* and *Selby*, it passed to Mr. *Ward*, of *London*.

6. *Goldstanton*, the Patrimony of the *Leybourns*, of whom *Roger de Leybourn* was one of those *Kentish* Gentlemen, who were pardoned by the Pacification, called *Dictum de Kenelworth*, for assisting *Simon de Montfort* in his seditious Revolt. *Juliana* abovementioned was their Heir, and this Estate was with other Lands settled on the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*; but at the Dissolution was given to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, who forfeiting it by his Treason, it was given by the same Prince to *Vincent Engham* Esq; who sold it to *Cecelis* of *London*.

7. *Nevils-fleet*, most anciently called *Botelers fleet*, because it was the Estate of that Family; then *Latimers-fleet*, because transferred from the *Botelers* to *William* Lord *Latimer*, of *Corbie*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports*. His Daughter and Heir marrying *John* Lord *Nevill*, brought this Manor to his Family, and from him it took the Name of *Nevils-*

Digitized by Google

fleet; but his Posterity alienating it, it hath passed thro' the Hands of *Cromer*, *Isaac*, *Peg*, *Spracklin*, to the *Horsleets*.

8. *Mylands*, the Seat of Lords of that Name; but after of the *Septvans*, *alias Horsleet*, whose Arms were three Corn-Fans, with this Motto, *Dissipabo inimicos Regis mei, ut paleam*. One of this Family, in his Will, gives Manumission, or Freedom to divers of his Slaves.

9. *Wingham-Barton*, a Manor of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which Archbishop *Peckham* tied to pay two Exhibitions to his College of *Wingham*. Archbishop *Cranmer* changed it with the King, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Roger Manwood*, whose Son, Sir *Peter*, passed it away by Trustees to Sir *William Curteen* of *London*, from whom it passed thro' divers Hands to Mr. *Dunne* and his Heirs.

10. *Chilton*, the Seat of Sir *William de Chilton*, and after him of *William Boude*, from whose Posterity it passed to *Thomas Wolton*, and then fixed in the *Horsleets* or *Septvans*.

11. *Hells*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, of great Account in these Parts; for *Thomas de Hells* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor. *Bertram de Hells* was Lieutenant of *Dover* Castle, in the Reign of *Edward* II. *Henry de Hells* was Knight of the Shire for this County, the 3d, 4th, and 6th, of *Edward* III. and *Gilbert de Hells* was High Sheriff of this County, 13 *Edward* III. but at length it was alienated to *Wroth*, and then to *Peake*, in whom it now is.

12. *Leostrecks*, the Mansion of a Family of that Name, of whom one lies buried in the Church on the North Side, Cross-legg'd. This Manor passed by *Parnel*, the female Heir, to *Monins*, who sold it to *Peake*.

13. *Hees*, the Property of the Earls of *Oxford*, who held it many Generations; and tho' twice forfeited to the Crown, once by assisting King *Richard* II. against his Nobility, and another Time by maintaining the *Lancastrian* Title against King *Edward* IV. yet it was again restored to them, and kept in the Family till *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, sold it by Parcels to *Hamon*, *Peyton* and *Horsleet*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and in it are, or lately were, ancient Monuments for Sir *John Gosfal* above-mention'd, *Leveneks*, *Septvans*, St. *Nicholas*, *Clitherow* and *Kinel*. It was anciently a Chapel to *Wingham* and *Richborow*.

The Tithes of this Parish are appropriated to the See of *Canterbury*, charged only with 16 *s. per Annum* to the Vicar; but King *Charles* II. having given some Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops for the Augmentation of such Vicarages as have not a sufficient Maintenance for their Ministers, Archbishop *Juxon* added 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum*, to this Vicarage, out of the Parsonage, for ever.

Eastry, or *Eastrege*, gives Name to the Hundred in which it is, as being once the principal Town in it. The Manor was a Royal Demesne, and given by King *Egelred*, *A.* 979, to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*, for the Support of their Kitchin, and was intended, as was thought, to expiate for the Murther of *Ethelbert* and *Ethelred*, the Brothers of *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, slain by his Connivance. In the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor it belonged to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*, and is said to contain seven Plough-lands, as it was also reckoned in *Domesday-Book*. Valued at 37 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*

There are two Manors besides in this Parish.

1. *Shrickling*, the Mansion of the *Peytons*, by a Daughter of which Family it devolved to the *Longleys*, and from them, in the same Manner to the *Peytons*; but *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *Edward Longley* Esq; the last male Heir, having it settled on her by Way of Dower, Sir *Edmund Ringley*, Knight-Marshal of *Calais*, and Bailiff of *Sandwich* both by Land and Water, being married to her, enjoyed it some Time in her Right, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

2. *Harnden*, the Estate of a Family of that Name, whose Arms was an Heron with one Talon erected, gaping for Breath. They enjoyed it many Ages, and at length ended in the female Heir, who matching to *Bowyer* of *Bosmers-street* in *Ash*, annexed this Manor to their Patrimony.

A Fair

Digitized by Google

A Fair is kept yearly in this Parish upon St. *Matthew*'s Day, *Sept.* 21.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was appropriated to the Almnery of the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but being taken away by his Successor *Baldwin*, was annexed to his Revenue, till *Simon Islip*, Archbishop in 1365, appropriated it again to the same Monastery. At the East of a little Chapel in this Church is an Altar-tomb, which an ancient Tradition informs us to be the Place, where the Bodies of the two murdered Princes above-mention'd were buried; and near the Chancel there is another Monument for one of the Family of the *Herendens*, on which, in the Time of *Robert Glover*, *Somerset* Herald, was his Pourtraiture affixed with his Coat of Arms on Brass, but they have been plucked off long since. Near this Place, in the same Hundred, is,

Staple, a Parish that hath two Manors memorable in it, *viz.*

1. *Crixall*, anciently written *Crickleadshall*, the Possession of the *Brockhulls*, from whom, by a female Heir, it passed to the *Wadhams*, of whom *William Wadham*, leaving this Estate to his Son Sir *Nicholas*, went into *Somersetshire*, and was there a Conservator of the Peace. Sir *Nicholas* left a Daughter only, who marrying Sir *William Fog*, this Manor was engrafted into the Estate of that Family, in which it rested some Time, but at length was by Sale alienated first to Mr. *Bennister*, then to *Tucker* and *Smith*, and lastly to Dr. *Fotherby*, Dean of *Canterbury*.

2. *Grove-place*, the Habitation of the *Groves*, who were several of them Knights. Sir *John Grove*, who lived in King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, was a great Benefactor to the Church of St. *Peter* in *Sandwich*, where he lies buried. This Family also concluded in a Daughter, who by Marriage translated this Estate to *S. Nicholas*, whose Descendants conveyed it to *Quilter*, and he to *Linch*, in which Family it remains; and was eminent for its Owner Mr. *John Linch*, who, in the Time of the Civil Wars, was a noble Confessor for the Interest of the King, Church, and Protestant Religion, as was also his pious Brother Mr. *Simon Linch*, Minister of *North-Weal* in *Essex*, where he lived sixty-four Years, and brought up forty Children and Grandchildren. Bishop *Wilmot* offered him *Burnt-wood-meal*, a much greater Living; but loving his Parishioners, and being beloved by them, he told the Bishop, 'He preferred the Weal of his Parishioners 'Souls before any Weal whatsoever, and so 'refused it.' He died in 1656.

There is, or lately was, a Family in this Parish called *Omer*, which, as appears by old Court-Rolls, Tombs, Deeds, and other Evidences, has been constantly resident here for above 400 Years. Here is also a Fair yearly kept on St. *James*'s Day, *July* 25.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *James*.

Wodnesborough, so called (as Mr. *Verstegan* conjectures) from the God *Woden*, which the Pagan *Saxons* worshipped, and it is probable might have an eminent Temple dedicated to him in this Place, is a large Parish, and hath several Manors of Note in it, *viz.*

1. *Shelving*, the Demesne of the *Boughams*, of *Bougham*, near *Dover*, of whom *Robert de Bougham* assisted King *Richard* at the Siege of *Acon*. *Benedicta de Bougham* was the Heir of this Family, and by her Marriage with *John Shelving* translated this Land into his Name. He built a Mansion-House on it, which from him was called *Shelving*. His Posterity sold it to *St. Leger*, from whom it hath passed thro' the Hands of *Dynley*, *White*, and *Knight*, and is at length come to be the Inheritance of Mr. *Solomon Haugham*, of *Sandwich*, descended collaterally of Sir *Robert Haugham*.

2. *Ringleton*, anciently the Estate of *Peverel*, whose Daughter by Marriage transferred it to the *Langleys*, in whom it rested for several Generations, and then was sold to Mr. *John White*, a Merchant of the Staple, and a great Benefactor to the Church of *Canterbury*, from whom it was alienated to *Butler* of *Herenden* in *Eastry*, *Neame* and *Spencer*, till it is now come to the *Hughes*, descended of the *Hughs* of *Northwastr.*

3. *Upper-Hamwold*, the Property of the *Greenfields*, whose principal Seat was at the Manor of *Greenfield*, or *Grimgil* in *Whitstaple*. Of this Family was *Henry Greenfield*,

Digitized by Google

ſhield, who was a bounteiful Benefactor to the Poor of the Town of *Sandwich*. From them it paſſed by *Francis* and *Wilſon* to *Parbee*, the preſent Owner of it.

4. *Grove*, the Inheritance of *Peter de Goldſborough*, 32 *Edward* III. From whoſe Family it removed to the *Langleys* of *Knowlton*, who conveyed it to Sir *John White* abovementioned, Merchant of the Staple; from whom, by *Mois* and *Everard*, it came to be the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *James*.

5. *Poltmans*, the caſtellated Manſion of the Family of that Name, with a Moat ſurrounding it. They held it ſome Ages, and were Men of Account. *Peter Poltman* was the laſt Lord of it, for he ſold it, 15 *Richard* II. to *Langley* of *Knowlton*, of whom Sir *John White* aforeſaid bought it, and gave it to be ſold for Acts of Charity, and pious Uſes; which was done accordingly, and it was conveyed to *Bateler*, of *Heronden* in *Eaſtry*, whoſe Poſterity conveyed it to *Benſkin*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Word, *Ward*, or *Werth*, a ſmall Pariſh, but of Note for two Manors, *viz.*

1. *Sandown*, the Inheritance of the *Peros*, and endowed with the Privileges of *Infangthef* and *Outfangthef*, *Toll* and *Theam*, *Sac* and *Soc*, *Tumbrel* and *Pillory*, and other Franchiſes. By the female Heir of this Family it was removed to the *Langleys* of *Knowlton*, and from them to the *Peytons* of *Cambridgeſhire*.

The *Uffords* of *Suffolk* are a Branch of this Family of the *Peytons*; *Robert Peyton*, who had the Manor of *Ufford* given him by his Father *John de Peyton*, changing his Name into *Ufford*.

2. *Lidde*, or *Ilſden*, which at the Requeſt of *Jambert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was given by King *Offa*, *Anno* 874, to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*, and in the Record, ſigned with Croſſes, is ſaid to contain three Sullings, or Plough-lands; for Seals were not in uſe in *England* till the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, who brought that Cuſtom out of *Normandy*, and taught it here as the more ſure Way of Signature. At the Suppreſſion theſe Lands fell into King *Henry's* Hands, and remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to Serjeant *Lovelace*, whoſe Son ſold them to Sir *John Smith*, Grandfather to the Lord *Caſtle haven*.

Hamme, given to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church* by *Aelfleda*, in 934, where it continued till the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 35, granted ſo much of it as belonged to the Priory to Sir *Thomas Myl*, who ſold it to Sir *Robert Oxenbridge* Kt. whoſe Poſterity alienated it to the *Beis's* of *Baſhanger*, whoſe Succeſſors are not only in Poſſeſſion of this, but the other Moiety, which was anciently the Seat of the *Criols*, of whom Sir *Thomas Criol*, being a zealous *Yorkiſt*, was beheaded at St. *Albans* by Queen *Margaret's* Command, after her Victory there. He left only two Daughters, one of whom married to *Fog*, whoſe Daughter carried it to *Scot*, who ſold it to Mr. *Bois*, whoſe Deſcendants now enjoy both. The Church is dedicated to St. *George*.

Knowlton, anciently the Patrimony of the noble Family of *St. Leger*, of whom, *Hugh St. Leger* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the Reign of King *John*, and *Arnold St. Leger* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 50 *Edward* III. He left it to his Son *John St. Leger*, who changed it with *Reginald de Cornhill* for other Lands, and he ſold it to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*; but they kept it not long, for they exchanged it with *Thomas Perot*, whoſe female Heir tranſlated it by Marriage to the *Langleys*, a Family of great Account in theſe Parts, for *William de Langley* was Sheriff, 4 *Henry* V. and Juſtice of the Peace in that Reign. *John Langley* was alſo Sheriff, 20 *Henry* VII. but Iſſue male failing, the Heir general of the *Langleys* married to the *Peytons*, and ſo this Eſtate became Parcel of their Patrimony, but it is now the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas D'Aeth*.

The Church here is ſuppoſed to have been founded, or at leaſt rebuilt, by one of the Family of the *Langleys*; and in it there are, or lately were, very ancient Monuments for the Family of *Ringley*. Near this Place is

Betſhanger, of which, in the Conqueror's Time, Sir *Robert Perch*, one of the eight chief Captains, or Lieutenant-Governors of *Dover* Caſtle, under *John* Lord *Fines*, was Lord; but in later Times we find it to be the Patrimony of the Family of *Marney*, or *Marin*,

Digitized by Google

Mortu, as their Name is indifferently written, and *John de Mortuo* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, 1 *Edward* I. but it did not continue in this Family long after, for *John de Soles* was the Owner of it in *Edward* III.'s Days, and *Bertram de Tantroy*, Lord of *Tancroy-Island* in *Ardwich*, in King *Richard* II.'s Time. His Descendants sold it to *Mr. Rutter*, from whom it passed to *Lichfield*, and then to *Thomas Cox* Esq; a Customer of *Sandwich*, who sold it to Mr. *Bois*, whose Heirs inherit it.

Little Betshanger is a Seat in this Parish, belonging to the *Cliderows*, a flourishing Family in these Parts, for *Roger de Cliderow* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 7 *Henry* IV. and *Richard Cliderow*, his Successor, High Sheriff in the same Reign. He was constituted soon after Admiral of the Seas, from the *Thames* Mouth, along the *Saxon* Shore to the West; for in these Times the Admiralty was divided into three Parts, *viz.* The former two from the *Thames* Mouth Northward, and three had the Command of the *Irish* Seas; but King *Henry*, *Reg.* 8. reduced them all under one, *viz.* *John de Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerset*. The *Cliderows* held this Manor till the later End of King *Henry* VIII. when leaving only a female Heir, it passed with her in Marriage to *Thomas Sloughton*, who sold it to *John Goskin*, and he to Mr. *Bois*, whose Heirs enjoy it.

Deal, or *Dole*, a Castle built with two others at *Sandown* and *Walmer*, by King *Henry* VIII. just at the Time when he shook off the Pope's tyrannical Government; for knowing that the Emperor was offended at the Divorce of *Katherine* his Queen, and the *French* King had married his eldest Son, the Dauphin, to the Pope's Niece, and his Daughter to the King of *Scots*, he could expect nothing but Enmity on all Sides, and therefore to secure himself, he resolved to provide for his own Safety, (under God's Providence) by building Castles, Platforms, and Blockhouses, in all needful Places in his Kingdom, and accordingly built these three, and recommended them to the Inspection of the *Cinque-Ports*, as appears from the Statute 32 *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 48.

At this Place *Julius Cæsar*, when he invaded *Britain*, being repulsed at *Dover*, landed upon an open and plain Shore, and was was warmly received by the *Britains*; but having repulsed them, he encamped there till he could make a secure Station for his Ships, as the very Form of the Place seems to confirm; for just upon this Shore there are Ridges for a long Way together, like so many Rampires, which some indeed suppose that the Wind has swept together; but may be rather thought a Ship-camp, which *Cæsar* and his whole Army was ten Days and ten Nights in making, to draw in their shattered Ships, and to secure them as well against Tempests, as against the *Britains*, who made some fruitless Attempts upon them.

At this Town it was that *Perkin Warbeck* counterfeiting himself to be the Duke of *York*, and Heir to the Crown, landed in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, and here also the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve* landed, when she came over to be Wife to King *Henry* VIII. This Parish also, in the same King's Reign, refused to pay to the Subsidies, because it lay in the Foreign; but to put an End to the Dispute, the King by his Letters Patent united it to *Sandwich*.

Norburn, or *Northbourn*, was given to *Christ's-Church* by *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, about the Year 619; after his Return to the Christian Faith, by the Influence of Archbishop *Laurentius*, and continued Part of its Revenue till the Dissolution, when it became a Part of the Royal Demesne till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it in Lease for Life to her Foster Brother *Saunders*. It returned to the Crown at his Death, which happened in the Beginning of King *James*'s Reign; whereupon that King granted it to Sir *Edward Sandys*, for some signal Service he had done him at his first Accession to the Throne. He left it to his Son, Colonel *Sandys*, who having received a mortal Wound in a vigorous Encounter between Prince *Rupert* and himself at *Worcester*, languished some Time of it, and at length died. To whom this Estate descended we know not, but find it was purchased by Mr. *Bois* of *Betshanger* in 1639.

Leland, in his Survey of *Kent*, which was performed in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. tells us, that he found in this Manor the Relicks of an old Stone House, which

Digitized by Google

which Tradition affirmed to him, that it was Part of the Palace of King *Eadbald*, and that many Years before there was discovered a little Cell, or Chamber, where were found the Skeletons of two Children, who were supposed to be immured up there. In one of them was found a stiff Pin.

Tikenhurst, now commonly called *Tekines*, is another Manor in this Parish, anciently the Patrimony of a Family of that Surname, who having held it many Successions, alienated it to the *Stoddards* of *Modingham*, near *Eltham*, from whom it removed to the *Paytons* of *Knowlton*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Augustine*.

Walderschare was, at the Time of the Conquest, the Lordship of Sir *William Mamouth*, from whom it passed, some Time after, to the *Malmains*, a Family of great Esteem and Repute, for *John de Malmains* was one of those Gentlemen who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and was at the Fight at *Battel* in *Sussex*, being Standard-bearer to the *Norman* Foot. *Henry de Malmains* assisted *Richard* I. at the Siege of *Acon*. *John de Malmains* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, in the Reign of King *John*. Sir *Nicholas de Malmains* attended King *Edward* I. to the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, *Reg.* 28, and was knighted for his valiant Behaviour there. *John de Malmains* also was Knight of the Shire for this County, 12 *Edward* III. *Nicholas de Malmain* died possessed of this Estate, 23 *Edward* III. and left it to his Grandchild *Henry Malmains*, who having only one Daughter, gave her one Moiety of this Manor, and the other to his Kinsman *Thomas Malmains*; but he having no Heir male, his Daughter and Heir carried her Share to *John Monins* Esq; as the Daughter of the former did to *Thomas Goldwell*, of *Great-Chart*; who selling his Part to Mr. *Monins*, he became entire Lord of it, and his Posterity have held it ever since the Beginning of King *Henry* VI. *John Monins*, of this Family, was so considerable a Man, that he had an Indulgence granted him under the Seal of Pope *Sixtus* IV. *Anno* 1474, to carry with him a Priest, and a portable Altar for the Celebration of Divine Offices in his necessary Journeys. *John Monins*, this Man's Grandchild, compounded 27 *Henry* VII. and paid ten Marks to be excused from being made Knight of the Bath, at the Creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*. *Edward Monins* was Justice of the Peace for *Kent* in the latter End of King *Henry* VIII. and *William Monins* Esq; was created Knight and Baronet by King *James* I. *Reg.* 9. 1611, *June* 29. It is now in the Possession of Sir *Robert Furnese*.

The Church here is dedicated to *All Saints*, and was appropriated to *Langdon* Abbey about 400 Years since by *Walter Reynolds*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Having thus briefly surveyed the Villages about *Sandwich*, we will pass to *Dover* and its Villages.

Dover, called by *Antoninus*, *Dubris*, and the *Saxons*, Doppa, is an ancient Town, situated among Rocks, where the Haven it self was formerly, when the Sea came up further, and was then noted for a very convenient Harbour, tho' neither very neat, nor populous. The Passage from thence into *France* being nearest and safest for all Merchants, Travellers, and Pilgrims, it was provided by Law, that no Person going out of the Kingdom to the Continent should take Shipping in any other Port. It is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and was formerly bound to find twenty-one Ships for War, in the same Manner as *Sandwich*, of which we have spoken. In discoursing upon this Place, we shall speak of the Town, Castles, Churches, and other religious Buildings.

1. Of the Town: It was walled in anciently, and had ten Gates, for the Conveniency of Journeying and Traffick, *viz.*

1. *Eastbrooke gate*, which stood under the East Cliff.

2. St. *Hellins gate*, next to the former, towards the South-west.

3. The Postern of *Fishers gate*, near the Bridge.

4. *Butchery-gate*, which opens towards the South.

5. *Snar-gate*, which is towards the South-West, which is a Pavement for the Merchants meeting, and over it the Custom-house.

6. *Severus's-gate*, South-west, towards the Peer, said to be built by one *Severus*, a *Roman*.

7. *Adrian's*

Digitized by Google

7. *Adrian's-gate*, called *Upward* on the side of the Hill on the *West* part.

8. *Common-gate*, because the Way to a Common lies through it, and because the Cows belonging to the Town are driven through it, 'tis also called *Cow gate*.

9. St. *Martin's-Gate*, sometimes called *Monks-gate*, and *Postern-gate*, leading towards the Hill to *Biggin-gate*; so called from the Street leading to it, but anciently called *Northgate*.

In *Edward* the Confessor's Days it was in a flourishing Condition, being incorporated by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Townsmen were called Burgesses; the Mayor was chosen out of the Commonalty, out of whom he chose himself Assistants for his Year, who being sworn to serve him faithfully, were called Jurats, which Name and Office is now common to all the Cinque-Ports. The Time of Election of the Mayor yearly, is in the Afternoon of *Sept.* 9. the Day after the Nativity of St. *Mary*; and the Place was anciently St. *Peter's-Church*, but that being decayed, 'tis now in St. *Mary's*. But tho' the Town had a Government in it self, yet *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* in the Confessor's Days, had it under his Protection and Command, which was the Reason that that Earl took upon him to revenge the Wrong the Earl of *Boloigne's* Servants had done the Townsmen in a Quarrel, by slaying nineteen of them, tho' the King forbad him, and was banished for his disobedience, by the King and his Nobility.

Shortly after the coming of *William* the Conqueror, great part of the Town was destroyed by Fire; and before it had been long rebuilt. In the Days of King *Edward* I. while two Cardinals were treating of a Peace between *England* and *France*, then at War, the *French* landed here in the Night, and burnt a great part of the Town; and among others several of the religious Buildings, by which Misfortunes it was much impoverished, and never fully recovered it self before the Haven began to decay; and though King *Henry* endeavoured to restore it by repairing one of the Peers at the expence of sixty thousand Pounds, it proved in vain; so that the loss of the Religious Houses by the Suppression, and soon after of *Calais*, concurring with it, hath now made it a poor and despicable Place; yet it keeps up the Form of a Corporation, and sends its Representatives to Parliament, who are at this Time in 1718, the Lord *Aylmer*, and *Philip Papillion*, Esq;. It hath its weekly Markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly upon St. *Martin's* Day, *Nov.* 11. which continueth nine Days, and some traffick for Vessels of lesser Burthen is maintain'd in the Harbour, which is some Advantage to the Town.

2. The Castle was built by *Julius Cæsar* the *Roman* Emperor, (as some of our Historians relate, and was upon that account called *Cæsar's* Castle, or the *Roman* Court) to keep the rebellious *Britains* in Awe; and so it continued about eighty Years, till *Arviragus* the *British* King, being got into the Favour of the Emperor *Claudius*, was suffered to govern without Controul. He among other Things repaired and enlarged the Castle (Mr. *Lambard* says, first built it, because he finds no Mention of any such Fortification in *Cæsar's Commentaries*) and so fortified it, that upon a Revolt from the *Roman* Yoke, the *Britains* might secure themselves in it: But however this was, even in the *Saxons* Time it was so strong, that it was accounted by our Neighbours, *Clavis & Repagulum totius Regni*, The Lock and Key of the whole Realm, and accordingly we find it was possessed and contended for as such. For,

When *Harold*, Earl *Godwin's* Son, being in *Normandy*, engaged by a corporal Oath, to contribute his utmost Assistance to put *William* the Conqueror into the Possession of the Crown after the Death of the Confessor King *Edward*, 'twas one part of his Promise, that he should cause the Castle of *Dover*, and the Well therein to be delivered up to him; which tho' he performed not, but opposed his Entrance into the Kingdom, yet when *William* obtain'd it by Force of Arms, he had no sooner conquer'd *Harold*, and reduced the *Londoners* to Obedience, but he marched with his whole Army to *Dover*, as the Place of the greatest Importance to him, and having taken it, put it into the Custody of his Kinsman and faithful Subject *John*, Lord *Fines*, to whom, that

that he might oblige him to be more careful in preſerving and defending it, he gave him the Conſtableſhip of it for his Inheritance, and allotted him for his Charge of keeping it, 56 Knights Fees. *John*, Lord *Fines* being thus poſſeſſed of the Caſtle, erected a new Work on the ſide of the Hill, and choſe him eight Lieutenant-Governors, to whom he having apportioned the Knights Fees given him for that end, bound each of them by the Tenure of thoſe Lands, to maintain 112 Soldiers each, of which twenty-five were continually to watch and ward within the Caſtle, and all the reſt to be ready at the Word of Command, upon any Neceſſity.

The Names of the eight Commanders made by the Lord *Fines*, were, Sir *William de Albrances*, Sir *Fulbert de Dover*, Sir *William de Arſick*, Sir *Jeffrey Peverel*, Sir *William Mansmouth*, Sir *Robert Porth*, Sir *Hugh Crevequeur*, and Sir *Adam Fitzwilliams*; all which had their ſeveral Charges in different Towers, Turrets and Bulwarks of the Caſtle, which they were to maintain and repair at their own Expence, and having a thouſand Men under them, defend it againſt all Enemies, eſpecially the *Danes*, who were ready to attack it by Sea, and the *Kentiſhmen* by Land, whom the Conqueror had no Reaſon to truſt, becauſe they had lately conſpired with *Euſtace*, Earl of *Bulloigne*, to ſurprize it, when he was gone into *Normandy*. Thus the Caſtle of *Dover* continued till the Reign of King *John*, who recompenced the Heirs of the Lord *Fines*, and took the Cuſtody of the Caſtle into his own Hands, turning the perſonal Service of Caſtle-guard into a certain payment of Money, by which ſworn Warders, and many Soldiers were maintained for the guarding of it; and then it was that Arches, Vaults, and Barbicans were made for them to ſally out at, by which means it was thought the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs almoſt in the World.

In the Caſtle there was a Church ſaid to be built to the Name, and for the Service of Chriſt, by *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Britains*, who endowed it with the Toll and Cuſtom of the Haven. In this Church Sir *Robert Aſhton*, Conſtable of this Caſtle about 300 Years ſince, who gave the biggeſt * Bell to it, lies buried; and *Henry*, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, who died about an hundred Years ago. *Eadbald* alſo, the Son of *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, built a College in it for ſecular Canons, and dedicated it to St. *Martin*, which *Wytred* his Succeſſor removed into the Town, but it was afterwards ſuppreſſed by *William Corbeil*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, rebuilt and ſtocked with *Benedictine* Monks: There were alſo two Chapels in it, ſeveral Streets of Houſes, and Markets kept.

For the regular Government, and conſtant Supply of the Soldiers of it, there were ſeveral Officers conſtantly reſident in it, *viz.* a Commiſſary, Lieutenant, Marſhal, a learned Steward, Clerk of the Exchequer, a Gentlemen-Porter, and four Yeomen-Porters, a Serjeant at Arms, Roder, a Serjeant of the Admiralty, (being anciently the Marſhal's Deputy) Serjeants to arreſt, ſerve Proceſs, and order the Artillery, an Armorer, Smith, Plummer, Carpenter, two Warreners, and a Prieſt, who had all of them Salaries. In it alſo were anciently many Things remarkable, *viz.* *Caſar*'s Tower of excellent Workmanſhip, King *Arthur*'s great Hall, with a fair Entry, great Caſks of Wine, as thick as Treacle thro' Age, Salt petrified, Croſs-bows, Long-bows, and Arrows of ſuch a bigneſs, as not fit to be uſed by Men of theſe latter Ages, ſeveral deep Wells, ſounding Places, and Vaults under ground, and a curiouſly engraven piece of Ordinance (called *Baſiliſco*) twenty four Foot long, reported to have been preſented to King *Henry* VIII. by the Emperor.

The Caſtle hath ſeveral Times fallen into decay, but hath been again repaired by King *Henry* IV. and King *Edward* IV. who beſtowed much Coſt upon it, but the greateſt Benefactor to it was Queen *Elizabeth*, who upon a Complaint of the great decay of this important Fortreſs and Harbour, not only beſtowed many Gifts and Favours on them herſelf, but took Order by Parliament, *Reg.* 23 that there ſhould a Relief be made them out of the Tonnage, by which means there was erected a Pent and Sluice, which ſo opened the Mouth and ſcowred the bottom of the Haven from the Beach that choaked it, that whereas before

* *All the Bells were begg'd by the late Sir* George Rook, *and by him given to the Town of* Portſmouth.

Digitized by Google

fore there was not four Foot Water, a Ship of ſome Hundreds of Tuns might go in and out; and if the like Care had been taken of the Walls toward the Sea, the Peer would have been much more beneficial to the Inhabitants, and defenſible againſt any Enemy.

3. There have been anciently ſeven Churches in this Town, but five of them, dedicated to St. *John*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Peter*, St. *Martin le Grand*, and St. *Martin the leſs*, are demoliſhed; ſo that at preſent there are but two Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *Mary's*, which was built by the Prior and Convent of St. *Martin's*, and by them given to the Town; but the Advowſon was veſted in *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, the Founder of an Hoſpital in this Town, which he called *Maiſon de Dieu*, *i. e.* God's Houſe, to which he afterwards gave it. 2. St. *James's* the Apoſtle, otherwiſe called St. *James* of *Warden Down*. This Church anciently belonged to the Caſtle of *Dover*, and in it the Courts of Chancery, and Admiralty, for the Cinque-Ports, the two ancient Towns, and their Members, are ſtill uſually holden. Theſe two were but of an inferior Note, while St. *Martin le Grand* ſtood, which was the Mother Church, and had belonging to it a College, wherein were Canons, and twenty-two Prebendaries, and three other Churches, *viz.* St. *Martin the Leſs*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Peter*.

4. The religious Houſes of this Town were not many, thoſe which are come to our Knowledge are. 1. St. *Martin's* Hoſpital, afterwards commonly called the *Newmarke*, built by King *Henry* II. valued at the Suppreſſion, at 188 *l. per Annum*. 2. An Hoſpital called *Maiſon de Dieu*, *i. e.* God's Houſe, built at the lower end of the Town, by *Hubert de Burgh* above-mentioned, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and by him given to King *Henry* III. in whoſe Reign it was built. At the Suppreſſion it was valued at 120 *l. per Annum*, which King *Henry* took into his own Hands, but the Houſe was appointed by Queen *Mary*, for the Victualling of the Navy, and Offices built accordingly. 3. At the Peer was a ſmall Chapel, built by a Nobleman who eſcaped the dangers of the Sea by Shipwreck, and landed firſt there, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and commonly called *The Lady of Pity's Chapel*. It was valued at the Diſſolution, at 59 *l. per Annum*. 4. An Houſe of the Knights Templars ſuppreſſed in the Reign of King *Edward* II. and famous for nothing, but this Relation out of *Matthew Paris*, *viz.* That the Submiſſion which King *John* made to *Pandulph*, the Pope's Legate, in which he yielded his Realm to be Tributary and himſelf a Vaſſal to the Biſhop of *Rome*, was ſealed here. 5. About two Miles diſtant from this Town toward the North-weſt, upon an Hill, was a little Monaſtery called the Abbey of *Bradſole*, founded by *Hugh*, the firſt Abbot, for Canons *Præmonſtratenſes*, dedicated to St. *Rhadigund*, and valued at the Suppreſſion at 142 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*.

This Town hath had the Honour to confer the Title of Earl to divers Families, *viz.* *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*, Viſcount *Rochfort*, was made Earl of *Dover*, *March* 8. 3 *Car.* I. He died in 1606, and his Son,

John, Earl of *Dover*, was his Heir; he died without Iſſue, and this Honour lay vacant ſeveral Years, till King *James* II. *Anno. Dom.* 1685. conferred it on,

Henry Jermyn Eſq; and created him Baron of *Dover*. He was a ſecond Son of *Thomas Jermyn* Eſq; elder Brother to *Henry Jermyn*, Earl of *St. Albans*; but he dying without Iſſue, Queen *Anne*, ſoon after created

James Douglas, Duke of *Queenſberry* in *Scotland*, a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron of *Ripton*, Marqueſs of *Beverley*, and Duke of *Dover*. He died in 1711, and was ſucceeded in this Honour by his ſecond Son,

Charles Douglas, the preſent Duke, on whom it was entailed by Patent.

We ſhall now take a View of the circumjacent Towns of Note, *viz.*

Weſt Clive, the patrimonial Inheritance of the Lord *Cobham*, of *Sterborough Caſtle* in *Surrey*, a younger Branch of the Lord *Cobham* of the *Cobham's* Family, ſummoned to Parliament, 22 *Edward* III. *Reginald de Cobham*, the firſt Lord died poſſeſſed of it, 45 *Edward* III. and his Poſterity enjoyed

Digitized by Google

it for some Disgusts; but *Thomas*, Lord *Cobham*, leaving no male Issue, *Ann*, his Daughter, by Marriage transferred this Estate to *Edward Borough*, Lord *Gainsborough*, whose Grandson alienated it to Mr. *Guidot*.

Beer-Court is a Manor in this Parish, anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name, of whom *William de Bere* was Bailiff of *Dover*, and was to account for the Profits of his Office to the Constable of *Dover* Castle. From the *Beres* it passed to the *Tuks*, who held it many Ages. It was lately purchased for the Heir of Sir *George Rook*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and the Advowson was given by *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Edward* I. to the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, and confirmed to it by that King, but afterwards the Parsonage was by King *Edward* III. assigned to the Almonry.

Supton was the Inheritance of an old Family named *Stroud*, by which Name it was called some Time. *John de Stroud* held it in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and after his Family was worn out, the *Criels* or *Kariels* got the Possession. Sir *Thomas Kariel* was the last of the Family; for being slain at St. *Albans*, in the Quarrel of *Lancaster* and *York*, he left only two Daughters, one of which marrying with *John Fogg*, Esq; carried this Estate into that Family, from which it has since removed by Sale thro' the Hands of *Whitlock*, *Mayerick*, and *Stokes*, to *Merryweather*.

The Church of this Place was much damaged by an Earthquake, that happened *April* 6, 1580. and a piece of it fell down.

East-Langdon was a Manor anciently belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but *A. C.* 824. was exchanged by Archbishop *Ulfred*, with the Monks of *Christ-Church*, for the Manor of *Barham*; and so remained in their Possession till the dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry* VIII. who having seized it into his Hands, gave it *Reg.* 30. to Mr. *Thomas* and *John Maistre* of *Southwich*.

There are two other Manors in this Parish worth our Notice.

1. *Apulton* and *Southwould*, or *Southwood*, anciently the Estate of the *Molmains*, but given to *Langdon* Abbey, by Sir *John Molmains*, 6 *Edward* III. because the Abbot had by his Mediation saved his Father's Life, when he was attainted for assisting *Simon de Montfort*, against King *Henry* II. The Monks being thus in Possession, exchanged *Southwould* with *Robert Menins*, Esq; for *Monfort Langdon*; and so Things remained till the Dissolution, when King *Henry* VIII. seized them all three, and exchanged them with *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and so Mr. *Menins* lost *Southwould*, because it had formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Langdon*.

2. *Marton*, or *Marton-street*, so usually called, but more truly *Marstown*, the Possessions of the *Marshes*, or *de Marisco*, this Town being for the most part Marsh-Land, as it still continues.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Augustine*.

West-Langdon is a Manor that wholly belongeth to the Abbey of this Place, founded by Sir *William de Auberville* of *Westenbanger*, Knight, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Mary*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, of *Canterbury*, and filled with Canons of the Order of *Premonstratensis*. His Son *Hugh D'Auberville*, and Grandson, Sir *William*, were great Benefactors to this House, as they were the Patrons; but Sir *William* leaving only one Daughter, who married *Nicholas de Criel*, the Patronage of this Monastery attended her into this Family, where it remained till the Dissolution, when it was for a while made the Revenue of the Crown, but did not long remain so, for Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 33. granted it to *Samuel Thornhil* of *London*, Esq.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Ewell, was a principal Mansion of the Knights Templars, to which much Land was united both in this Place and *Romney-Marsh*, where they had the Manors of *Hunchild*, and *Eastbridge*. Their Order 2 *Edward* II. was totally suppressed throughout Christendom, for their Pride, Covetousness, Uncleanness and Collusion with the Infidels; all which they renounced at their Death. Upon their Dissolution their House at this Place was given to the Knights Hospitalers

Digitized by Google

pitalers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Vow was almoſt coincident with the Knights Templars. In their Demeſne it remained till the general Diſſolution, when the Revenues were united to the Crown, but were ſoon alienated, being granted by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 6. to *William Cavendiſh*, Eſq; who conveyed it the ſame Year to *Chriſtopher Sackvile*, from whom it paſſed by *Bartel*, *Mab*, and *Wiſeman*, to Mr. *Angel* of *London*.

Boreſtall Banks is a Manor in this Pariſh, belonging anciently to the *Diggs* of *Diggs's-Court* in *Barham*, a Family of good Repute in this County, for *John de Diggs*, was an Alderman of *Canterbury* in 1258, and a great Benefactor to the *Franciſcans* of that City, giving them the Iſle of *Bennewith* for their Support. *Roger de Diggs*, paid an Aid for his Lands at the making the *Black-Prince* Knight, and three *Johns de Diggs* were Sheriffs of *Kent*, one 2 *Henry* IV. another 4 *Edward* IV. and the third 11 *Henry* VII. ſo that they held this Eſtate for many Deſcents, but at laſt it was ſold to Mr. *Stokes*, whoſe Heirs alienated it to Captain *Temple* of *Dover*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Buckland was anciently a Branch of the ſpacious Demeſne of *Hamon de Crevequer*, a Perſon ſo famous in this County, but his Poſterity alienated it to the *Wilgebys* or *Willoughbyes*, who retained not the Poſſeſſion of it long, for in the next King's Reign we find it in the Tenure of *Barry* of *Sevington*. After the *Barryes* failed, the *Collards*, now called *Collards*, became Lords of the Fee, a Family of high Extraction in theſe Parts who had an Eſtate at *Canterbury*, 40 *Edward* III. and one of whom, *viz. John Collard*, Eſq; accompanying Sir *Henry Guilford* into *Spain*, to help King *Ferdinand* againſt the *Moors*, merited ſo highly for his Service, that he had a Coat of Arms given him of Girony of ſix pieces, Or, and Sables, with three Blackmore Heads decouped. This Family held it many Deſcents, but at length ſold it Mr. *Sherman* of *Croydon*, Archbiſhops *Abbot* and *Laud's* Steward.

Dudmanſcomb is another Manor in this Pariſh, which was part of the Revenue of St. *Martin's* Priory in *Dover*, to which it continued annexed, until the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, when King *Henry* exchanged it with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for other Lands, whereby it became part of the Demeſne of the metropolitical Sea, as it ſtill continues.

Here is a Fair kept yearly upon St. *Bartholomew's* Day, *Aug.* 24.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and the Parſonage was about three hundred and fifty Years ſince appropriated to the Priory of *Dover*, with the Conſent of *Simon Iſlip*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but being appropriated to the Sea of *Canterbury* at the Diſſolution, Archbiſhop *Juxon* ſettled 12 *l.* a Year upon the Vicar for ever, out of the great Tithes.

Hougham gave a Surname, as well as furniſhed a Seat, to a Family of as great Reputation and Antiquity, as any in theſe Parts, for *Robert de Hougham* was Caſtellan of *Rocheſter* Caſtle in the Reign of King *Edward* I. but this Family concluding in Daughters, one of them marrying to *Waretius de Valoigns*, transferred the Inheritance of it to him, as one of his Daughters and Heirs did to *Thomas Alden*, and his to *Heron*, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to *Phineas*, in whoſe Name it continued many Generations.

Little Hougham is another Manor in this Pariſh, which was anciently the Property of the *Baſſings*, who held it to the Beginning of King *Henry* VI. and then conveyed it to *Clive*, or *Cliſt*, a Family of good Account in *Eſſex* and *Shropſhire*; from whom it hath paſſed through the Hands of *Hextal* and *Whetenhal*, to *John Bois*, Eſq; the Anceſtor of Mr. *Bois* of *Fredville*.

Maxton, a third Manor in this Pariſh, was divided between two Families, *Maddkin* and *Walſham*. *Maddkin* was alſo Lord of *Denton*, and had ſome Lands at *Canterbury*; and *Walſham* ſettled ſome Lands on the Parſon of *Harbledown*, about 1077, but they were after united in the *Archers*, *Alkhams*, *Hermans*, *Andrews* and *Peppers*, as they ſtill were more lately in the Family of Sir *Thomas Wilford* of *Ilden*. The Priory of St. *Martin's* in *Dover*, had, not-

Digitized by Google

withſtanding ſome Intereſt in this Manor, 16 *Richard* II. then held by *John Atte-hal*, as is manifeſt by an Inquiſition taken at his Death.

Siberſton, a fourth Manor in this Pariſh, had Lords of the ſame Name, who alienated it to *Menins*, 39 *Edward* III. in which Family it continued till the latter end of King *Henry* VIII. when it was ſold to *Pepper*, whoſe Heirs conveyed it to Mr. *Moulton* of *Rotherhith* in *Surrey*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*: The Living is a Vicarage, to which Archbiſhop *Juxon*, upon the Directions of King *Charles* II. for the Augmentations of ſmall Vicarages, gave twenty-five Pounds *per Annum* for ever, out of the Impropriation. Having thus given an Account of the moſt conſiderable Places in the Lath of St. *Auguſtine*, we ſhall come to,

V. *The Lath of* Shepway;

WHich abutteth upon the *German* Ocean toward the *Eaſt*, on the narrow Seas on the *South-Eaſt*, on the County of *Suſſex* on the *South*, on the Lath of *Scray* on the *North-Weſt*, and on the Lath of St. *Auguſtine* on the *North-Eaſt*; in treating of which we ſhall proceed in our former Method, and deſcribe the Market-Towns with their Neighbouring Villages, beginning in the *Northern* Parts with

Elham, anciently called *Helham*, which was in the Conqueror's Time given to the Earl of *Ew*, a *Norman*, and then had the Reputation of an Honour upon the account of his Reſidence here; tho' now his magnificent Palace is demoliſhed, and there remains only an heap of deplorable Rubbiſh to ſhew us where it ſtood. *Gilbert*, Earl of *Ew*, paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of the Princeſs *Iſabel*, King *Henry* III's. Siſter, but it was not long after alienated to Prince *Edward*, King *Henry* III's. eldeſt Son, afterwards King *Edward* I. who after he had obtained a Market and Fair by Charter for it, ſold it to *Boniface* of *Savoy*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who knowing the Proſperity of Strangers was much envied at that Time, paſſed it away to *Roger*, Lord *Leybourn*, in whoſe Family it reſted till *Juliana Leybourn*, the only Heir of the Family tranſlated it to *John de Haſtings*, and *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, by whom ſhe having no Heirs, her Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown, and *Richard* II. granted it to *Simon de Burleigh*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports; but he forfeiting it by his Treaſon ſoon after, the ſame King granted it to the Canons of St. *Stephen's*, *Weſtminſter*, in whom it remained till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, when coming again to the Crown, King *Edward* VI. granted it in Leaſe for eighty Years, to Sir *Edward Wotton*, one of his Privy Council, whoſe Son made over the Remainder of his Leaſe to *Alexander Hamon*, Eſq; whoſe Co-heir carried it by Marriage to Sir *Robert Lewknor*, but the Fee-ſimple was purchaſed of the Crown by Sir *Charles Herbert*, Maſter of the Revels, in the beginning of King *Charles* I. and he not long after reſigned his Intereſt in it to Mr. *Alſt*, a *Dutch* Merchant of *London*.

There are divers Manors in this Pariſh which deſerve our Remark, *viz.*

1. *Shottleſfield*, anciently the Eſtate of the *Peirſes*, or *de Petris*, who alienated it to *Thomas Grubbe*, 3 *Edward* II. in which Family it continued to *Richard* III. when *John Grubbe*, conveyed it to Mr. *Brockman* of *Liming*, whoſe Grand-child ſold it to *George Fogge*, of *Brabourn*, Eſq; who alienated it to Mr. *Bing*, who conveyed it to Mr. *John Maſters* of *Sandwich*.

2, *Mount* and *Southblabden*, with *Jaques-Court*, which were in the Conqueror's Time the Patrimony of *Anketellus de Roſſe*, who paſſed it away 20 Conq. to one *Coſenton*, whoſe Deſcendant *Stephen de Coſenton*, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for theſe his Manors. This Man's Heir *William de Coſenton*, was Sheriff of *Kent*, 35 *Edward* I. From theſe proceeded Sir *John Coſenton*, who leaving only Daughters, two of which brought *Southblabden*, and *Jaques-Court* to Mr. *Wood*, and *Mount* to *Alexander Hamon*, Eſq; *Wood* alienated his Part to Sir *John Wilde*, of *Canterbury*, and *Hamon's* Daughter and Co-heir carried *Mount* to Sir *Robert Lewknor*.

3. *Cun-*

Digitized by Google

3. *Canterwood*, was the Partimony of *Thomas de Garwinton*, of *Welle* in *Littlebourn*, but his great Grandchild, *William de Garwinton*, dying without Iſſue, *Joan*, his Kinſwoman being the next Heir, transferred it by Marriage to *Richard Haut*, as his Heireſs did to Mr. *Iſaac*. From this Family it paſſed by *Hales* and *Monwood* to *Lewkner*.

4. *Berwick*, the Demeſne of the *Lads*, or *De Lads*, a Manor in *Chart* by *Sutton*, which was lately in the Poſſeſſion of that Family. This Family parted with it to the *Nethersoles*, in whom it remained ſome Years, but was at length ſold to *Ancher*, who alienated it to *Wroth*, and he to *Elgar*.

5. *Oxroad*, the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name, who held it till the beginning of King *Henry* VIII. when it was conveyed to the *Hickleys*, whoſe Daughter and Heir carried it to Mr. *John Bene*, whoſe Poſterity held it ſome Years, and ſold it to Mr. *Shetterden* of *Shetterden*, in *Great Chart*.

6. *Lad-wood*, *i. e.* the Wood of the *Lads* of *Berwick*, which being ſold to *Rolf*, who erected an Houſe on the Ground, it became their Manor and Seat. Their Name is contracted of *Rodolphus*.

7. *Cloverty*, a Manor belonging to the Knights Hoſpitalers, and one of the Commanderies belonging to the Seminary of that Order at *Ewell*. Upon the Diſſolution the Revenues of this Houſe were annexed to the Crown, till King *Edward* VI. granted them to *Peter Heyman*, Eſq; a Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber.

A Market is kept there Weekly on *Monday*, the Grant obtained by Prince *Edward* abovementioned, being confirmed by the Judges Itinerant in the 7th Year of his Reign, and four Fairs are kept yearly, *viz.* On *Palm Monday*, or the *Monday* before *Eaſter*, on *Eaſter-Monday*, on *Whitſon Monday*, and on St *Dennis*'s Day, *Octob.* 9.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

The Villages adjoining to this Town of moſt Conſideration are

Liming, famous for being the Manor, which *Eadbaldus*, Son of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, gave to his Siſter *Edburga*, (ſirnamed *Jane*) ſecond Wife and Widow of *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, on which ſhe built a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and dedicated it to St. *Mildred*, in which it continued to the Suppreſſion, when it was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to the See of *Canterbury*; but Archbiſhop *Cranmer* afterwards exchanging it with the Crown for other Lands, the ſame King, *Reg.* 36. granted it to Sir *Anthony Ancher*, who was ſlain in defending *Calais*, againſt the *French* Army under the Duke of *Guiſe*; however, this Eſtate continued in his Family, till Sir *Anthony Ancher* of *Bourn*, ſold it in the laſt Century to Sir *John Roberts* of *Canterbury*.

Eaſt-Leigh is another Manor in this Pariſh, and was anciently in the Tenure of the *Leighs*, who held Land here of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by Knights Service, 20 *Edward* III. From this Family it paſſed to the *Allens* of *Berden* and *Sittingbourn*, who ſold it to *Fogg*, as he did to *Cobbe*, of *Cobbe's-Court*, of whom the *Salkelds*, deſcended of them of *Yorkſhire* and *Durham*, bought it.

Sibeton alſo lies in this Pariſh, the Manor and Seat of the *Tibetots*, a Family of good Account in the Counties of *Leiceſter* and *Nottingham*. They paſſed it to the *Leighs* of *Eaſt-Leigh* in this Pariſh, who held it many Years, but at length ſold it to *Allen*, and he to Sir *John Hales*, Baron of the Exchequer in King *Henry* VIII's. Days, whoſe Poſterity ſome Years ſince conveyed it to *Salkeld*, which much encreaſed his Poſſeſſions here.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Eadburgh*; and 25 *Edward* III. was held by the Lord *Audomar de Rupe*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, being then valued at 20 *l. per Annum*.

Swingfield, the Poſſeſſion of the *Criols*, who held two Manors here, called *Bonnington*, or *Bointon*, and *Northcourt*, which were both of them given by *Nicholas Criol*, 3 *Richard* II. to one *John Phineux*, Eſq; for ſaving his Life at the Battel of *Poictiers*, in whoſe Family they continued, till they came to be the Poſſeſſion of *John Phineux*, Eſq; the Son of Sir *John Phineux*, the Judge, who leaving only a Daughter, who was matched to Sir *John Smith*, they became his Propriety,

Digitized by Google

Propriety, and passed by Inheritance to his Grand-child, Viscount *Strangford*.

Here was anciently a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers, which at the Suppression was valued at 87 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* ½ *per Annum*, and being seized by King *Henry* VIII. was granted to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who not long after passed it away to *Palmer*, of the *Sussex* Family, in whose Posterity it continues, *viz.* the *Palmers* of *Wingham*.

The Church here is dedicated to S. *Peter*, and in it there is, or lately was, a Monument for one Mr. *Tong*, who built one of the Windows.

Stelling was Parcel of the Inheritance of the illustrious Family of the *Hauts*, of whom *William de Haut* founded a Chapel at his Manor of *Wadenhal*, which lies Part in this Parish, and Part in *Petham*, an adjoining Parish, and dedicated to St. *Edmund*, the *Saxon*, King of the *East Angles*. In this Family it continued till the latter End of King *Henry* VI. when *William Haut* sold it to *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whose Grand-child *Edward*, being attainted, it fell to the Crown; and was given by Queen *Mary*, to *Edward*, Lord *Clinton*, with many other Lands; but he soon parted with it to Mr. *Herdson*, whose Son dying without Issue, bequeathed it to his Nephew Sir *Basil Dixwell*, of *Tenlingham* in *Folkston*, but *Wadenhal* remained much longer in the *Hauts*, till it came to Sir *William Haut*, whose Daughter and Co-heir being wedded to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*, settled it in that Family, till being exchanged with the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 42. granted it to Sir *John Sotherton*, a Baron of the Exchequer, whose Heir sold it to Mr. *Benjamin Pere* of *Canterbury*.

Here are two Fairs kept yearly, the one upon *Ascension* Day, which is ten Days before *Whitsontide*, and the other upon *All-Saints-Day*, *Nov.* 1.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and the Advowson of the Rectory was granted to the Priory of *Tunbridge*, 26 *Edward* III.

Acrise is a small Parish, and was held in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, by *Anketellus de Rosse*, from which Name it passed to the *Cosentons*, of *Cosenton* in *Abreeford*, to hold of the Barony of *Rosse*, and the Manor of *Horton* near *Ferningham*. Of this Family was *William de Cosington*, whom King *John* absolved with other *Kentish* Gentlemen, from the Oath they had taken to *Lewis*, the Dauphin of *France*, and Sir *Stephan de Cosinton*, and his Son *William*, on whom *Charles*, King of *Navarre*, settled an Annual Pension of a thousand Crowns, for their remarkable Services performed against his Enemies. Sir *John Cosington* was the last of this Family that held this Manor, for he leaving Daughters only for his Heirs, one of them married *Alexander Hamon*, Esq; and invested him in it, as one of his Daughters did Sir *Robert Lewknor*.

The Manor of *Brandred* lies in this Parish, which belonged to the Abbey of St. *Radigund*, till the Suppression, and then was exchanged by King *Henry*, with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Revenue it now remains.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Martin*.

Radlesworth was the Demesne of the Family of *Chetwind*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. but was soon after exchanged with *Hamon de Gatton*, for the Manor of *Hocklin* in the County of *Bedford*: From him it passed to the Noble Family of *Huntingfield*, after whom it had many Owners, as *Bele*, *Bullock*, *Diggs*, *Peckam*, and *William Clifford* of *Bobbing-Court*, and at length settled in *Robert Bembergh*, whose Daughter and Heir brought it by Marriage to *Nicholas Wotton*, Esq; from whom in a direct Line it came down to *Thomas*, Lord *Wotton*, who settled it upon his Daughter in Marriage with *Henry*, Lord *Stanhope*, the eldest Son of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, by whom it was sold to Mr. *Marsham* of *Whornes Place* in *Cuckston*.

Stowting gives Name to the Hundred in which it stands, and was given by *Egelrius Big*, *Anno.* 1044. to *Christ-Church*, *Canterbury*; how it came to be taken from the Monks there we know not, but find, that it was in the Reign of King *John*, the Demesne of *Stephan de Harengod*, who had a Grant of a Market to be held Weekly on this his Manor on *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Vigil and Day of the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*. His Successor in this

Digitized by Google

this Ethico was *Bartholomew de Burghurst's*, or *Burwash*, who was knighted by King *Edward I.* for his brave Assistance at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, *Reg.* 28. His Son, *Stephen de Burwash*, obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, and died possessed of it and the Hundred. His Grandchild *Bartholomew*, Lord *Burwash*, conveyed this Manor, with much other Land, to *Walter de Pavely*, Knight of the Garter, who sold it to *Fiennes*, from whom, thro' the Hands of Sir *Lewis Clifford* and *William Wenlock*, it came by Purchase to *Richard Beauchamp*, Lord *Abergavenny*, whose Son *Richard* having no Issue male, it passed by Marriage of his Daughter and Heir to *Edward Nevil*, who by her Right was created Lord *Abergavenny*. In his Family it remained till *Henry*, Lord *Abergavenny*, alienated it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, whose Daughter and Co-heir brought it to Sir *Thomas Kemp* by Marriage, in whose Posterity it remained some Descents, and then falling to two Daughters, they joined in the Sale of it to Mr. *Jubin* of *Aythorn*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

The next Market-Town in this Lathe is *Hith*, or *Hithe*, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and lieth on the South-East Part of the County, near the Sea. It owes its Original to the Decay of *Lime* and *West-Hythe*, two neighbouring Villages, which having been formerly famous Ports, but banked up with Sand, caused the Ships to take in here; and it continued a good Port a-while, till the same Fate befell it, and hath made it almost useless. However, it is an ancient Corporation, first of all incorporated by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Hith*; but afterwards this Government was changed, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* appointed yearly a Bailiff, who, with certain Jurats, presided over the Town; but at length the Town obtained a new Charter, by which it was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Community of the Town and Port of *Hith*. The Mayor is chosen yearly upon *Candlemas-day*, *Feb.* 2, and anciently the Election was made in St. *Bernard's* Church.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Captain over the Company of *Tarrenenses* kept his Station under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore here; and from hence to *Canterbury* is a paved Military Way, called *Stony-street*, which any one may easily discern to be a Work of the *Romans*. At a little Distance stands a Castle, which includs ten Acres, upon the Descent of an Hill, a noble Piece of Antiquity, which (says the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) is no doubt the *Portus Lemanis*; which Conjecture is favoured not only by the Remains of the Walls made of *British* Bricks and Flints, so cemented, that Time cannot unloose them: but by the Place called *Shipway*, where the Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* takes his Oath, and the Controversies of those Towns are decided.

King *Alfred*, in the Year 849, gave the Manor of *Hith* to the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, but it appears that it came afterwards into other Hands; for in the Year 1036, one *Huldin*, a Prince, gave the same again to that Church; and afterwards, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* we find it was in that King's Hand.

This Town hath suffered great Losses at several Times, *viz.*

1. Earl *Godwin* and his Sons, in the Time of their Exile, fetched away divers Vessels lying in the Road here.

2. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* there happened not only a raging Pestilence, which swept away many of the Inhabitants; but there was in one Day two hundred of their Houses consumed by Fire, and five of their Ships sunk at Sea, with the Loss of an hundred Men; which Losses together so afflicted the surviving Inhabitants, that they began to consult about abandoning the Place, and building themselves a Town elsewhere, which Resolution they had fulfilled, had not the King by his liberal Charter released to them for the Turns next following, their Service of five Ships, of one hundred Men, and five Horse, which they were to have furnished out for the King's Wars, at their own Charge, fifteen Days.

3. Upon Wednesday in *Easter* Week, *April* 6, 1580, there was so great an Earthquake in this Town, that the Bells in the Steeple rung with the Motion, and the Houses suffered much Damage.

A Mile

Digitized by Google

A Market is kept in this Town upon Saturday weekly, and two Fairs yearly, *viz.* one on St. *Peter*'s Day, *June* 29, and the other upon the Feaſt of St. *Edmund* the King, *Nov.* 20.

There were anciently in this Town five Pariſhes, and their Churches, *viz.* St. *Mary*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Michael*, St. *Bernard*, and St. *Leonard*, (which laſt was a Chapel to *Saltwood*) but now the Town is but one Pariſh, and St. *Leonard*'s is the only remaining Church, the reſt being quite demoliſhed.

Here are two Hoſpitals, both under the Government of the Mayor and Jurats of the Town; the one called St. *John*'s, and the other St. *Bartholomew*'s; the laſt of which was founded about 300 Years ſince by *Haymo* of *Hith*, a Native of it, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for ten poor Men.

The Villages of Note near this Town are,

Lime, or *Limne*, anciently a Port where Ships were wont to unload their Burden; but the Sea either being hindred by the Sands, or not helped by the Freſhes, hath ſo ſhortened its Flood, that the Merchants were forced to put in at *Weſt-Hith*; but this Port was not long uſeful to them, for here alſo the Sea decayed ſo by little and little, that they were obliged to take in at *Hith*, which thereupon began to flouriſh; but this Port alſo was ſtopt up by the ſame Cauſe; ſo that tho' it now ſtandeth, the Sea is of no great Benefit to it, becauſe it comes not up to the Town by a good Diſtance: But tho' *Lime* is now become a poor Town, yet it may be of high Eſteem with our Antiquaries, for thoſe many Relicks of Buildings, that are found within its Limits, as well as for ſome Remainders of its ancient Grandeur, which we find in our Hiſtories, *viz.* That here it was that Prince *Edward*, the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* III. exacted an Oath of the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*, being their Lord-Warden. And here the *Limenarcha*, or Lord-Warden, receiveth his Oath, at his Entrance into his Office. And here it was that the *Danes*, *A.* 893, with two hundred and fifty Veſſels, ſailed up the River four Miles, and landing, deſtroyed a Caſtle and Town.

In this Pariſh are divers Manors of Note: as,

1. *Berwick*, belonging to the Priory of *Chriſt's-Church* before the Suppreſſion, but after ſettled by King *Henry* VIII. on the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, who held it before the Diſſolution, and had a caſtellated Manſion on it, which being ſeated on the Brow of an Hill, affords a delightful Proſpect into *France*. It contained (ſays *Domeſday-Book*) half a Plough-land, and was valued at 11 *l.*

2. *Court-at-ſtreet*, the Seat of the *Hadlos*, or *Hawdloes*, who were Men of great Worth in ancient Times, for *Nicholas de Hadlo* attended King *Richard* I. at the Siege of *Acon*, and another *Nicholas* had a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, and a Grant of a Market and Fair. *John de Hadlo* was knighted at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and *John de Hadlos* had a Patent to embattle his Manor-houſe here, and was ſummoned to ſit as a Baron in Parliament, 1 *Edward* III. but this Family concluding in a Daughter, it became by Marriage the Demeſne of the *Colvils*, who held it ſome Deſcents, but then ſold it to *Edward Thwaits* Eſq; from whoſe Family it has paſſed by *Jackman* to Sir *William Hewet*.

3. *Belleview*, the ancient Seat of the *Criels*, from whom it paſſed with the female Heir to *Richard de Rokeſley*, whoſe Daughter carried it to *Thomas de Peynings*, in which Family it continued a-while; but at length, for want of Heirs, eſcheated to the Crown, which granted it to *Richard Berrys*, from whom it has been conveyed by *Wombwell* and *Heyman* to *Bedingfield*. Gavelkind divided it among his Heirs; but they all joined and ſold it to Sir *Edward Hales*, whoſe Heirs are now in Poſſeſſion of it, as they are alſo of

4. *Wellop*, another Parcel of the eſcheated Lands of *Peynings*, leaſed to *Knatchbul* and others, but bought by the ſaid Sir *Edward*. But,

5. *Otterpool* continued longer in the Crown, after the Death of the *Peynings*; but was at length granted to Sir *Edward Hales*, who alienated it to Mr. *Smith*, the Anceſtor of Viſcount *Strangford*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Stephen*.

Bonnington anciently belonged to the Knights Templars; which Order being ſuppreſſed, 2 *Edward* II. this Manor by

Digitized by Google

Act of Parliament was settled on the Knights Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*; in whose Revenue it continued till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, which disposed of it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, who sold it to Sir *James Hales*, of the *Dungeon* in *Canterbury*, whose Son, Sir *James*, alienated it to Sir *William Man*, of *Canterbury*.

Singleton is another Manor in this Parish, anciently the Inheritance of the *Bentingtons*, who paid an Aid for it when the *Black Prince* was made Knight. From them it removed to the *Brestlands*, who had a great Estate in *East-Kent*, and held it many Years, but at length conveyed it to *Edward Cob*, whose Daughter and Heir matching to Sir *John Norton*, of *Northwood*, engrafted it into his Demesne, whose Successor sold it to Mr. *White*.

Here was anciently a Court-Leet, usually holden for the Boroughs of *Bonnington* and *Ham*, at which the Bourseholders of the said Boroughs were elected; but it hath been discontinued for above an hundred Years last past, yet the Memory of it seems to be continued by a great old Oak, lately standing in the Highway, where the Court was usually kept, called *Lawday Oak*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Rombald*.

Bilsington was of old the Inheritance of *John Mansel* Knight, a Man of great Note in the Reign of King *Henry* III. for he was Chief Justice, and Lord-keeper of the great Seal, Constable of *Dover* Castle, Lord-warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Provost of *Beverley*, Chaplain to the said King, and Queen *Eleanor* his Consort, and Treasurer of the Church of *York*; by Reason of which great Preferments, he was able to expend 18000 Marks, or 12000 *l.* a-year; but he being a Person of great Piety (as Men were then esteemed) he heaped not up Riches for Posterity, but made God his Heir; for having built a Priory of black Canons of St. *Augustine*, which he dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, he settled his whole Estate upon that Foundation, which enjoyed is till the great Looseness of Manners among the Seculars and Monks, caused by the Connivence of their Superiors and Plenty, provoked God to deliver them up to the Avarice of greedy *Harpyes*, who, by King *Henry* VIII.'s Authority, suppressed all religious Orders in the Nation. This Priory then fell into the King's Hands, and was *Reg.* 37, granted to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, of *Ulcomb*, in whose Family it continued till Sir *Warham St. Leger* sold it to Sir *Francis Barnham*, of *London*, Knt. whose Ancestor, Sir *Walter*, was knighted at *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, by King *Edward* I.

Little Bilsington is a distinct Manor in this Parish, and was anciently the Estate of the *Staplegates*, of *Staplegate* in *Natindon*, who claimed to be the King's Butler at his Coronation. They bought it of *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and held it many Descents, but were deprived of the Butlership belonging to their Manor at the Coronation of *Richard* II. by the then Earl of *Arundel*; but it was with a *Salvo jure* that this Turn should not infringe the Right of *Staplegate*, or any other Owner of this Manor of *Little Bilsington*. From them it at length passed to the *Cheyneys*, of whom *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney* was descended; and being Heir of this Demesne, sold it to Sir *Francis Barnham* above-mention'd, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Here is a Fair, vulgarly called *Wood-cock Fair*, kept yearly on *Midsummer-day*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Aldington was given by Queen *Edgiva*, Mother to King *Edmund* and King *Edred*, to the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, in gross with other Lands, *Anno* 961; but it continued not long in their Possession; for in the Conqueror's Survey, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is said to have twenty-one Sullings, or Plough-lands, in this Parish, which were then valued with the Appurtenances of *Stowting* and *Liming*, at 107 *l.* and twenty-five Burgesses held of it. The Officers belonging to *Romney-Marsh*, and the Manors of it are chosen here yearly.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* had a Seat there, to which they often retired, and a Park empaled, as well as a Frith, or Chace, called *Aldington Frith*, where Deer ranged at large, as in a Forest. *John Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. was at great Charges in repairing

Digitized by Google

pairing and augmenting of it; but this ſpiritual Grandure was diſpleaſing to King *Henry* VIII. who, tho' he dealt not with the See as with the Monaſteries, yet he reſolved to retrench it, and accordingly obliged *Cranmer*, then Archbiſhop, by Deed enrolled in the Office of Augmentations, to grant him this Manor, and King *Charles* I. granted the Manor-houſe and Farm-lands thereunto belonging, to hold of his Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich* in Free ſoccage.

Ruffins-Hill was a Seat of the *Godfreys*, ancient Gentlemen, whoſe Daughters tranſferred their Eſtate to the *Clerks* of *Kingſnoth*, and the *Blechendens*. *Hurſt* was formerly a Pariſh, and the Church dedicated to St. *Leonard*; but that now being ruin'd, the Inhabitants aſſemble for the Performance of Divine Worſhip at *Aldington*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Martin*, and in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. there were two Parſons belonging to it, of very different Repute, *Eraſmus Roterodamus*, a Perſon as eminent for Learning, as the World perhaps yeilded, and *Richard Maſter*, a Man infamous for adhering to, and carrying on the Cheat of *Elizabeth Barton*, who was of this Pariſh, and ſtyled by ſuch as admired her, *The Holy Maid of Kent*; he and five others that conſpired together with her, were found guilty of treaſonable Practices, and being attainted by Parliament, 25 *Henry* VIII. *Chap.* 12. were executed at *Tyburn*, and ſix others were attainted of Miſpriſion of Treaſon. In this Pariſh alſo was a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and called the Chapel of our Lady of *Court-at-ſtreet*.

Saltwood, or *Boſcum Salſum*, ſo called, it is probable, becauſe the Sea came up of old ſo near it, as to flow ſome Part of it, then a Wood, tho' now the Sea affords it nothing but a large Proſpect. This Manor was given to the Church of *Canterbury* in 1096, by one *Halden*, who for his Wealth and Grandure was reckoned one of the Princes of *England*. The Value and Extent of it, in the Conqueror's Time, is ſet forth in *Domeſday-Book* to have been ſeven Sullings, or Plough-lands, valued at 28 *l.* 4 *s.* then held by *Hugh de Montfort*. *Oiſe* or *Uſk*, Son of *Hengiſt*, King of *Kent*, built the Caſtle, and it was called the Honour of *Saltwood*, becauſe many Manors in theſe Parts held of it by Knights Service.

Henry de Eſſex, Baron of *Rolegh*, in that County, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, (*pro tempore*) and the King's Standard-Bearer by Right of Inheritance, held the Caſtle in the Time of King *Henry* II. but being found guilty of High Treaſon for caſting away the King's Standard in a Skirmiſh with the *Welch*; his whole Pattimony, and this Manor, with the reſt, eſcheated to the King. *Thomas Becket*, then Archbiſhop, preſented to the King, that this Manor belonged ro his See, and obtained an Order from him, who was then beyond Sea, to his Son the Prince, to reſtore it; but new Conteſts ſoon ariſing between the King and that inſolent Prelate, it was not then reſtored, but King *John* reſtored it, or at fartheſt *Richard* II. for our Hiſtorians do not agree about the Reſtitution.

Soon after it was again ſettled upon the Archbiſhoprick. *William Courtney*, the next Archbiſhop, repaired, and magnificently enlarged the Caſtle, ſetting his Arms on the Stonework, as they remained a long Time after. The Manor continued after this many Years annexed to this See, till Archbiſhop *Cranmer* exchanged it with King *Henry* VIII. and then being in the Crown a-while, King *Edward* VI. granted it to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, but either reaſſumed, or got it again by exchange, a little Time after, for we find that he granted it, *Reg.* 4. to *Edward*, Lord *Clinton*, with the Bailiwick of *Hithe*; but this Lord kept it not long before he ſold it to Mr. *Broadnex*, whoſe Family was of good Repute in theſe Parts, and had a good Eſtate about *Bermerſh* and St. *Mary*'s in *Romney marſh*; but removing to *Godmerſham*, ſold this Manor to *Knatchbull*, from whom it paſſed to *Gibbon*, and from him to *Cranmer*, whoſe Daughter marrying Sir *Arthur Harris*, in *Eſſex*, tranſlated it to him, and his Son alienated it to Sir *Oliver Boteler*.

There is an old Manſion-houſe in this Pariſh upon the Manor of *Brockull*, or *Brackhel*, on the Side of a ſteep Hill, anciently the Seat and Reſidence of a Family of that Name, as eminent as any in theſe Parts, for ſeveral of them were Knights, and *John* and *Thomas Brackhull* were Knights of the Shire

Digitized by Google

Shire for this County, 2 *Richard* II. and I. and 3 *Henry* IV. From them ſprang the *Brockhulls* of *Cole-hill* and *Aldington*, *Septuans* in *Thurnham*; but the male Line failing in *Thomas Brockhull*, *Elizabeth*, his Daughter, brought it into the Family of *Selling* by Marriage, where it continued till it was ſold of late to *Thurnay*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and the North Iſle was built by *Margaret*, the Wife of *William Brockhull*, as is evident from an Inſcription in the Eaſt Window, in very ancient Letters, in theſe Words:

Margaretta la Femme Gillam de Brockhilla fie fera fate Shapella.

We ſhall now paſs to another Market-Town in this Lathe, *viz.*

Folkſtone, which gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, as the chief Town of it. The *Roman* Coins and *Britiſh* Brick, which are frequently found in it, prove it to have been an ancient Town, it was probably one of thoſe Towers which the *Romans*, in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the younger, built upon the Sea-coaſt, to guard them againſt the *Saxons*. In the Time of the *Saxons*, this Manor, with the Manor of *Walton*, was given to the Nunnery of this Town by *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, which it ſeems was in ſo great Repute in thoſe Times, that *Eanſwide*, his Daughter, became a vailed Nun; and his two Sons, *Ermenred* and *Ercembert*, Monks of this Houſe, under the Diſcipline of St. *Bennet*. But the Situation of it being but about twenty-eight Rods from the Sea, it lay much expoſed to the Ravages of the Pagan *Danes*, who ſeveral Times pillaged and plundered it; but it ſtill held up, till the Sea breaking in upon it, quite ſwallowed it up, and then the Manor returned to the Crown, and was by King *Canutus* ſettled upon the Abbey of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Canterbury*, with this Reſtriction, that it never ſhould be alienated by the Archbiſhop, without the Conſent of the King and Convent of *Chriſt's-Church*.

In the Confeſſor's Reign, Earl *Godwin* and his Sons, who were baniſhed for their treacherous Deſigns, did much Miſchief on the Sea-coaſts of this Iſle, and among other Places plundered and ſpoiled this Town, burning and deſtroying the Houſes and Churches, which were before five in Number, but four of them were then deſtroyed, and never rebuilt.

In the Reign of the Conqueror, *William de Muneville*, laid the Foundation of a new Priory in another Place of this Town; but dying before it was finiſhed, *William de Abrancois*, who married his only Daughter, and was one of the Governors of *Dover*-Caſtle, under the Lord *Fines*, compleated and augmented it; and to eſtabliſh a Revenue for the Maintenance of the Monks, he procured that the Manor by the Authority of the King, and the Conſent of the Archbiſhop and Convent of *Chriſt's-Church*, ſhould be ſettled upon this Houſe. *John Segrave*, and *Julian* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *John de Sandwich*, Lord of the Manor of *Terlingham* and *Ackhanger*, in this Town, as alſo *John*, Lord *Clinton*, were great Benefactors to this Priory, and procured the Relicks of St. *Eanſwide*, (to whom and St. *Peter* it was dedicated) to be tranſlated to it. It was at this Foundation made a Cell to the Abbey of *Lolley* in *Normandy*, and ſo fell with the Priories alien in the Reign of King *Henry* V. The Manor, after this Suppreſſion, remained in the Crown, till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30, granted it with *Walton*, to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, whom ſoon after ſold it to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; but he being attainted, it returned again to the Crown, and was regranted to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, who conveyed it to Mr. *Herdſon*, whoſe Deſcendant, gave it to his Nephew Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Knight and Baronet.

Eadbald, King of *Kent*, about a thouſand Years ago, or more, built a Caſtle at the South Part of this Town; which being faln into decay, *William de Albranceii* abovementioned, about the Year 1068, built a Fort upon the ſame Foundation, and out of the Materials of the decayed Caſtle, the Ruins of which are yet viſible. Upon an Hill alſo in this Town, yet called *Caſtle-hill*, was a Watch-Tower, but now in Ruins. King *Henry* VIII. alſo built a Fort here, called *Sandgate Caſtle*, for the Defence of the Nation, which coſt him above 5000 *l* building.

Digitized by Google

The Manors of leſſer Note in this Pariſh are,

1. *Terlinger* and *Ackhanger*, the ancient Patrimony of *William de Munville*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir they devolved to *William de Albranceis*, whoſe Son's Daughter tranſferred them to *Hamon de Crevequer*, Baron of *Leeds Caſtle*, who for his great Eſtate and Power was ſtyled, *Lord of Kent*, and for that Reaſon the Cuſtody of the Sea-coaſts, from *Haſtings* to *Pool*, was committed to his Care by the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*. From his Poſterity, by the female Heir, they paſſed to the *Criols*, and from them by *Rokeſley Poynings*, Lord *Clinton* and *Herdſon*, to *Dixwell*.

2. *Morehall*, the Lordſhip of *William de Valentia*; the *Morehalls*, who engrafted their Name on it, the *Bakers* of *Caldham*, Sir *Thomas Brown*, Mr. *Goodman* and his Heirs.

3. *Hopehouſe*, anciently the Eſtate of the *Houghams*, and then of the *Clintons*, *Davis's* and *Leſſingtons*, who alienated it to *Hopday*.

4. *Bredmer*, or *Berdmer*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, who were alſo Lords of *Cheriton*. From them it paſſed to the *Brockhulls*, *Selkings*, *Inmiths* and *Reymer*.

The Market is kept in this Town weekly upon Thurſday, according to the Grant made by King *John*, *Reg.* 6. to *Jeffery Fitz-Peter*, and confirmed to *William de Abranceis* by the ſame King, *Reg.* 16, and renewed to Sir *John Segrave*, 2 *Edward* III. Sir *John Clinton*, afterwards obtained of *Richard* II. *Reg.* 13. that a Market ſhould be kept here weekly on Wedneſday, and a Fair on the Vigil and Day of St. *Giles*, but the Market was never obſerved, or is long ſince laid aſide.

There were anciently five Churches in this Pariſh, three of which were dedicated to St. *Peter*, St. *Mary*, and St. *Paul*; all which, and one more, whoſe Name is not known, are demoliſhed. Only one of them yet remains, which is now the Pariſh-Church, and was founded by *Nigellus de Munevile*, Lord of this Town in 1095, and is dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Eadwich*. *John* Lord *Fines*, Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle in the Conqueror's Time, is buried in one of them. Archbiſhop *Whitgift* finding the Vicar's Maintenance of this Town but ſmall, abated ſomething of the Fine, when he renewed the Leaſe of the impropriate Tithes, that the Tenant might allow him 10 *l. per Annum*, for his better Maintenance, as he did alſo at *Maidſton* and other Places, to which the late Archbiſhop *Sancroft* made a more conſiderable Augmentation, by giving him all the ſmall Tithes of *Wroke* and *Stone*, two Hamlets, or Townſhips, in the Pariſh, all the Church-yard Fees, and one Moiety of the ſmall Tithes of the Borough it ſelf, *Ken. impr.*

The moſt conſiderable Villages near this Town are,

Newington juxta Hith, or *Newington Belhouſe*, was in the Reign of King *John* and King *Henry* III. the Poſſeſſion of *Hubert de Burgo*, Lord chief Juſtice of *England*, but his Son *John* ſold it to *Thomas de Belhouſe*, from whoſe Heirs it took the Name of *Belhouſe*, and was ſo called when Sir *Thomas de Belhouſe* paid an Aid for this Manor at the making the *Black Prince* Knight. *John de Belhouſe* ſucceeded him, but dying without Children, *Robert Knevit*, the younger Son of Sir *John Knevit*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who had married the Heir general of the Family, was found to be his right Heir. He obtained the Liberty of Free-warren for this his Manor. From the *Knevits*, the laſt of whom lived at *Stanway Magna* in *Eſſex*, it paſſed to the *Cloptons*, who ſold it to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, by whoſe Attainder it fell to the Crown, and was given by Queen *Mary* to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, who conveyed it to *Herdſon*, and he to *Brockman*.

The ſmaller Manors of this Place are,

1. *Sene* and *Bithborough*, anciently the Lordſhips of the *Valoigns*, a Daughter of whoſe Family made it by Marriage the Inheritance of Sir *Francis Fog*, who lies Croſs-legg'd in *Cheriton-Church*, with the Arms of the *Valoigns* and *Fog* empaled upon his Tomb. His Deſcendant, *George Fog*, alienated *Sene* to Mr. *Honiwood*, and *Bithborough* to Mr. *Brockman*, who made it the Seat of his Family, and purchaſed

2. *Bertrams*, another Manor, anciently the Seat of *Bertram de Criol*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it was carried to Sir *Richard*

Digitized by Google

Richard Rokesley, as it was by his to the *Peynings*, who sold it to the Lord *Cromwell*, from whom it came as *Newington* to *Brockman* and his Heirs.

3. *Blackfo*, the Poſſeſſion of *Nicholas de Mrehall*, whoſe Family had much Land in this Town, but ſold this Manor at length to Mr. *Edwy*, who paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of *Blanch*, the Daughter of *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 4. as did alſo others, for many Lands in *Rent*, at the ſame Time, which retain the Name of *Blanch lands* to this Day. *Edwy* ſold it to *Wreake*, whoſe Deſcendant exchanged it with *William Warham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as *Cranmer*, his Succeſſor, did with King *Henry*, who annexed it to the Crown, which granted it to *Henwood*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*.

Poſtling was the ancient Demeſne of the noble Family *de Columbariis*, or *Columbers*, from whom it was removed by Purchaſe to *Hugh de Audley*, who paſſed it to *Delves*, of *Delves-Court* in *Cheſhire*, as they did to *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, in whoſe Family it continued many Generations; but at length was ſold to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, and by him ſoon after to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer to Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Heir, was Viſcount *Strangford*.

Henwood is another Manor in this Pariſh, from which the *Honywoods* of *Elmſted* and *Petts* in *Charing* take their Surname. *Edmund de Honywood*, of this Place, was a bountiful Benefactor to *Horton*-Priory, in the Reign of *Henry* III. This Family are ſtill Lords of this Place. *Fiſhborn* and *Colcote*, two Seats in this Pariſh, have had the *Criols*, *Rokeſleys* and *Peynings*, their Owners, which laſt Family having forfeited them to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to *William Tipper* and *Robert Daw*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Hawking is remarkable for two little Manors only.

1. *Bilcheſter*, which belonged anciently to the Knights Templars; but upon their Suppreſſion, 2 *Edward* II reſted in the Crown, till by the Statute *De terris Templariorum*, it was ſettled on the Knights Hoſpitallers, who held it till the Suppreſſion by King *Henry* VIII. who having it in his Hands, gave it to Sir *Anthony Aucher* in Leaſe, which has ſince been transferred to *Sommerſet* and *Simonds*, but the Fee-ſimple is in the Crown.

2. *Flaggs-Court*, which was the Revenue of the Abbey of St. *Radigund*, and upon the Suppreſſion was exchanged by King *Henry* with Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, and ſo is a Part of the Revenue of the See of *Canterbury*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Michael*.

Capel, the Eſtate of the *Abrancesis*, but transferred by the Marriage of the Heir to *Hamon de Crevequer*, called Lord of *Kut*, with two other little Manors, *Halton* and *Wolton*. Her Son dying in actual Rebellion, 47 *Henry* III. this Manor, with the reſt of his Eſtate, was ſeized by that King, but reſtored to his Siſters and Heirs, of which, *Matilda* III. being married to *Bertram de Criol*, carried this Manor, and its Appendages, into his Family, as his Daughter did to *Rokeſley*, and his to *Peynings*, and his to the Lord *Clinton*, who ſold it to *Herdſon*, who gave it to *Dixwell*.

Caldham is a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, belonging to a Family of the ſame Denomination, who alienated it to *Baker*, a Family of good Account in theſe Parts, who have a Chancel belonging particularly to them in *Felkſtone-Church*, and of whom *John Baker* was Gentleman-Porter of *Calais*, under *Henry* V. and VI. He died without Iſſue male, and *Robert Brandred*, who married one of his Daughters, obtain'd the Poſſeſſion of it. He paſſed it away to Sir *Thomas Brown*, whoſe Grandchild exchanged it with King *Henry* VIII. who granted it to *William Wilford*, *John Bennet* and *George Briggs*, who ſold it to *John Tufton* Eſq; Anceſtor of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thanet*, who now enjoys it.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Alkham, or *Alcham*, hath divers Places of Account in it, *viz.*

1. *Malmains* and *Holmead*, the Seigniory of a Family of that Name, of whom *Nicholas de Malmains* paid an Aid for them, when the *Black Prince* was knighted. From them this paſſed to *John de Alkham*; (who took his Name-

Digitized by Google

Name from hence) who held them by the Tenure of Caſtle-guard to *Dover* Caſtle, and paid an Aid at the Marriage of the Lady *Blanch*, as is above-mention'd. *Peter de Alkham* demiſed them to *Warren*, who conveyed *Malmains* to *Luſhington*, and *Holmead* to *Wollet*, a Name of great Eſteem at *Elham*.

2. *Heptons*, the Inheritance of *Peter de Hall*, who Heirs alienated it to *William de Bourn*, whoſe Poſterity held it ſeveral Succeſſions, but at length ſold them to *Baker* of *Caldham*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it was tranſlated to *Robert Brandred*, whoſe Heirs ſold it to *Brown*, of *Beckworth-Caſtle* in *Surrey*, who demiſed it to *Goodman*.

3. *Evering*, the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name, deſcended of the *Abranceis*; of which *Wolwardus de Evering* held it by the Service of a Knight's Fee of the Lords of *Folkſtone*, and his Succeſſors ſtill enjoy it.

In this Pariſh is an *Eylebourn*, which from no Appearance of Head or Spring, ſends out ſuch Store of Water, as will carry a Veſſel of a conſiderable Burden. The Inhabitants look upon it to be a fatal Preſage of Death, or Dearth, when ever it happens.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Anthony*.

Cheriton, the Demeſne of the ancient Family of *Scotton*, of whom *Robert Scotton* was Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle, Sheriff of this County the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Year of King *Edward* I. and held this Manor by the Tenure of an whole Knight's Fee, of the Lord of *Folkſtone*. From them it removed to the *Valoigns*, whoſe Daughter and Heir transferred it by Marriage to Sir *Thomas Fogg*, who was Knight of the Shire for *Kent* ſeveral Times. Sir *Francis Fogg* lies entombed Croſs-legg'd in *Cheriton Church*, and *George Fogg* ſold it to Mr. *Brockman*.

Enbroke is another Manor in *Cheriton*, anciently the Patrimony of *Peter de Aſkham*, who conveyed it to *Enbroke*, who having erected himſelf a Manſion here, gave Name to it. Of this Family was *John Enbroke*, who paid an Aid for this Manor at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight; and *Michael Enbroke*, who was a great Contributor to the Fabrick of *Cheriton* Church. And it is probable that the Tombs in this Church, adorned with ſeveral Pourtraictures and Sculptures related to them two, or ſome other of this Family. *John de Enbroke* was the laſt of this Family, and ſold this Manor to *Thowld*, as he did to *Nicholas Evering*, who Family long held it, but at length ſold it to *Honiwood* of *Elmſted*, the Anceſtor, the *John Honywood* Eſq;

The Church of this Town is dedicated to St. *Martin*.

Having conſidered *Folkſtone*, and the Villages adjoining, we ſhall paſs to

Romney New and *Old*; for tho' *New Romney* is now only in Repute, yet ſince it aroſe out of *Old Romney*, we ſhall treat of them together, giving Preference to Age. *Old Romney* was anciently a conſiderable Poſt, particularly in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time; for Earl *Godwin* came into the Harbour, and ſeized and carried away divers Ships riding there; but by Reaſon of the Sea's ſuddenly withdrawing it ſelf, and leaving a large Tract of Land free from its Inundation and Flood, the Haven here became wholly deſerted, and a new one made near the Sea, at about a Mile and a half diſtant from *Romney*, which thereupon began to be called *Old*, and the new Haven, *New Romney*. This happened, as near as we can gueſs, about the Conqueror's Time, or ſomething before rather; for we find in *Domeſday-Book*, that *New Romney* was a Town and Port given by the Conqueror to *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bajeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, his Brother, and held under him by *Robert de Romney*, who had thirteen Burgeſſes at that Time diſcharged for their Service at Sea, of all Actions and Cuſtoms, except Felony, Breach of Peace and Foreſtalling. From this Time *Old Romney* became of no Eſteem, and *New Romney* was made one of the *Cinque-Ports*, having *Old Romney* and *Lid* as Members of it, to join with it in ſending out five Ships of War.

The Town of *New Romney* being thus privileged, was incorporated at firſt by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Romney*, then by the Name of the Jurats and Commonalty of the ſaid Town and Port. The Mayor was anciently, and ſtill is choſen upon our *Lady day*, *March* 25. The Town was in a very flouriſhing Condi-

tion

Digitized by Google

tion in the Conqueror's Reign; having in it twelve Wards, five Parishes, an Hospital for the Sick, and a Priory. It had also a good Haven on the West Side of it; but the Sea breaking in, 15 *Edward* I. and overflowing a great Tract of Ground, not only destroyed a great Number of Men and Cattel, threw down *Bromhill*, a populous Village, and turned the Course of the *Rother*, but spoiled the Haven, and afterwards, by Degrees, so far left the Town, that it has lost much of its Populousness and Dignity; yet here the two great Meetings for the *Cinque-Ports*, called *Gesling*, are yearly held upon *Tuesday* after St. *Margaret's* Day, *July* 20, as well for all the Ports, as *Winchelsea* and *Rye*.

Here is a Market in this Town kept every Saturday, and a Fair yearly upon St. *Lawrence's* Day, being the tenth Day of *August*.

Here were anciently five Churches dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, St. *Martin*, St. *John Baptist*, one unknown, and St. *Nicholas*; of all which, the last only is in Being and Use. The Priory above-mention'd was founded by Sir *John Mansel*, a Privy-Councellor to King *Henry* III. *Anno* 1257, for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*; but being a Priory alien, it was suppressed, 2 *Henry* V.

Near this Town lies that spacious Level of the richest Pasture in *England*, commonly called *Romney-Marsh*, a Gift of the Sea, which by little and little withdrew it self from it, and left it. It is fourteen Miles in length, and eight in breadth, and contains forty-four thousand and two hundred Acres, reckoning with it *Walland* and *Gulford* Marshes, which join to it. Two Towns and nineteen Parishes. But by Reason of the unwholesomeness of the Air, neither large, nor well inhabited; tho' for the Incouragement of such as will inhabit there, all the Towns, within the Limits of the Marsh, are incorporated by the Name of a Bailiff, twenty-four Jurars, and the Commonalty of *Romney-Marsh*, in the County of *Kent*, having a Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, in which they can hold Plea for all Causes and Actions, real and personal, civil and criminal; and being endowed with a Power to chuse four Justices of the Peace yearly among themselves, (besides their Bailiff) who are armed with the same Authority, having also the Return of all the King's Writs, the Benefits of all Fines, Forfeitures and Amerciaments, Privileges of Leet, Law-day and Tourn, and Exemption from Toll and Tax, Scot and Lot, Fifteens and Subsidies, and so many other Charges, as scarce any Place else in *England* is. The King also has no Waste there, nor has any Title to the Wrecks that happen on the Borders of it, but they are appropriated to the several Manors confining on the Sea. And all this (as their Charter expresses it) to allure Men to inhabit it; which it can hardly do, because, (as Mr. *Lambard* says) it is *locus hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*, fit only for those vast Herds of Cattel, which are sent hither from all Parts, to be fatned or restored.

Besides these Royal Privileges, the Inhabitants of this Marsh have certain ancient and wholesome Ordinances established among themselves for the better Regulation of their several Shares and Interests in the Pasturage, and for the Preservation and Maintenance of the Banks and Walls, which defend it from the Incursions of the Sea, and require a constant Care, as well as a great deal of Art to support them. These Laws are called, *The Statutes of Sewers*, and were at first made by one *Henry Bath*, (a Justice and Commissioner for that Purpose) in the Time of King *Henry* III. and are so well contrived, that long Experience hath begotten so great Allowance and Approbation of them, that it hath since been ordered, that all the low Grounds between the Isle of *Thanet* in this County and *Pemsey* in *Sussex*, should be governed by them; yea, and they are become a Pattern for the low and marshy Grounds thro' the whole Kingdom, to be regulated by. The Court for all this Liberty, together with all the Records belonging to it, and the Marsh, are kept at

Dimchurch, a Village lying in the Marsh, joining to the Sea, about three Miles and an half distant, on the North-East from *New Romney*. Here is a convenient Place, (called *New-Hall*) built above an hundred Years since, for the holding of a Court (called the *Lathe*) by the Lords of the Marsh and the Membeas of the Corporation, who are appointed by the Statute of 33 *Edward* III. to meet there yearly, or at

Newchurch,

Digitized by Google

Name from hence) who held them by the Tenure of Caſtle-guard to *Dover* Caſtle, and paid an Aid at the Marriage of the Lady *Blanch*, as is above-mention'd. *Peter de Alkham* demiſed them to *Warren*, who conveyed *Malmains* to *Luſhington*, and *Helmead* to *Wollet*, a Name of great Eſteem at *Elham*.

2. *Hoptons*, the Inheritance of *Peter de Hall*, who Heirs alienated it to *William de Bourn*, whoſe Poſterity held it ſeveral Succeſſions, but at length ſold them to *Baker* of *Caldham*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it was tranſlated to *Robert Brandred*, whoſe Heirs ſold it to *Brown*, of *Beckworth-Caſtle* in *Surrey*, who demiſed it to *Goodman*.

3. *Evering*, the Poſſeſſion of a Family that Name, deſcended of the *Abrancei* which *Wolwardus de Evering* held it Service of a Knight's Fee of the *Folkſton*, and his Succeſſors ſtill e

In this Pariſh is an *Eylebourn*, no Appearance of Head or out ſuch Store of Water Veſſel of a conſiderable habitants look upon it of Death, or Dearth pens.

The Church to St. *Anthony*

Cheriton, mily of *St* Lieuten Count King the

... by Reaſon of a Man- ... called *Abbots-Court*, ſo denomi- ... becauſe the Abbot of that Convent uſed to ſojourn there, when he came to ſurvey the Monks Demeſne, which lay in *Romney Marſh*. This Manor was held by that Abbey till the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. aſſumed the Power of diſpoſing it to *William Finch* Eſq; whoſe Succeſſor, *Tho. Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, ſold it to *Ralph Whitfield*, Serjeant at Law.

The Church here is alſo dedicated to *All-Saints*.

New-church gives Name to the Hundred in which it is ſituated, and lieth in *Romney Marſh*. In it are three Manors of ſome Note, *viz.*

is probable that the Tombs ... adorned with ſeveral ... Sculptures related to ... other of this Famil ... the laſt of this Fa ... to *Thewld*, as ... who Family le ... it to *Honiwo ... John Henyn*

The ... to St. ...

... Rather, ... Title to the Wrecks that happen on the Borders of it, but they are appropriated to the ſeveral Manors confining on the Sea. ... had all this (as their Charter expreſſes) ... Men to inhabit it; which ... becauſe, (as Mr. Lambard ſays) ... ſtrong water, ... only for thoſe with Herds of ... brother from all Parts,

... Conqueror's Reign; having in it ... five Parishes, an Hoſpi- ... a Priory. It had alſo ... left Side of it; but ... Leet, Law-day and Tourn, and Exemption ... *Edward* I. and over- ... from Toll and Tax, Scot and Lot, Fifteens ... and Subſidies, and ſo many other Charges, ... as ſcarce any Place elſe in *England* is. The ... King alſo has no Wake there, nor has any ... the Privy-Council, who leaving no male Iſſue, this Manor was divided among his three Daughters married to *Waller*, *Colepeper*, and *Covert* of *Suſſex*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Ivy-church, a Place partly in *Romney Marſh*, in which are theſe Manors of Remark.

3. *Capels-Court*, the Seat of a Family written *At-Capel*, and in *Latin De Capella*, which was of repute in theſe Parts, and had an Eſtate at *Linton*, *Boxley*, and *Wrotham*. They held it divers Succeſſions, and at length, having no Iſſue male, it paſſed with the Heireſs in Marriage to *Harlackenden*, of the Borough of *Harlackenden* in *Wood church*, from which Family it removed to the *Hales* of *Tunſtall*, in the ſame Manner, Sir *John Hales* Bart. of *Tunſtall*, being now Lord of it.

2. *Cheyney-Court*, which ſeems to bear the Name of *Cheyney*, and we find that Sir *Alexander*

Digitized by Google

...ney had some Land here, but ...longed to the See of *Canterbu-* ...shop *Cranmer* exchanged it ...n, 29 *Henry* VIII. who gave ...*Cheyney*, whose profuse Son ...*yney*, sold the Manor to ..., but alienated the De-...*ll*, whose Family came ...is Descendants still en-...s the learned Gentle-...*hall*.

... of the *Moors*, Ba-...*nd*, and Earls of ...moved to *More-*...d it many Ge-... it to Mr. *Tay-*...n two Sons, ... it to *Peter*

...t. *George*, ... several ...*Capels*)

...tly ...e

...wo ...wise, and ...ther Lands to his Kins-...*gge*, whose Heirs kept up the ...while in this Place, but at length alienated it to Mr. *Carkeredg*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Orleston, or *Orlanston*, was anciently the Inheritance of a Family of that Surname, famous in their Generation, for *William de Orlanston* assisted King *Richard* I. at the Siege of *Acon*, and his Son *William* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, 51 *Henry* III. and a weekly Market, and yearly Fair on *Holy-rood-day*, and two Days after; which Grant was confirmed to Archbishop *Kemp*, 20 *Henry* VI. This Man's Grandchild *William* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 2 *Edward* III. and his Son *John* was Burgess of *New-Romney* several Times. This Family at length concluded in Daughters; one of which marrying *William Scot*, of *Scots-Hall*, settled it in his Family.

In this Parish is the Manor of *Westbury*, the Propriety of the *Prisots*, of whom Sir *John Prisot*, a Judge in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. was descended. This Family held it till 8 *Henry* VIII. when *Thomas Prisot* Esq; sold it to Mr. *George Hount*, in whose Posterity it continued divers Successions; but at length was conveyed to *Reginald Stroyle*, a Justice of the Peace in this County in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, whose Family was of such Repute in *Romney Marsh*, that there are some Lands in it bearing that Name. From them it was passed to Mr. *Bennet Guldford*, descended of the *Guldfords* of *Hempsted*, who incurring the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, and flying beyond Sea for refusing the Oath of Supremacy to Queen *Elizabeth*, forfeited this Manor to the Crown, and the Queen granted it to *Walter Moyl* of *Buckwell*, who alienated it to Mr. *Bourn*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Snave, in Part belonging to *Romney Marsh*, was anciently Part of the Patrimony of the *Hauts*, and so continued till *Joan*, the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *William Haut*, married Sir *Thomas Wyat*, and brought it into his Family; but he being attainted, his Estate escheated into Queen *Mary*'s Hands, and she gave it to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, whose Successor *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, alienated it to Sir *George Stonehouse*.

Snavewick, another Manor in this Parish, belonged to the Abbey of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, till the Suppression, by King *Henry* VIII. who granted it for Life to Sir *Walter Henley*, at whose Death it returned to the Crown, and King *Charles* I. gave it to Mr. *Patrick Black* a *Scotchman*, who sold it to Mr. *Robert Austin*, of *Hall-place* in *Bexley*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Augustine*.

Rucking, a Parish within the Liberties of *Romney Marsh*, was given by King *Offa*, *A.* 781, to the Prior and Monks of *Christ's Church*, *Canterbury*, *ad Pascua Porcorum*, i. e. *for feeding their Hogs*; and continued in their Possession till the Suppression, when King

Digitized by Google

Newchurch, or other proper Place, fifteeen Days after *Michaelmas*, to regulate all Differences, and to take Care that the Marſh Laws be ſtrictly obſerved, and duly executed, and to compoſe new Laws, for the better managing of the Marſh-lands and Walls, if Occaſion require.

The Manor of this Place was anciently the Inheritance of the *Twithams*, who held it ſeveral Succeſſions, till by the female Heir it removed to *Simon Septuans*, and continued in his Family, till the Daughter and Heir of *John Septuans*, marrying to Mr. *Fogge*, united it to his Patrimony, yet the *Poyningſ* had ſome Lands in this Pariſh, which they held till Mr. *Fogge* bought it, and ſo rendered his Manor compleat.

Hope, a ſmall Pariſh in *Romney Marſh*, memorable for nothing but the Manor of *Crawthorn*, which has had ſeveral Families of Repute for its Owners, *viz.* the *Cheneys* and *Henleys*, who held it till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when it was ſold to *Thomas*, Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*, who not not long after conveyed it to the *Tookes* of *Bere* in *Weſt-cliffe*, whoſe Deſcendant gave it to his Nephew Mr. *Edward Chowte*.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, from which it is called ſometimes *Hope-All Saints*.

Burmaſh, another Village in the Marſh, related anciently to the Abbey of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, by Reaſon of a Manſion here, called *Abbots-Court*, ſo denominated, becauſe the Abbot of that Convent uſed to ſojourn there, when he came to ſurvey the Monks Demeſne, which lay in *Romney Marſh*. This Manor was held by that Abbey till the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. aſſumed the Power of diſpoſing it to *William Finch* Eſq; whoſe Succeſſor, *Tho. Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, ſold it to *Ralph Whitfield*, Serjeant at Law.

The Church here is alſo dedicated to *All-Saints*.

New-church gives Name to the Hundred in which it is ſituated, and lieth in *Romney Marſh*. In it are three Manors of ſome Note, *viz.*

1. *Peckmanſton*, the Inheritance of the Lords *Leybourn*, whoſe Family concluded in *Juliana*, a Daughter, who, tho' twice married, as is above-mentioned, died not only without Children, but Heirs, and ſo her great Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown, which happening in the Reign of King *Richard* II. that Prince granted it to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, in which it reſted till the Suppreſſion, when King *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, a Gentleman of his Privy Council, and of great Eſteem in this County, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it became the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Kemp*, who ſold it to *Thomas Smith* Eſq; Farmer of the Cuſtoms in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it was lodged in the *Burrows* of *Suffolk*.

2. *Eaſtbridge*, which anciently belonged partly to the Abbey of *Bradſole*, *alias* St. *Radegund*, near *Dover*, and partly to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; but at the Suppreſſion was united to the Crown, till King *Edward* VI. granted it in Leaſe to *Cuthbert Vaughan* Eſq; who having purchaſed the Fee-ſimple of Queen *Elizabeth*, bequeathed it at his Death to *Richard Deering*, his Wife's Son.

3. *Silwell*, a Manor belonging to the Abbey of *Boxley*, and upon the Diſſolution given by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Walter Henley*, one of his Privy-Council, who leaving no male Iſſue, this Manor was divided among his three Daughters married to *Waller*, *Colepeper*, and *Covert* of *Suſſex*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Ivy-church, a Place partly in *Romney Marſh*, in which are theſe Manors of Remark.

3. *Capels-Court*, the Seat of a Family written *At-Capel*, and in *Latin De Capella*, which was of repute in theſe Parts, and had an Eſtate at *Linton*, *Boxley*, and *Wrotham*. They held it divers Succeſſions, and at length, having no Iſſue male, it paſſed with the Heireſs in Marriage to *Harlackenden*, of the Borough of *Harlackenden* in *Wood church*, from which Family it removed to the *Halks* of *Tunſtall*, in the ſame Manner, Sir *John Halks* Bart. of *Tunſtall*, being now Lord of it.

2. *Cheyney-Court*, which ſeems to bear the Name of *Cheyney*, and we find that Sir *Alexander*

Digitized by Google

lexander Cheyney had ſome Land here, but the Manor belonged to the See of *Canterbury* till Archbiſhop *Cranmer* exchanged it with the Crown, 29 *Henry* VIII. who gave it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whoſe profuſe Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, ſold the Manor to *Bird* and *Alderſey*, but alienated the Demeſne to *Knatchbull*, whoſe Family came from *Limne*, and his Deſcendants ſtill enjoy it, of whom was the learned Gentleman Sir *Norton Knatchbull*.

3. *Moor-court*, the Seat of the *Moors*, Barons of *Melliſont* in *Ireland*, and Earls of *Drogheda*, before they removed to *More-Place* in *Benenden*. They held it many Generations, but at length ſold it to Mr. *Tayler*, who dividing it between two Sons, they joined in the conveying it to *Peter Godfrey* Eſq;

The Church here is dedicated to St. *George*, and in it there are (or lately were) ſeveral Monuments for the *At-Capels*, (or *Capels*) Knights, very ancient.

St. Mary's in *Romney Marſh*, was anciently the Demeſne of the *Criols*, ſo long as there were any Heirs male in the direct Line; but they failing, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Criol*, Knight of the Garter, made it by Marriage the Inheritance of *John Fogge* Eſq; whoſe Son, *Thomas Fogge*, having only two Daughters, portion'd them otherwiſe, and gave this Manor and other Lands to his Kinſman *George Fogge*, whoſe Heirs kept up the Name a-while in this Place, but at length alienated it to Mr. *Carkeredg*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Orleſton, or *Orlanſton*, was anciently the Inheritance of a Family of that Surname, famous in their Generation, for *William de Orlanſton* aſſiſted King *Richard* I. at the Siege of *Acon*, and his Son *William* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, 51 *Henry* III. and a weekly Market, and yearly Fair on *Holy-rood-day*, and two Days after; which Grant was confirmed to Archbiſhop *Kemp*, 20 *Henry* VI. This Man's Grandchild *William* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 2 *Edward* III. and his Son *John* was Burgeſs of *New-Romney* ſeveral Times. This Family at length concluded in Daughters; one of which marrying *William Scot*, of *Scots-Hall*, ſettled it in his Family.

In this Pariſh is the Manor of *Weſtbery*, the Propriety of the *Priſots*, of whom Sir *John Priſot*, a Judge in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. was deſcended. This Family held it till 8 *Henry* VIII. when *Thomas Priſot* Eſq; ſold it to Mr. *George Hount*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued divers Succeſſions; but at length was conveyed to *Reginald Stroyle*, a Juſtice of the Peace in this County in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, whoſe Family was of ſuch Repute in *Romney Marſh*, that there are ſome Lands in it bearing that Name. From them it was paſſed to Mr. *Bennet Guldford*, deſcended of the *Guldfords* of *Hempſted*, who incurring the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, and flying beyond Sea for refuſing the Oath of Supremacy to Queen *Elizabeth*, forfeited this Manor to the Crown, and the Queen granted it to *Walter Moyl* of *Buckwell*, who alienated it to Mr. *Bourn*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Snave, in Part belonging to *Romney Marſh*, was anciently Part of the Patrimony of the *Hauts*, and ſo continued till *Joan*, the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *William Haut*, married Sir *Thomas Wyat*, and brought it into his Family; but he being attainted, his Eſtate eſcheated into Queen *Mary*'s Hands, and ſhe gave it to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, whoſe Succeſſor *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, alienated it to Sir *George Stonehouſe*.

Snaveswick, another Manor in this Pariſh, belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, till the Suppreſſion, by King *Henry* VIII. who granted it for Life to Sir *Walter Henley*, at whoſe Death it returned to the Crown, and King *Charles* I. gave it to Mr. *Patrick Black* a *Scotchman*, who ſold it to Mr. *Robert Auſtin*, of *Hall-place* in *Bexley*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*.

Racking, a Pariſh within the Liberties of *Romney Marſh*, was given by King *Offa*, *A.* 781, to the Prior and Monks of *Chriſt's Church, Canterbury, ad Paſcua Porcorum*, i. e. *for feeding their Hogs*; and continued in their Poſſeſſion till the Suppreſſion, when King

Digitized by Google

Henry VIII. having ſeized it, united it to the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt's Church, Canterbury*, which he eſtabliſhed out of the Ruins of the Monaſtery, as it now continues; but there is a Manor in this Pariſh, which is a Lay Property, called *Barbedinden*, which had Lords of the ſame Name, for *John de Barbedinden* paid an Aid for this Manor at the making the *Black Prince* Knight. Of this Family Judge *Belknap* bought it; and tho' he was attainted, and much of his Eſtate ſeized, yet he was in Poſſeſſion of this at his Death, and gave it by Will to his Son *John Belknap*. He ſold it about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VI.'s Reign to *Mr. Bagham*, whoſe Heirs held it many Years; but at length conveyed it to Sir *Matthew Brown*, whoſe Son *Thomas* paſſed it away to *Mr. Lovelace*, as his Son did to *Mr. Richard Hulſe*, deſcended of the *Hulſes* of *Nantwich*, in *Cheſhire*.

The Church of this Pariſh is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*.

We come now to the laſt Market-Town in this Lathe, *viz.*

Lid, in the *Saxon* Hlida, which is taken from the *Latin* Word, *Litus*, and ſignifies its Situation on the Sea-ſhore, as it is indeed not far from the Sea. It lies in the Hundred of *Langport*, which takes its Name from a Manor in this Pariſh, called

1. *Old Langport*, the Poſſeſſion anciently of a Family named *Ikin*, who were in Poſſeſſion of it, 2 *Edward* III. but alienated it ſoon after to *Hund*, an old Family hereabouts, of which Sir *John Hund*, who lies buried in the Church of *Lidde*, was. They ſold it to Sir *Henry Belknap*, whoſe Son, Sir *Edward*, leaving no Heirs, his Daughters inherited it, and ſo it was divided into three Parts; of which two were ſold to Mr. *Godfrey*, and one to Sir *Chriſtopher Man* of *Canterbury*. The other Manors of this Pariſh are,

2. *New Langport*, or *Langport Septuans*, becauſe it was the Patrimony of that noble Family of *Septuans*, or *de Septem Vannis*. They held it divers Succeſſions, but at length ſold it to *Wriſtle*, as he did to *Fettyplace*, of *Baſelſtith* in *Oxfordſhire*, who alienated it to *Thomas James*. This Man fell under a *Præmunire*, and having forfeited it to the Crown, King *James* I. granted it to *John* Lord *Haddington*, who immediately paſſed it away to Mr. *Edward Cropley* of *London*, to ſatisfy a Debt for which he was engaged.

3. *Jacks*, or *Jaquet-Court*, the Demeſne of the *Eckinghams of Suſſex*, who by their Birthright were Seneſchals of the Rape of *Haſtings*, and had a good Eſtate at *Eckingham*, in that County. Many of this Family were Men of Note. *William Eckingham* was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for *Suſſex*. *Thomas Eckingham* was the laſt Heir male, and by his Daughter's Marriage it became the Inheritance of the *Blounts*, whoſe Son *Edward*, Lord *Montjoy*, having no Iſſue, his Daughter marrying the Lord *Windſor*, brought it into that Family, as the Daughters of *Cloche*, *Stringer*, and *Wilcocks*, had done to *Bate* and *Knight*.

4. *Belgar*, or *Belgrave*, ſettled by *John Manſell* upon his Priory of *Bilſington*; but before the Suppreſſion it was exchanged with *William St. Leger* for other Lands, and by him was alienated to Mr. *Middleton* and Mr. *Arthur*, who joining, conveyed it to Mr. *Shurley* of *Suſſex*, who ſold it to one *Abdy*, deſcended of the *Abdys* of *Abdy-houſe*, in *Weith*, *Yorkſhire*, whoſe Heir was Sir *Chriſtopher Abdy*, a Gentleman of ſuch general Learning, that he was called an Exchequer of Learning.

5. *Scotney*, anciently a Manor of Lords of that Name; but they parted with it to Mr. *Aſhburnham* of *Suſſex*, who again conveyed it to *Henry Chichley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who ſettled it on his Foundation of *All Souls* College in *Oxford*, whoſe Revenue it now in Part is.

6. *Nod*, the Property of the *Dearings*, before they removed to *Pluckley*; with which Seat being more delighted, they ſold it to Mr. *Peter Godfrey*.

7. The Manor of *Hugh Altar*, which has for many hundred Years been united to the Vicarage for the Service of the Altar, as to find Books, Veſtments, or Tapers.

Here is a Market kept weekly on Thurſdays, and a Fair yearly upon the Feaſt of *Anaſtetus*, *July* 13

In the Beach, near *Stone-End*, at the Eaſt Side of this Pariſh, is ſeen a great Heap of Stones, which the Inhabitants call the Tomb of St. *Criſpin* and *Criſpinus*, who, as they ſuppoſe

Digitized by Google

ſuppoſe, and have it from Tradition, were buried there. Near the Sea alſo, on the South Side of this Pariſh, is a Place called *Holmſtone*, conſiſting of Beach and Pibble-ſtones, yet Holm-trees grow plentifully upon the ſame.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and in it are divers Monuments for the *Deerings* and *Godfreys*, of 300 Years ſtanding, and among them there is one that will almoſt tell us the Price of Timber ſo long ago; the Inſcription upon the Tombſtone in old *Engliſh* being this:

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Thomas Briggs, *who died on the Feaſt of St.* Leonard, *the Confeſſor*, November 6, 1442, *and did make the Roof of this Church ſo far as forty-five Coplings goeth, which did coſt him forty-five Marks.*

The Villages about this Town which are worthy of Conſideration are,

Fairfield, which was given to the Cathedral of *Chriſt's Church, Canterbury*, by St. *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1238; and to ſtrengthen this his Donation, he affixed his Seal to the original Grant. Upon the Suppreſſion this Manor fell into King *Henry* VIII. Hands, with the Monaſtick Endowments; but upon the Inſtitution of the Dean and Chapter, by the ſame King, he confirmed it to them.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and was annexed to the See of *Canterbury* by the ſame Archbiſhop St. *Edmund*, and together with the Manor, was by King *Henry* VIII. given to the Dean and Chapter.

Brookland was anciently the Patrimony of a Family called *Paſſely*, whoſe Seat was at *Thevegate* in *Smeth* They held it till the End of King *Henry* IV. and then *John de Paſſely* alienated it to the Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough*, whoſe Son *Thomas* left it to his only Daughter and Heir, who matching to *Edward Borough*, made him Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*, and Lord of this Manor. His Grandchild *Thomas*, Lord *Borough*, conveyed it to *Everſfield* of *Suſſex*, and from him it paſſed by *Godfrey* of *Lid* and *Wood*, to Mr. *Fagge* of *Suſſex*.

Here is a Fair kept yearly upon the Day of St. *Peter ad vincula*, or *Lammas-day*, *Auguſt* 1.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*.

The County of *Kent* has given the Title of Earl in very ancient Times to

Godwin, Earl of *Kent*, who, tho' he was of mean Parentage, as our Hiſtories tell us, being *Bubulci filius*; yet by his brave Atchievements he ſo raiſed himſelf, that he was one of the potenteſt Men in the Kingdom; was created Earl of *Kent*, and had a Daughter a Queen, being married to *Edward* the Confeſſor, and a Son a King, *viz. Harold*, who ſucceeded *Edward*, and was conquered by the Duke of *Normandy*, at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, who being become thereby King of *England*, diſpoſed of the Honours and Eſtates of the *Saxons*, to the great Men that followed him, and among them made

Odo, Biſhop of *Baieux*, his half Brother by Mother's Side, Earl of *Kent*. He was a Perſon of a factious Temper, and having raiſed a Rebellion againſt *William Rufus*, his Nephew, he was deprived of this his Dignity and Eſtate by that Prince, who impriſoned him, as Earl of *Kent*, and not Biſhop of *Baieux*; but his Earldom was not diſpoſed of to any other till King *Stephen*, to engage Men of Intereſt and Courage on his Side, made

William de Ipres, a *Fleming*, Earl of *Kent*; but he proving a great Burden to the County, King *Henry* II. forced him to relinquiſh it, and betake himſelf for Safety to a Cloiſter. After him there ſeems to have been a Vacancy, till King *Henry* II.'s Son, deſigning to rebel againſt his Father, promiſed

Philip, Earl of *Flanders*, to make him Earl of *Kent*, upon the Condition of his Aſſiſtance; but we find that the Conditions were not performed on either Side, and ſo we muſt reckon that properly

Hubert de Burgo was the third Earl of *Kent* after the Conqueſt. He was at the ſame Time Lord Chief Juſtice; and having deſerved well of the King and Kingdom, by his good Services, was advanced to this Honour by King *Edward* III. He continued his Love and Care of his Country, and diſcharged the Duty of the beſt of Subjects in this Station, tho' much moleſted in it, ſo that he died diveſted of all Honours. After him this Title lay dormant, till

Digitized by Google

Edmund of *Woodſtock*, Brother of King *Richard* II. was created Earl of *Kent* by that Prince. He could not but pity and complain of his Brother's hard Uſage in being depoſed, and endeavoured his Reſtoration; but being overpowered by his Nephew King *Edward* III.'s Forces, he was taken and beheaded at *Wincheſter*; but his Children being ſhortly after reſtored to their Blood and Eſtate by Act of Parliament,

Edmund, his eldeſt Son, was his Succeſſor, in his Earldom of *Kent*; but he dying under Age, and without Iſſue, his younger Brother

John inherited this Earldom, and was married to *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Gulike*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Joan*, ſtyled, for her great Beauty, *The fair Maid of* Kent. She was married firſt to *William*, Earl of *Saliſbury*; but being divorced from him, remarried to Sir *Thomas Holland*, who was, in her Right, made Earl of *Kent*, and had by her two Sons, *viz. Thomas Holland*, his eldeſt Son, Earl of *Kent* by Succeſſion, and *John*, Duke of *Surrey*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*. This Earl died in the twentieth Year of King *Richard* II. and left two Sons, *viz.*

Thomas the eldeſt, Earl of *Kent*, who was alſo created Duke of *Surrey*. He was engaged in a Rebellion againſt King *Henry* IV. and beheaded, leaving no Iſſue, and ſo his Brother

Edmund became Earl of *Kent* by Inheritance. He was Lord High Admiral of *England*, and at the Siege of *Brien*, in *Little Britain* received a Wound, of which he died in 1408, without any Iſſue; whereupon this Honour became extinct in this Family, and lay dormant till

William Nevil, Lord *Falconbridge*, was honoured with the Title of Earl of *Kent* by King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 2. but he enjoyed this Dignity but a little while, for he died within two Years, and

Edmund Grey, Lord of *Haſtings*, *Wellford* and *Ruthyn*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, was created by the ſame King Earl of *Kent*, and confirmed in it by King *Richard* III. and King *Henry* VII. He married *Katherine*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and had by her

George Grey, his Succeſſor in this Earldom, and three other Sons. He was a Commander in the Army, ſent into *France*, under *Jaſper*, Earl of *Bedford*, and *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, and in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign was chiefly inſtrumental in vanquiſhing the *Corniſh* Rebels on *Black-heath* He married *Anne*, Daughter of the Earl of *Rivers*, and had by her

Richard Grey, Earl of *Kent*, his Succeſſor, but by his ſecond Wife *Catherine*, Daughter of the Earl of *Pembroke*, three other Sons, *viz.* Sir *Henry Grey*, of *Wreſts*, *George* and *Anthony Grey*, of *Branſpeth*. This Earl attended King *Henry* VIII. at the Siege of *Therouene* in *France*, and was Knight of the Garter. He waſted his Eſtate by Gaming, and died without Iſſue, whereby the Right of the Earldom devolved upon his half Brother

Sir *Henry Grey*, of *Wreſt*; but he having but a ſmall Eſtate, declined to take the Title of Earl upon him, as alſo did *Henry* his Son, who married *Margaret*, the Siſter of *Oliver St. John* of *Bletſo*, and by her had three Sons, all ſucceſſively Earls of *Kent*; for

Reginald, the eldeſt, having by his Frugality recovered much of his Eſtate, re-aſſumed the Title of Earl of *Kent* by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Approbation, and was one of the Peers for the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*, 15 *Eliz.* but he dying without Iſſue,

Sir *Henry Grey*, his Brother and Heir, ſucceeded him. He was one of the Peers at the Trial of the Queen of *Scots*, but died without Iſſue, whereupon

Charles Grey, his youngeſt Brother and Heir ſucceeded him in this Honour, and by *Suſan*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Cotton*, of *Hampſhire*, left one Son,

Henry Grey, who was married, but left no Iſſue; whereupon, by Reaſon their Honour was entailed upon the Heirs male of that Family.

Anthony Grey, then Rector of *Barbache* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Son of *George*, Son of *Anthony Grey*, of *Brandſpeth* abovementioned, was by Inheritance Earl of *Kent*. He was never much affected with this additional Title, but continuing in his Duty as a Clergyman, in a ſtrict Conformity to the eſtabliſhed Church, excuſed his Attendance in Parliament by his Indiſpoſition, being ſickly; but his chief Reaſon was, he did not like the Proceedings. He left five Sons, and as many Daughters; of which,

Henry,

Digitized by Google

Henry, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded him in this Honour, and left

Anthony, his only Son and Succeſſor in this Honour in 1649. He married *Mary*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John Lucas*, Baron of *Shenfield* in *Eſſex*, created by King *Charles* II. Baroneſs *Lucas* of *Crudwell* in *Wiltſhire*, by whom he had

Henry, his only Son, who ſucceeded him in this Earldom of *Kent* in 1702. He was ſome Time Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to Queen *Anne*, and one of the Lords of her Privy Council, during which, he was by her Majeſty, in 1706, created Marquis of *Kent*, Earl of *Harold*, and Viſcount *Goodrich*; and afterwards, upon his reſigning of his Office of Chamberlain, he was by the ſame Queen, in Acknowledgment of his faithful Services, made Duke of *Kent*, and not long after one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. He married *Jemima*, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Crew*, of *Steane*, (by his ſecond Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Armine* of *Oſgodsby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart.) and by her has Iſſue, now living, one Son, *viz.* *Anthony*, Earl of *Harold*, and four Daughters.

The Natural Hiſtory.

THIS County lying upon the Sea Coaſts for the moſt Part, cannot be thought of ſo good an Air as thoſe that are more diſtant from it; yet the Beach not being ſo oozy as in *Eſſex*, it is better than in the Sea Coaſts of that County, however the Unwholeſomneſs of the Air is compenſated by the Warmth of it; for it being ſituated neareſt the Sun's riſing, and fartheſt from the Northern Pole of any Part of *England*, it is not ſo cold by a great deal as *Northumberland*, and in a Manner as warm as *Cornwall*, nor is the Air it ſelf a little purified by the South and South-weſt Winds, very common in this Region.

The Soil is generally pretty rich and fruitful, but with this Difference, that the higher Parts, which lie by the *Thames* Side, are not ſo fertile as the Middle and lower Parts are, but they are generally eſteemed the more healthy. It may be divided into four Sorts.

1. Arable, or ploughed Land, which bears all the ſeveral Sorts of Grain that other Counties do; as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Peaſe, Beans and Tares.

2. Paſture, which ſerves not only for feeding Cattle, as Cows, Horſe, Sheep, &c. but for planting great Orchards of Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plumbs, of which it produceth great Plenty.

3. Meadow, of which it hath good Quantities by the River-Sides.

4. Woodlands, which are not only interſperſed in all Parts of it, except the Eaſtern Coaſt, which is moſt Champion, but takes up the greateſt Part of the Place called the *Weald*, or *Woody Lands*, tho' there alſo is ſown Oats, and ſome Orchards of Apples planted. The ſeveral Kinds of Tree that grow in the Woods, are Oak, Beech and Cheſtnut; of which there are whole Woods, which is not common in other Counties.

As for Cattle, it differeth not from other Counties in the Nouriſhment and Production, as Horſes, Mares, Kine and Sheep, but it has been thought to excel them in their largeneſs.

There are ſeveral Parks of fallow Deer, and Warrens of gray Rabbits; but it nouriſheth neither red Deer, nor black Rabbits,

Digitized by Google

bits, because it hath no Forests, or great Walks of waste Ground for the one, nor much Mind to propagate the other, which have no Preference but for their Skins, and they make a quicker Gain by selling the other while they are young.

They have no profitable Mineral yet found, but have certain Places where they have discovered Iron Mines, Quarries of Paving Stone, and Pits of Marl and Chalk.

Besides divers Bays and Creeks by the *Thames* and Sea-Side, there are sundry fresh Rivers and pleasant Streams; as the *Medway*, *Darent*, and *Stowre*, besides sundry Rivulets and Brooks, which supply the Inhabitanrs with Plenty of Fish, yet not to equal some other maritime Counties in Quantity, or Variety, except in their Oysters, found in the *East Swale*, or near *Feversham*.

Near *Folkstone*, in this County, upon the *Cliffs*, are found some Stones of divers Shapes and Figures, very strange and wonderful; some resemble a Muscle, but much bigger; others an Almond, but streaked like a Cockle-shell, a Screw, or Cock's Spurs; Quills, which were transparent as Amber; Snakes, and those so like, that they have a perfect *Spina* running quite thro' them; and on the Sides little Ridges, like Ribs. From hence to *Dover*, there are, for six Miles together a continued Chain of chalky Hills; among which is a Cataract of Water, which coming a great Way under Ground, as is supposed, falls down from the Cliffs, and so hastens to the Sea, being usually called *Liddal Spouts*. Along these Cliffs grows abundance of Samphire, a very wholesome Sallad.

The People of this County are of two Sorts.

1. The Gentry, who generally held their Lands by Knights Service, and are very rich, but not of so ancient Families as some other Counties, because being so near *London*, new Families of Courtiers, Lawyers and Merchants, are continually purchasing and removing thither; and so much the more, because the Land there yields a great Profit from the Situation of the Country by the Sea, upon a navigable River the *Medway*, a populous City, and a well traded High Way, by which Means the Product is easily and dearly sold. From hence it is that they hold a Part of their Estates usually for the Maintenance of their Families, and Increase of their Wealth; and tho' they use hunting and other Sports, yet it is for their Recreation, and not as a constant Business.

2. Yeomanry, which is no where more free and jolly than in this Shire; and as they boast that they were never conquered, but yielded to the Conqueror by Composition; so our Historians tell us, that they were accounted of so great Valour, that the Fore-front of the Battel was allotted to them. It is certain they were none of them Bondmen, nor held their Lands by the feeble Tenure of Copy-hold, or Tenant Right, but by Gavelkind, paying a small and invariable Rent; and in this Condition they are so well pleased, (being many of them of good Estates) that they refuse to accept the Name, or pass into the Condition of the Gentry.

The Artificers are generally Seamen, Clothiers, Husbandmen, or such as are assistant in Husbandry; as Smiths, Wheelwrights, &c. The Towns are stored with such Tradesmen as usually are found in all other Towns of *England*; as Drapers, Grocers, &c. to supply the Country with Necessaries for Cloathing and Housekeeping, which so far agree with the Yeomanry as to deserve this Character of *Malmsbury*: 'The Country People 'and Town-dwellers of *Kent* retain the Spi-'rit of the *Old English* above other Counties, 'bearing good Minds one to another; and be-'ing ready to afford a Respect, or kind En-'tertainment to Strangers, and less incli-'nable to revenge Injuries.

Herbs

Digitized by Google

Herbs rarely found in other Counties, or growing more plentifully in this than elſewhere.

Borago Minor Silveſtris, ſmall wild Bugloſs, or great Gooſe-graſs, called by ſome, *German* Mudwort; found near *Bexley*.

Chamædris Spuria, foliis oblongis, Baſtard, or wild Germander, with long ſtalked Leaves, in moiſt Hedges.

Filix Saxatilis maritima, ſmall branched Stone-fern, growing upon the Rocks, by the Sea-Side.

Feniculum Vulgare, common Fennel, or Finkle, growing plentifully at the Weſt End of *Pawſey Marſh*.

Lathyri majoris Species, the great wild *Lathyrus*, or Everlaſting Peaſe, in the Parts near *Suſſex*.

Oenanthe cicutæ facie, Hemlock-Dropwort, frequently in this County in watry Ditches and Brooks.

Peucedanum Germanicum Hogs fennel, Sulphur-wort, Hareſtrong, in the Marſh Ditches near *Shorham*.

Anchuſa, Alkanet, or *Spaniſh* Bugloſs, found about *Rocheſter*.

Ammios, or *Ammi*, Biſhops-weed, or Cummin Royal, growing between *Green-hith* and *Gravesend*.

Braſica marina, the Sea Colewort, found on ſeveral Places upon the Sea-ſhore, eſpecially near *Lidd*.

Morſus Diaboli, floribus albis & ſubruſis, Devils Bit, with white and bluſh-coloured Flowers, about *Apledore*.

Peucedanum, Hogs-fennel, in the Marſhes near *Feverſham*.

Herba Paris, Herb-true-love, or One-berry, about *Chiſtlehurſt* and *Maidſtone*.

Piperitis, Pepperwort, or Dittander, upon *Rocheſter* Common.

Cynocrambe, French Mercury, at *Brookland* in *Romney Marſh*.

Polygonatum, Scalaceæi, Solomon's Seal, on *Fiſhpool hill*, near *Canterbury*, and on *Cheſſenhill*, near *Sittingbourn*.

Aſplenium, Scolopendria vera, Spleenwort, or Ceterach, at *Strood*.

Androſæmum, Tutſan, or Park-leaves, in the Wild.

Chamæpetis, or Ground-Pine; more plentifully here than in any other County, *viz.* near *Dartford*, *Southſtreet*, *Cobham*, *Rocheſter* and *Chatham Down*.

Stellaria, Sanicula major, Ladies-Mantle, in many Paſtures, and by Wood-Sides.

Hiſcus, Biſmalva, Marſh mallows, in the Sals Marſhes upon the *Kentiſh* Shores.

Digitized by Google

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

SIR *Moyle Finch*, of *Eastwell*, Knight, created *May* 29, 1611; now Earl of *Winchelsea*.

Sir *John Tufton*, of *Hothfield*, Knt. created *May* 22, 1611; now Earl of *Thanet*.

Sir *Samuel Payton*, of *Knowlton*, Knt. created *ditto*.

Henry Baker, of *Sellinghurst*, Knt. created *ditto*.

Sir *William Sidley*, of *Ailsford*, Knt. created *ditto*.

Sir *William Twisden*, of *East-Peckham*, Knt. created ditto.

Sir *Edward Hales*, of *Wood-church*, Knt. created *ditto*.

William Monins, of *Waldershare*, Esq; created ditto.

Sir *William Harvey*, of *Kidbrook*, Knt. created *May* 31, 1619, 17 *Jac.* I. Now Lord *Harvey*.

Adam Newton, of *Carlton*, Esq; created *April* 2, 1620, 18 *Jac.* I.

Sir *Thomas Roberts*, of *Glossenbury*, Knt. created *July* 3, 1620.

Sir *Thomas Palmer*, of *Wingham*, Knt. created *June* 29, 1621, 19 *Jac.* I.

John Rivers, of *Chafford*, Esq; created *July* 19, 1621.

Sir *Isaac Sidley*, of *Great Chart*, Knt. created *Sept.* 14, 1621.

Gifford Thornhurst, of *Agnes-court*, Esq; created *Nov.* 12, 1622, 20 *Jac.* I. extinct.

Sir *Edward Dering*, of *Surrenden-Dering*, Knt. created *Feb.* 1, 1626, 2 *Car.* I.

Thomas Style, of *Wateringbury*, Esq; created *April* 21, 1627, 3 *Car.* I.

William Culpeper, of *Preston-hall*, Esq; created *May* 17, 1627.

Sir *Humphrey Styles*, of *Beckenham*, Knt. created *May* 20, 1627, extinct.

Michael Livesey, of *East church*, in the Isle of *Sheppey*, Esq; created *July* 11, 1627, extinct.

Basil Dixwell, of *Terlingham*, Esq; created *Feb* 18, 1627-8.

John Mancy, of *Linton*, Esq; created *June* 29, 1641, 17 *Car.* I. extinct.

William Boteler, of *Teston*, Esq; created *July* 3, 1641.

Norton Knatchbull, of *Mersham-hatch*, Esq; created *Aug.* 4, 1641.

Henry Heyman, of *Somerfield*, Esq; created *Aug.* 12, 1641.

Sir *Humphrey Tufton*, of the *Mote juxta Maidstone*, Knt. created *Dec.* 24, 1641.

Sir *John Rayney*, of *Wrotham*, a Baronet of *Scotland*, created *Jan* 22, 1641.

Sir *William Cowper*, of *Ratling-Court*, a Baronet of *Scotland*, created *March* 4, 1641-2.

John Williams, of *Minster*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, created *April* 22, 1642. 18 *Car.* I.

Sir *Richard Hardres*, of *Hardres*, Knt. created *June* 3, 1642.

Stephen Lennard, of *West-wickham*, Esq; created *Aug.* 15, 1642.

Richard Brown, of *Deptford*, Esq; created at *St. Germains*, *Sept.* 1, 1649. 1 *Car.* II.

Sir *Arthur Slingsby*, of —— near *Canterbury*, created at *Bruges*, *Oct.* 19, 1657, 9 *Car.* II.

Robert Austen, of *Bexley*, Esq; created *July* 10, 1660, 12 *Car.* II.

Robert Hales, of *Bekesbourn*, Esq; created *July* 12, 1660.

Edward Honywood, of *Evington*, Esq, created *July* 19, 1660.

Basil Dixwell, of *Broomhouse*, Esq; created *July* 19, 1660.

Humphrey Miller, of *Oxenheath*, Esq; created *Oct.* 13, 1660.

John Beal, of *Maidstone*, Esq; created *October* 16, 1660.

John Wroth, of *Blendenhall*, Esq; created *Nov* 29, 1660.

John Sylyard, of *de la Warre*, Esq; created *July* 18, 1661, 13 *Car.* II.

Reginald

Digitized by Google

Reginald Foſter, of *Eaſt Greenwich*, Eſq; created *July* 11, 1661.

Robert Barnham, of *Boughton Mauchonſey*, Eſq; created *Aug.* 15, 1663, 15 *Car.* II.

Sir *Theophilus Biddulph*, of *Weſtcomb*, Knt. created *Nov.* 2, 1664, 16 *Car.* II.

Thomas Taylor, of *Maidſtone*, Eſq; created *Jan.* 18, 1664-5.

Sir *William Swan*, of *Southſtete*, Knt. created *March* 1, 1665.

Maurice Diggs, of *Chilham* Caſtle, Eſq; created *March* 6, 1664, extinct.

Sir *Thomas Twiſden*, of *Bradburn*, Knt. created *June* 18, 1666.

Sir *Anthony Ancher*, of *Biſhopsbourn*, created *July* 4, 1666, 18 *Car.* II.

Thomas Williams, of *Eltham*; Eſq; created *Nov.* 2, 1674, 27 *Car.* II.

Robert Filmer, of *Eaſt Sutton*, Eſq; created *Dec.* 26, 1674.

Richard Head, of *Rochester*, Eſq; created *June* 19, 1676, 29 *Car.* II.

Sir *Henry Oxenden*, of *Deane*, Knt. created *May* 8, 1678, 30 *Car.* II.

Robert Guildford, of *Hempſted-place*, Eſq; created *Feb.* 4, 1685, *Jac.* II.

Sir *Thomas Pytch*, of *Eltham*, Knt. created *Sept.* 7, 1688.

John Marden, of *Blackheath*, Eſq; created *Sept.* 20, 1688.

John Norborough, of *Knolton*, Eſq; created *Nov.* 15, 1688.

GENTLEMEN, *and others of* EMINENCY *in this County.*

DR. *Harvey*, the Ἀρχίατρος, *i. e.* the Father of Phyſicians, who made that uſeful Diſcovery of the Circulation of the Blood; was born at *Folkſtone*.

Sir *Roger Manwood*, Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born at *Sandwich*, where he built a Free-School for the Uſe of the Town.

Mr. *William Somner*, that great Antiquary, who wrote the Hiſtories of *Canterbury*, Gavelkind, *&c.* was born at *Canterbury*, *March* 30, 1606.

William Lambard, that learned Lawyer and Antiquary, who wrote the firſt Hiſtory of *Kent*, called, *A Perambulation of* Kent; a Collection of the *Saxon* Laws, and many uſeful Books, dwelt at *Eaſtcombe* in *Greenwich*.

William Sevenoke, Lord-Mayor of *London*, who from a poor Child, whoſe Parents were not known, became a rich Man, was brought up at *Sevenoke*.

John Frith, that learned Confeſſor, and conſtant Martyr, who ſuffered for his Religion in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, was born at *Weſterham*.

Sir *Andrew Judd*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was the Son of *John Judd*, of *Tunbridge*, where he founded a Free-School, becauſe it was his Native Place.

Sir *Norton Knatchbull*, that learned Gentleman, who wrote ſome excellent Critical Notes upon the *New Teſtament*, had his Seat at *Cheyne-court* in *Ivy-church*.

Sir *William Compton*, who, for his firm Loyalty to King *Charles* I. was obliged to compound for his Eſtate, and pay the Parliament Commiſſioners 660 *l.* lived at *Erith*.

Sir *Thomas Wyat*, a moſt ingenious and pious Perſon, who was much in favour with King *Henry* VIII. for his Wit, and by a Jeſt raiſed that King's Courage, to go thro' with his Divorce, and ſo began the Reformation ſaying. *It was very ſtrange that a Man cannot repent without the* Pope's *Leave*, *&c.* was born at *Allington* Caſtle. That Sir *Thomas Wyat*, which rebelled againſt Queen *Mary*, was his Son.

Sir *William Boteler*, of *Barrhams-place* in *Teſton*, for joining with the neighbouring Gentry in a Petition for Peace in 1642; was impriſoned near eight Months, as was Captain *Lovelace*, who delivered the Petition, by Order of the Houſe of Commons.

Digitized by Google

Sir *Henry Billingham*, who did eminent Services for King *Charles* I. in his Wars with his Parliament, was a *Kentiſh* Man.

Sir *John Phineux*, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was born at *Swinkfield*, had a Seat at *Hern*, and lies buried in *Chriſt's-Church, Canterbury*.

Dr. *Nicholas Wotton*, Son of Sir *Robert Wotton*, Privy Counſellor to two Kings, and as many Queens, thirteen Times an Embaſſador, and once a Plenipotentiary, was born at *Boſton Malherb*, a wiſe Man, but *omnium horarum homo*, i. e. *Pliant to all Times*.

Sir *Dudley Digges*, who was ſo eminent a Lawyer, that he was made Maſter of the Rolls in 1636; had his Seat deſcended to him from his Anceſtors at *Chilham* Caſtle.

Sir *Edward Wotton*, Controuler of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, was created Lord *Wotton* and Baron *Morley*, in this County.

Sir *George Stroud*, who for his ſteady Loyalty to King *Charles* I. compounded for his Eſtate, and paid the Parliament Commiſſioners 2814, had his Seat at *Squerries*.

Dr. *Fletcher*, a Civilian, who acted his Part ſo well in an Embaſſy to *Muſcovy*, was of this County.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

IN the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Religion in this Nation, tho' *Glaſtenbury* in *Somerſetſhire* boaſts of the firſt Church, yet *Kent* being entitled to the firſt King that embraced Chriſtianity, it is more than probable that this was the firſt County where that Religion chiefly flouriſhed, becauſe it has been the chief Fate of Chriſt's Followers, that they were always under Perſecution till Kings believing on Chriſt, took upon them the Patronage of his Doctrine and Followers. *Lucius* is undeniably the firſt Chriſtian King of *Britain*, and that his Kingdom was in *Kent*, either over the Whole, or in Part, appears from his erecting a Church in *Dover*, i. e. *Canterbury*, for the Worſhip of Chriſt; from whence it may be gathered that his Palace was there, and that he openly profeſſed the Chriſtian Religion, which was ſuch an Encouragement to his People, that they became moſt of them Chriſtians.

But the Hiſtories of theſe early Times being dubious, we ſhall not longer inſiſt upon this Advantage, but proceed to the *Saxon* Times, when we have undoubted Aſſurance that King *Ethelbert*, who after the Settlement of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, obtained this County for his Kingdom, was the firſt *Saxon* Prince that embraced the Chriſtian Religion, and as he had before his Converſion given Liberty and Encouragement to *Auguſtine* and his Companions to preach the Goſpel in his Kingdom to the People; ſo having conſidered upon his Doctrine, and upon a full Conviction received it, he became zealous in eſtabliſhing of it in his own Kingdom, building Churches and Monaſteries, erecting Biſhopricks, and doing every Thing that *Auguſtine* adviſed for the future Settlement of it, ſo that in a few Years *Kent* was become a regular Chriſtian Kingdom, and had two Biſhopricks erected in it, *viz. Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, before any other of the ſeven Kingdoms received the Goſpel, who tho' at length they all did, yet it was by the Biſhops and other Miniſters, who were occaſionally ſent by the Kings of *Kent*, or the Biſhops, to convert them; for *Kent* had Biſhops at *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* many Years before there were any in the other Parts of the Iſle, and of them we ſhall now come to give a ſhort Account.

1. *Auguſtine*

Digitized by Google

1. *Auguſtine* himſelf, who had been ſent over, *A.* 596, was made the firſt Archbiſhop, and was conſecrated at *Arles*. He reſtored Chriſtianity in *England*, (which by the coming of the *Saxons* was almoſt loſt) by converting King *Ethelbert* and his People, of whom it is ſaid he baptized a thouſand in one Day. He built a Church without the City, which he dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, (ſince called St. *Auſtin's*) to be a Burial place for the Kings of *Kent*, and himſelf and Succeſſors, (becauſe it was not allowed then to bury in Cities) and was buried in the Porch of it himſelf. When he found himſelf declining, and fearing the ill Conſequences of a Vacancy before his Death, which happened *Anno* 604. He ordained

2. *Laurentius* to be his Succeſſor, a very pious and learned Man. *Ciaconius* ſays he was a Cardinal of St. *Sylveſter* at *Rome*, *i. e.* Parſon of that Pariſh. He laboured much to ſettle the Affairs of the Church, and chiefly to unite the *Welſh*, *Scotch*, and *Engliſh*-men, in the ſame Doctrine and Diſcipline, and had ſucceeded, had not *Ethelbert* died, and left his Kingdom to *Eadbold* his Son, a Youth given to Luxury and Vice; who upon *Laurentius's* reproving him for an unlawful Marriage with his Mother-in-Law, firſt hated the Biſhop, and then renounced the Chriſtian Religion, which he had before declared a great Affection for. The People alſo followed his Example, and returned to their Idols. *Laurentius* uſed all Means to recover them, and at length ſo prevail'd with *Eadbold*, that he returned to a better Mind; was himſelf baptized into the Faith of Chriſt by *Laurentius*, who the next Year died upon *Feb.* 3, 619, and was buried near his Predeceſſor St. *Auguſtine*.

3. *Mellitus* ſucceeded him, a Man of Piety and noble Birth, but of a more noble Mind. He was firſt Biſhop of *London*, when King *Sebert* ruled the *Eaſt Saxons*. *Sebert* had three Sons, Men of very profligate Lives; who ſeeing the Biſhop give their Father a fine Sort of Bread, required him to give it to them; which he refuſing, unleſs they would be baptized, they expelled him the Kingdom. From hence he went to *France*; but being ſoon after ſent for by *Laurentius*, he return'd, and continued with him at *Canterbury*; where, after he had tarried a few Months, *Laurentius* died, and he was choſen Archbiſhop in his ſtead. He was a long Time very much afflicted with the Gout. He died *April* 24, 624, and was buried by *Laurentius*.

4. *Juſtus* was his Succeſſor. He came over *Anno* 601, as an Aſſiſtant to *Auguſtine*, and was very diligent and ſucceſsful in his paſtoral Work. He was firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and from thence tranſlated to this See, which he held ten Years; *Malmsbury* ſays but three. He died *Anno* 634, and was buried in the Porch of the ſame Church, among his Predeceſſors.

5. *Honorius* was the next Archbiſhop, a *Roman* by Birth, and eminent for his Learning and Piety, being the Scholar of St. *Gregory*. He is ſaid to be conſecrated at *Lincoln* by *Paulinus*, the firſt Archbiſhop of *York*, among the *Saxons*. To theſe Archbiſhops it was granted by the Pope, that when one of them died, the other ſhould have Power to conſecrate another in his Room, that they might not go to *Rome* for their Conſecration. *Honorius* created ſome new Biſhopricks, and which is memorable of him, he divided his whole Province into Pariſhes, that every Miniſter having a particular Flock, they might all be more eaſily ſupplied. He filled his Chair almoſt twenty, or as *Malmsbury* ſays, twenty-ſix Years, and died *Sept.* 654, and was buried among his Predeceſſors. His See was vacant eighteen Months, and then

6. *Deus dedit*, or *Adeodate*, was choſen. He was famous for his Learning and Virtues, and the firſt *Saxon* Biſhop: His Name was *Frithona*, but called *Adeodate* when he was made Archbiſhop. He was conſecrated by *Ithamar*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, (the See of *York* being then vacant.) He ſate ſix Years, and died *July* 24, 664, the very Day that *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, died, and is the laſt that was buried in the Porch of this Church. One *Wigardus*, an *Engliſh*-man, was choſen his Succeſſor; but going to *Rome* for his Conſecration, when *Vitalian* was Pope, died of the Plague: Whereupon that Pope choſe one *Adrian*, an *Italian* Abbot, to ſucceed him; but he refuſed ſo great a Charge, and recommended his Friend

Digitized by Google

7. *Theodorus*, a *Grecian* by Parentage, and a *Sicilian* by Country, one of very great Learning, and a Promoter of it. *Vitalian* was not willing to accept him, unless *Adrian* would go with him into *England*; which being agreed on, (and afterwards accordingly perform'd) he was consecrated at *Rome*, *April* 1, 668, in the 66th Year of his Age; when the See had been vacant four Years. He brought over with him a very large Collection of choice *Latin* and *Greek* Books, particularly an *Homer*, so very fairly and correctly written, that no printed Copy excels it. He endeavoured to bring every Thing to the *Roman* Model; for which he was so zealous, that Bishops consecrated after another Manner, or with other Rites, he caused to be reconsecrated or removed. He was somewhat rigid and severe in the Exercise of his Episcopal Authority, especially towards *Wilfred*, *Cedda*, and others. He held two Synods, one at *Hereford*, and the other at *Clives-hoe*, near *Rochester*, in which, having obliged his Clergy to write every one of them a Confession of their Faith; and finding it sound, he confirmed it, and ordered them to approve the five first general Councils, *viz.* the *Nicene*, *Ephesine*, *Chalcedonian*, and the two first *Constantinopolitan*. He is said to have erected a School at *Greekslade*, for the teaching the *Greek* Tongue; which was about twenty Years after removed to *Oxford*, and was the Foundation of that University. He enjoyed this See twenty-two Years, and died *Sept.* 19, 690, *Ætatis* 88. The See was vacant after his Death two Years, and then

8. *Brithwald*, a Monk of *Glastonbury*, and Abbot of *Reculver*, was chosen his Successor; a Man expert in the Scriptures, and well instructed in Ecclesiastical Discipline. He was as great an Enemy to *Wilfred* as *Theodorus*, and caused him to be banished; but being at length terrified with the Pope's Threatnings, who had declared *Wilfred* innocent, he consented that he should be restored to his See. He did many Things for the Good of the Church, as in the long Time he was Archbishop, he doubtless had Opportunity; which was, thirty-eight Years and six Months. He died *Jan.* 9, 731, and

9. *Tatwyn*, or *Cadwyn*, a *Benedictine* Monk, and Native of *Mercia*, was consecrated in his Room at *Canterbury*, by *Daniel*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *Ingwald*, Bishop of *London*, *Aldwyn*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, and *Adulph*, Bishop of *Rochester*. He is commended for his Love to Religion, and his great Skill in the Scriptures. In his Time there was a Controversy with the See of *York*, concerning the Primacy; but he got it confirmed to his See by Pope *Gregory*. He died *July* 30, 734.

10. *Nothelm*, a Priest of the Church of St. *Paul's*, *London*, (but others say, without Ground, Bishop there) succeeded him, received his Pall at *Rome*, being consecrated by *Gregory* III. in 736, and died *October* 17, 741.

11. *Cuthbert*, of a noble Family, and Bishop of *Hereford*, after his Death, was translated to this See; a Man of great Severity and Goodness. He called a Synod at *Cliff*, and made several Decrees against the Vices of the Age, which were grown enormous, *viz.* The Kings leaving their Marriage-bed, debauched young Virgins, and some of them Nuns; and their Nobles followed their Example. The Monks grew lascivious and wanton; and the Bishops and Priests, who ought to have reproved and punished both Clergy and Laity, connived at their Faults; and instead of reading the Scriptures and preaching, as by their Office they ought to have done, they gave themselves up to Luxury and Contention. *Cuthbert* therefore called a Synod, and made divers Decrees for the Reformation of the aforemention'd Vices, and among other Things, ordain'd, that every one should use the Lord's Prayer and Apostles Creed in the *English* Tongue. He obtain'd of the Pope that the Dead should be buried in the Churchyards within the Cities; and of *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, that the Archbishops should be buried in their own Cathedral, and not in the Abbey of St. *Austin*, as hitherto they had been, and accordingly ordered that he should be buried so himself. He died *Anno* 758, and

12. *Bregwyn*, a Person of a noble Family in *Surrey*, succeeded him; he was famous for his Modesty, Integrity and Learning. He was consecrated 759, and dying *Anno* 762, was buried by his Predecessor.

13. *Lam-*

Digitized by Google

13. *Lambert*, Abbot of St. *Auſtins*, was immediately upon the Death of *Bradwyn*, choſen by his Monks. He had ſeveral Times demanded the Body of his Predeceſſor to be interred in his Monaſtery, but to no Purpoſe: At laſt he reſolv'd to have it by Force, but the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* had taken Care to bury it before his armed Men could come at it; whereupon he made an Appeal to *Rome*, but the Convent of *Chriſt-Church*, who anciently had the Power of chuſing the Archbiſhop, prevented the Conteſt by chuſing *Lambert*, and ſo the Difference was made up. *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, having had a great Quarrel with the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, endeavoured not only to deprive him of his Revenues, but Primacy alſo, and bring the Archbiſhop's See into his Kingdom, becauſe it was in the Middle of *England*; and to that End, obtained of Pope *Adrian* I. that *Eadulf*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*, ſhould have the Pall given him, and that the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, *Leiceſter*, *Cheſter*, *Elmham* and *Hereford*, ſhould be ſubject to him, leaving only the Biſhops of *London*, *Wincheſter*, *Rocheſter* and *Shirburn*, under the Juriſdiction of *Canterbury*. *Lambert* ſpared neither Pains nor Coſt to recover the Prerogatives of his See, but could not effect it, and ſo loſt theſe Dioceſes in his Time. He died *Anno* 790, and was buried by his own Order in the Monaſtery of St. *Auſtin*. After him,

14. *Athelard*, Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was conſecrated Archbiſhop *July* 22, 793. He was endowed with a great Share of Learning, and many Vertues. *Kenulf*, Grandſon of *Offa*, was perſuaded by him to reſtore the Juriſdiction of *Canterbury*, that had been loſt, and Pope *Leo* IV. concurred in it, becauſe he found him a moſt holy, renowned, experienced Governor. In his Time, the *Danes* firſt made their Incurſions into this Realm, and ſpared no Order of Men, but were eſpecially barbarous to all Prieſts and Churchmen; and theſe Ravages they continued full two hundred Years. He died, according to ſome in 803, as others, 806; and was buried in his own Church.

15. *Wulfred* ſucceeded him, but is ſaid to have done little worthy of any Regard in the whole twenty-eight Years he was Archbiſhop, altho' in the Records of this Church, his Benefactions are ſaid to be large and many, *viz.* about twenty-nine. He was from a Monk of *Chriſt's-Church* choſen into this Chair by Pope *Leo* III. He died *Anno* 830, and was buried in his own Church.

16. *Ploegild*, or *Theogild*, enjoyed the Archbiſhoprick but three Months; and *Syred*, who is ſaid to be next, but a few Days.

17. *Celnoth* ſucceeded him, whom we find to be called Dean of *Canterbury* when *Theogild* was Abbot: He was Archbiſhop thirty-eight Years or more. He lived in very troubleſome Times by the Inroads of the *Danes*, ſo that it is no Wonder that we do not find many Things remarkable of him. The Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had in thoſe Days a Power of Coinage, as ſome Silver, which bears *Celnoth*'s Name and Superſcription, proves. He gave the Village of *Chart*, which he had purchaſed, to this Church, and died *Anno* 870.

18. *Athelred*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, ſucceeded him. He was a very great Divine, and enjoyed his Honour eighteen Years. In his Time the Monaſteries of *England* were generally plunder'd and deſtroyed by the *Danes*; ſo that for 90 Years the Order it ſelf ſeem'd to be extinct, eſpecially in the Northern Parts, where there were ſeen neither Monk nor Nun for near two hundred Years. He died *Anno* 889, and was buried in his own Church, as were almoſt all his Succeſſors.

19. *Plegmund*, the learneſt Man of his Time, a Monk and an Hermit of the Iland of *Cheſter*, called from him *Plegmundſham*, having been Tutor to King *Alfred*, was made by him Archbiſhop. He was conſecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Formoſus*, and upon his Return made a large Collection of Money to be laid out in charitable Uſes; which when he had done, King *Alfred* ſent it to *Rome* by *Athelmus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, that the Pope might relieve the Poor of *Jeruſalem* and *Rome* with it: This the Pope ſo kindly reſented, that the *Saxon* School at *Rome* was made free from all Taxes, and ſeveral valuable Gifts beſtowed upon it, among which was a Piece of Chriſt's Croſs. *Malmſbury* ſays, This Pope excommunicated King *Edward* and all *England*, inſomuch that for ſeven Years the whole Country of the *Weſt-*

Digitized by Google

wiſi had no Biſhop. However, *Plegmund* at that Time called a Synod, and made a Decree that there ſhould be added to the Biſhopricks of *Wincheſter* and *Shirburn* three others, *viz. Wells*, *Kirton*, and *Petrockſtow*, and then went to *Rome* to get the Excommunication taken off, and the new Sees confirmed: both which he obtained, and ſo ordain'd ſeven Biſhops in one Day, which had never been done before, *viz. Frithſtan*, Biſhop of *Winton*; *Wolſtan*, Biſhop of *Shirburn*; *Athelm*, Biſhop of *Wells*; *Cedulfus*, Biſhop of *Kirton*; *Athelſtan*, Biſhop of *Petrockſtow*, *Bernegus*, Biſhop of *Suſſex*; and *Kenulf*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*. He ſate twenty-ſix Years, and died *Anno* 923.

20. *Athelm*, Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*; Biſhop of *Wells*, ſucceeded *Plegmund*. He was Archbiſhop but one Year. Died *Anno* 925. And

21. *Ulfelm*, Biſhop alſo of *Wells*, was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; which Dignity he enjoyed ten Years, yet there is nothing ſaid of him that is memorable. The next in Order was

22. *Odo*, ſurnamed *Severus*, born of *Daniſh* Parents in the Eaſt of *England*, both rich and noble, but ſuch Enemies to Chriſtianity, that they caſt off their Son for frequenting the Chriſtian Aſſemblies; whereupon he went a Servant to a Nobleman, named *Ethelelmus*, who perceiving him to be a towardly Youth, put him to School, where he made a great Progreſs in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues. At length he was baptized, went into Orders, and became a celebrated Preacher, was made Biſhop of *Wilton* by *Athelſtan*, and was tranſlated to *Canterbury* by King *Edmund*. This laſt Honour he refuſed, becauſe he was not a Monk, for he ſaid that none but Monks had been made Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, tho' it is certain *Nothelm* and others were only ſecular Prieſts: However, he was ſo reſolute in his Miſtake, that he would not accept of the Archbiſhoprick till he was made a Monk of *Flewry*. He preſided twenty-four Years, and was in great Favour with four Kings, *viz. Edward*, *Edmund*, *Athelſtan*, and *Edred*. He died about the ſecond Year of *Edwyn*, *Anno* 958. He was ſucceeded by

23. *Elſin*, who had obtained the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter* by Bribery, as he did alſo this of *Canterbury*. He was an Enemy to *Odo*, whom he could not forbear to inſult and trample on even in his Grave, which Indignity Providence ſoon revenged; for as he was paſſing the *Alps*, in his Way to *Rome*, for his Pall, he was ſeized with ſuch a Coldneſs in his Feet, that notwithſtanding all Remedies were uſed to recover their natural Heat, he died of it. After his Death, the Monks of *Canterbury* choſe *Brithelm* Biſhop of *Wells*; but King *Edgar* not approving their Choice, he relinquiſhed his Claim, and

24. *Dunſtan*, Biſhop of *London*, ſucceeded him. He was a *Somerſetſhire* Man, brought up in the famous Monaſtery of *Glaſtonbury*, where he was thoroughly inſtructed in Books, in Painting, in Engraving and Singing. By his Uncle *Athelm*'s Means he came to be known to King *Athelſtan*, to whom he is ſaid to have been related, and in whoſe Family he lived till he was expelled with Diſgrace for a magick Trick, which the Monks called a Miracle. He retired to his Uncle *Elphege*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, by whom he was adviſed to betake himſelf to a monaſtick Life; but he would not be perſuaded to it, till he was ſeized with a Sickneſs, which he believed inflicted on him by God, for neglecting his Uncle's pious Advice Whereupon, as ſoon as he grew well, he became a Monk of *Glaſtonbury*, and ſoon grew famous for his Auſterities and Holineſs. King *Edward* hearing of his Fame, called him to Court again, and there he lived and governed all Things with Repute, all the Reigns of *Edmund* and *Edred*; but *Edwyn*, King *Edmund*'s Son, was very angry with him for endeavouring to draw all the Wealth of the Kingdom into the Monks Hands, and baniſhed him into *France*; where, when he had been a Year, *Edwyn* died, (it is thought by the Monks Means) and *Edgar*, his Brother, ſucceeded him. This King not only reſtored what his Brother had taken from the Monaſteries, but gave much himſelf to them; recalled *Dunſtan* from his Baniſhment, and made him a Biſhop, firſt of *Worceſter*, then of *London*, and laſtly, of *Canterbury*; (and all againſt his Will, as the Monks tell us) in which See he preſided twenty-ſeven Years; all which Time he ſpent in enriching the Monks and their Monaſteries, and in ejecting and puniſhing the

Digitized by Google

the married Clergy. He died *May* 19, 988, and was canonized some Years after. To him succeeded

25. *Ethelgar*, bred a Monk of *Glastonbury*, afterwards made Abbot of the new Monastery of *Winchester*, and lastly, Bishop of *Sussex*; from thence was translated to *Canterbury*, where he lived but one Year and three Months, and dying, was buried in his own Church.

26. *Siricius*, a Monk of *Glastonbury*, afterwards Abbot of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, Bishop of *Wiltshire*, (not *Winchester*, as some falsely assert) was made Archbishop in *Ethelgar*'s Room, *Anno* 989. He is very much blamed by our Historians, for advising the King to purchase a Peace with the *Danes* for ten thousand Pounds. He sate four Years, and dying in the Year 993, was buried in his own Church.

27. *Alfricus*, or *Alwicus*, who was also brought up at *Glastonbury*, as were his two Predecessors, succeeded *Siricius* in his Bishoprick of *Wilts*, and then of *Canterbury*. He died *Anno* 1006, and was buried first at *Abingdon*, and his Bones were afterwards removed to his own Church. After him

28. *Elphege* was raised to this See: He was of a noble Family, brought up in the Monastery of *Hurst*, where he became a Monk, and afterwards was Prior of *Glastonbury*; from whence he went to *Bath*, and there lived in so severe a Manner of Life, that upon the Death of *Ethelwold*, he was made Bishop of *Winchester*, where he sate twenty-two Years, till his Translation to *Canterbury*, which he had enjoyed about six Years, when the *Danes*, by the Treachery of *Almar*, seized on the City, and burnt the Church under Pretence that they did not pay their Tribute, plundered the Monks and People, barbarously murdered 7236, and let only 804 escape. Among the rest, they beheaded Archbishop *Elphege*, after he had been kept Prisoner seven Months, a Man of excellent Endowments of Mind, and great Holiness of Life. He was buried in St. *Paul*'s, *London*, and was afterwards removed to his own Church by the Command of King *Canutus*, who dedicated the 19th of *April*, the Day of his Murder, to his Memory. He was afterwards canonized, and had an Altar erected to him near the high Altar, over-against St. *Dunstan*'s.

29. *Livingus*, surnamed *Elstan*, Bishop of *Wells*, succeeded him, *Anno* 1013. He had almost as bad Fortune as his Predecessor, for he was also taken by the *Danes*, imprisoned seven Months and dismissed; and when he saw no Probability of Affairs going better, he went into Banishment, there to lament the deplorable Circumstances of his Country. But upon the Death of *Swone*, King of the *Danes*, *Ethelred* returned to his Kingdom of *England*, and he to his Archbishoprick, where he died at the End of seven Years, and was buried in his own Church, which in his Life-time he had much enriched and beautified.

30. *Agelnoth*, surnamed the Good, succeeded him, *Anno* 1020. He was the Son of Earl *Agelmar*, and is said to be Dean of *Canterbury*. It seems about this Time the Cathedral Canons went in the Habit of Monks, tho' their Manner of Living was very different; for in the great Invasion of the *Danes*, there were but four Monks left alive, and therefore the Canons being the greater Number, called their President, after the Manor of other Cathedrals, Dean; which they made *Agelnoth*. He was afterwards chosen Archbishop, went to *Rome*, and obtained his Pall of the Pope, of whom he bought the Arm of St. *Augustine*, Bishop of *Hippo*, for an hundred Talents of Silver, and gave it to the Church of *Canterbury*. He laboured about the Repairs of his Church that had been burnt by the *Danes*, and *Canutus* did many great Things by his Advice. He died *Oct.* 29, 1038, after he had ruled this See somewhat above seventeen Years.

31. *Eadsin*, a secular Priest, Bishop of *Winchester*, was then translated to *Canterbury*. This Function he discharged twelve Years, if a Man infirm, and that for want of Health transacted every Thing by a Deputy, can be said to discharge any Office. This Person was *Siward*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, whom he sometimes called Vicar, sometimes Suffragan: He was a sordid ungrateful Wretch even to *Eadsin*, used the Authority entrusted to him to enrich himself right or wrong, and would not allow the Archbishop even Necessaries for his Health, much less his Dignity. Notwithstanding he was made Bishop of *Rochester*, for the Sake of *Eadsin*, rather than for any Merit of his own; but died for Grief a Month or two after at

Abing-

Digitized by Google

Abingdon. *Eadsin* died Oct. 28. 1050, and after his Death was sainted.

32. *Robertus Gemetricensis*, a *Norman*, was promoted to the See upon the Death of *Eadsin*, by *Edward* the Confessor, who in his Banishment into *Normandy* had contracted a Friendship with him; and as a Reward of the good Services he had done him, when he came to the Crown, he made him first Bishop of *London*, and then translated him to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*. *Robert*, by the Interest he had with the King, managed every Thing as he pleased, turned out of Favour, and brought into Disgrace whom he thought fit; and the worse the *English* bore it, and the more they endeavoured to incense the King against him, still the more did he persist, till he procured the Expulsion of some of the Chief of the Nobility, particularly Earl *Godwyn*, the King's Father-in-law, and his Sons, whom he accused of Treason. His next Attempt was upon *Emma*, the King's Mother, whom he accused to the King, That she was consenting to his Brother's Death, would not assist him in his Banishment, tho' she was rich, and could have done it; loved *Hardecanute* and none of her other Children, and was too great with *Aldwyn*, Bishop of *Winchester*. By these Suggestions, the King was prevailed upon to divest his Mother of all she had, to send her to *Warwell* Monastery, there to be kept close, and to be maintained in a sparing Manner out of the Treasury. The Queen in this Condition knew not how to prove her Innocence better than by walking with her naked Feet on nine hot Plowshares, which she did in the Cathedral Church of *Winchester*, and was not hurt. Upon this she was restored to the King's Favour, and Earl *Godwyn* and his Sons to their Honours and Estates. At this the Archbishop, who waited at *Dover* to hear the Success of his first Trial, fled into *Normandy*: And

33. *Stigand*, Bishop of *Winchester*, possessed himself of the See, altho' *Robert* neither renounced, nor was legally deposed, yet holding his Bishoprick of *Winchester*, for fear *Robert* should be recalled. He was Chaplain to King *Edward*, and by him made Bishop of the East *Saxons*, *Anno* 1043; Bishop of *Winchester*, *Anno* 1047, and Archbishop, *Anno* 1052. He was a Man of Judgment and great Spirit, tho' of no Learning, (as indeed were all the Bishops of his Time); for when *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, had conquered and killed King *Harold*, and had brought almost all the *English* Nobility and Commonalty into Subjection, Archbishop *Stigand*, and *Egelsin*, Abbot of *St. Augustine*, summoned the *Kentish*-men to *Canterbury*, and went to meet the King, who was going thro' *Kent*, at *Swanscomb*, near *Gravesend*: And for fear they should be suspected of any Design, they had every one a Bough in his Hand, as well Horse as Foot, which made them look like a walking Wood. When the *Kentish*-men found the King was inclosed in their Army, they laid down their Boughs, and appeared ready for Battel. The King at this was surprized, and asked what it meant? They answered, That they desired no more than that they might enjoy their ancient Liberties, the Laws and Customs of their Country. Which in that Strait the King consented to, and was as good as his Word; for the *Kentish*-men enjoy their old Customs and Laws, called *Gavelkind* unto this Day. However, King *William* bore it in his Mind, and resolved to revenge it upon *Stigand*. The first Mark of his Displeasure he shewed towards him was, That he would not be crowned by him, but by *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*. Soon after he went into *Normandy*, but took *Stigand* along with him for fear of some Disturbance in his Absence. When he had settled his Affairs in *Normandy*, he returned into *England*, and took up a Resolution of deposing *Stigand*; who to avoid it, sometimes fled into *Scotland*, sometimes hid himself in the Monastery at *Ely*. At length the King obtained of Pope *Alexander* privately, that three Cardinals might be sent over to hold a Synod at *Winchester*, which accordingly was done; and *Stigand* was deprived not only of his Bishoprick, but of his Orders, and condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, for three Things. 1. For holding the Archbishoprick while *Robert* was alive, and not depriv'd. 2. For keeping *Winchester*, after his Investiture into *Canterbury*. 3. For receiving his Pall from *Benedict* VIII. whom the Cardinals had excommunicated, and not from *Leo* IX. or any other lawfully elected Pope. In this Synod, *Stigand*'s Brother *Agelmar*,

Digitized by Google

nar, Bishop of the East Saxons, and many other Abbots and Clergy were deprived, to make Way for King William's Normans. Stigand was kept close Prisoner at Winchester, and had very short Allowance given him to oblige him to discover his Treasure. But he sensible he must die, rather than he would do it, (as some say) starved himself. However it was, when he was dead, there was a little Key found about his Neck, which opening his Desk, discovered his Treasure, which the King having found by a great deal of Pains carried to his Treasury. He was buried at Winchester, where he died in Prison; and the leaden Chest he lies in is now to be seen, with this Inscription, *Hic jacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus* He was deposed, and died *Anno* 1069. It is remarkable that

34. *Lanfranc* was possessed of the See of *Canterbury*, in the Life-time of *Stigand*, as *Stigand* himself had been in the Life-time of *Robertus Gemeticensis* He was born at *Papia* in *Insubria*, made Abbot of *Caen*, in *Normandy*; and being recommended to the Monks by King *William*, as a Person of Prudence and Gravity, and in whom he could confide; they chose him Archbishop, and he was confirmed by the Pope at the first Request. He was consecrated the 29th of *August*, 1070, at *Canterbury*, by *Giso*, Bishop of *Wells*, and *Walter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Presence of many more Bishops. When he had received his Pall from *Rome*, *Thomas Norman*, Archbishop of *York*, refused to pay Obedience to the See of *Canterbury*: The Matter was referred to the Pope, who remitted the Determination to the King of *England* *Lanfranc*, upon his Return, applied himself to the Business of his See. He increased the Number of Monks, from 30, to 140; procured the Restitution of twenty-five Manors of his Church, that were taken from it by *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux*, the King's Brother, and settled them distinctly from the Lands belonging to the Priory, as you find them in *Domesday Book*. He built the Palace at *Canterbury* almost wholly, and two Hospitals for Travellers; one in the Suburbs, dedicated to St. *John*, the other to St. *Nicholas*, at *Harbledown*. He contributed very much to, if not wholly built, the Cathedral of *Rochester*. He gave a thousand Marks towards the repairing St. *Albans* Monastery, restored the Manor of *Redbourn*, and at his Death gave a thousand Pounds to the Monastery there; and (which is not to be passed over) he spent much Time and Pains on the Emendations of the Copies of the Bible, which wanted it at that Time very much. The only Action of his Life that is blameable, was his advising (as some say) the King to disinherit his eldest Son *Robert*, and to settle the Crown on *William*, his second Son. He ruled the Church with great Prudence nineteen Years, and died of a Fever *June* 4, 1089, and was buried in his own Church, which he had much enriched and enlarged in his Life-time.

35. *Anselm*, when the See had been vacant four Years, its Profits and Revenues all that while carried into the King's Treasury, was made Archbishop after *Lanfranc*, and that too without Money, even by him that sold all Bishopricks and Abbies, as well as Benefices. He was of a good Family of *Aosta*, a City of *Burgundy*; was made a Monk at twenty-seven, and afterwards Abbot of *Bec*, where he was fifteen Years, and was invited into *England* by *Hugo*, Earl of *Chester*, to consult with him chiefly about building a Monastery, and to converse with him about Matters of Salvation, in that he was infirm, and not likely to live long. After he came to *England*, it happened that the King lay ill at *Gloucester*, whither one Day he went upon the Earl of *Chester*'s Business; and being a Man of a devout Life, he was sent for to the King in his Sickness. *Anselm* took the Opportunity sharply to rebuke the King for his Vices, put him in Mind of a future Judgment, advised him to amend his Life, and particularly he urged upon him the Sin of keeping the Bishopricks of of *England* vacant, and not filling them with able and pious Men. At this, the King recommended the Matter to the Bishops present to fill those Sees, who immediately fixed upon *Anselm* to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But he preferring the Ease of a monastick Life, seemed to decline it. In the mean Time the King grew well, and began to repent of his easy Concession, and took an Opportunity to advise *Anselm* not rashly to undertake an Office of so great Weight,

Digitized by Google

being not used to much Business, especially Matters of State, *Anselm* perceiving his Drift, resolved then to accept the Offer that had been made him, and was consecrated by *Walkelyn*, Bishop of *Winchester*, or as others, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, *Dec.* 4. 1093, in the Presence of all the Bishops that would be there. After his Consecration, *Anselm* began to put the King in Mind of the Vow he had made in his Sickness to amend his Life, *&c.* which the King took very ill, and bore him an open Grudge for it. When *Anselm* was going to *Rome* for his Pall, the King asked him of which Pope (for there were two at that Time, *Urban* and *Clement*) he would receive it? He answered, of Pope *Urban*. Which he looked upon as a great Piece of Boldness to name, or obey any Man for Pope, without the King's Consent or Licence. The King in the mean Time sent to the Pope for a Pall, with a Design to put by *Anselm*; which the Pope would not do, but sent it to *Anselm* by *Walter*, Bishop of *Alba*, who so managed the Matter as to reconcile the Pope and the King, who by his Edict ordered *Urban* to be acknowledged Pope from that Time, in all his Dominions, to the great Surprize of *Anselm*. Scarce a Year after *Anselm* had received his Pall, the King returning from his *Welch* Expedition, began to expostulate with the Archbishop about the new Soldiers he had sent: And forgetting that he had promised upon the Reconciliation to pass by all old Offences, gave it as a Reason for his Enmity to *Anselm*, and offered him an Oath never to appeal to the Pope upon any Case whatsoever; or if he did, to depart the Kingdom within eleven Days; which accordingly he did. *Anselm* went to *Lyons*, and there staid a while, and was invited to *Rome* by the Pope; who treated him at first with great Kindness, but afterwards grew cool, and so tired him with Delays, that he purposed to return, but was hindered by the Pope's Death. In less than a Year after, the King was killed a hunting, by the Glance of an Arrow, shot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; and *Henry*, his younger Brother succeeded him; who resolved to reform those Things his Brother had done prejudicial to the Church. And first of all, he recalls *Anselm* from his Banishment, for whom he had a great Esteem, till he ingaged him by his obstinate Defence of some Ecclesiastical Rights. For the King commanded that those who were made Bishops by himself and his Brother, in the Absence of *Anselm*, should be consecrated immediately; which *Anselm* refused, and told the King, he would never consecrate those that took upon them to exercise the Episcopal Office contrary to the Canons. The King then required *Gerard*, Archbishop of *York*, to do it, who did not refuse it; and therefore the Day was fix'd, and *Gerard* did consecrate them all at *London*, *Gifford*, the Elect of *Winchester*, excepted; who returned the King his Ring and Crosier, and told him, he had rather be without what he could not lawfully enjoy; whereupon he was deprived, and banished the Realm. The Matter at length was referred to Pope *Paschal*, and was laid before him by *Anselm* himself, *William Warelwast*, Elect of *Exeter*, and *Herbert*, Bishop of *Norwich*. After some Debate, *Warelwast* told the Pope, that the King, his Master, did insist on his Investitures, and would as soon lose his Crown as them. *Paschal*, a little incensed, bade him tell his Master, that Pope *Paschal* would never suffer that he should enjoy them in quiet. However, King *Henry* did not care to break with the Pope, since his Brother *Robert* was putting in his Claim to the Crown, and he knew not what Assistance he might stand in need off to support his own Title, and therefore the Matter was made up thus: That the elect Bishops should be consecrated this Time, but that the King should no more meddle with Investitures; that these Bishops should pay their Homage to the King for their Baronies and Temporalties. *Anselm* then returned, and lived in quiet two Years: He held a Synod at *London*, by which many Abbots and Priors were deprived, many Canons were made also, too long to insert; but they chiefly ran against the married Clergy, against whom he was so severe, that he turn'd half of them in *England*. The King, in Compassion to their Sufferings, would have relieved them, but could not. At length he fell into a Consumption at the Monastery of St. *Edmundsbury*, from whence he was carried to *Canterbury*, and there, after a long Sickness, he died,

April

Digitized by Google

April 21, 1109, *Aetat.* 66, when he had been Archbishop nineteen Years. He was buried at the Head of *Lanfranc*, but was removed to the East Part of the Church, where was a fine Monument erected for him. He was sainted forty Years after by his Successor *John Morton*. The King could not forget the rigid Severity and obstinate Treatment of *Anselm*, and therefore was not in haste to fill the See, till about five Years after his Death, he summoned the Bishops and Nobles to consult about it at *Windsor*, who had Thoughts of preferring *Purcius*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, but the Majority resolv'd upon

36. *Radulphus*, Bishop of *Rochester*, to be his Successor, who had his Pall deliver'd him by *Anselm*, Abbot of *Sabin*, Nephew to the Archbishop of that Name, at *Canterbury*. This *Radulphus* was a *Norman*, a Monk of *Caen*, in the Time of *Lanfranc*, afterwards an Abbot: He came into *England*, upon the Occasion of a Quarrel he had with a great Man, one *Robert de Belesme*, and continued much with the Archbishop; by whom he was made Bishop of *Rochester*, *Anno* 1108. He was very sickly, being paralytick and gouty, which made him peevish and morose, tho' before jocose and affable. He was of an unspotted Life, yet blamed by some for his Levity and Talkativeness. Notwithstanding his Infirmities, he ventured on a Journey to *Rome*, to complain of *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*'s Refusal to own his Primacy, and of the Multitude of Legates sent over to *England*, as a Breach of the Privilege of his See. But the Pope sent him away with this general Answer, That he would take Care to preserve to the See of *Canterbury* all its Rights and Privileges. As soon as he came Home, his Distempers grew upon him, and he was forced to keep his Bed for three Years. He died *Oct.* 20, 1122, and was buried in the Middle of the Nave of his own Church, tho' there are no Footsteps of his Grave to be seen. He was succeeded by

37. *William Corbel*, or *Corbois*; at first a secular Priest; then a *Benedictine* Monk, Prior of *St. Osyth*, at *Chich*, and from thence preferred to the Archbishoprick, at the Beginning of 1122. In the fourth Year after his Consecration he held a Synod at *Westminster*, where was present one *John*, Cardinal of *Crema*, the Pope's Legate, who took great Liberty in inveighing against the Marriage of Priests, and the next Night was catched a Bed with a Whore, but was forced to get away privately. In this Synod were laid more heavy Penalties on the married Clergy than the Archbishop was willing to inflict, and therefore he committed the Execution of those Canons to the King, who made a very great Gain of it, by permitting them to marry for a certain Sum. In the Year 1130, the Cathedral Church, which was built by *Lanfranc*; and being decayed, was repaired by *Eadulf*, Prior there, was set on Fire by some Accident; and being much defaced, was rebuilt and adorn'd by this Archbishop, and consecrated by him in the Presence of the King, Queen, *David*, King of *Scots*, and many of the Nobility of both Kingdoms. He was ungrateful to King *Henry*, who had promoted him, in that, contrary to his Oath, he consented to the setting aside his Daughter *Maud*, and crown'd *Stephen*; which while he was doing, the Sense of his Treachery and Perjury, caused him so to tremble, that he let the Host fall out of his Hand; neither did he long survive it. He died of a lingring Sickness in the Year 1136, when he had been Archbishop fourteen Years, and was buried in his own Church. And

38. *Theobald* was chosen Archbishop in his Room by *Albert*, Cardinal of *Hostia*, the Pope's Legate, at a Synod held at *London*; and being consecrated by him there, received his Pall from *Innocent* II. at *Rome*. He was first a *Benedictine* Monk, then Abbot of *Bec*, then Archbishop. He was not the most learned, but so prudent and affable, that he gain'd the Love of all Parties, notwithstanding the Difficulties and Troubles that there were in *England* between *Maud* and *Stephen*; yet he was not without Molestation from the Pope. His first Difficulty proceeded from his refusing to admit *Sylvester*, a wicked Man, to be Abbot of *St. Augustins*, which he was at last obliged to do by the Pope, who was well bribed to take his Part. This encouraged *Jeremias*, the Prior of *Canterbury*, who had been removed by the Archbishop, to endeavour his Restitution, which he also effected by the Help

Digitized by Google

of *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the King's Brother, and Pope's Legate. *Theobald* took this ſo ill, that he made an Oath never to exerciſe his Archiepiſcopal Authority while *Jeremias* was Prior. Which ſo affected *Jeremias*, that he laid down his Office for fear of ſome great Inconveniency to his Monaſtery, and liv'd privately in St. *Auguſtine*'s the reſt of his Life. In the Year 1141, Pope Innocent held a general Counſel at *Rheims*, whither *Theobald* was ſummon'd. And *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who had had ſome Quarrel with *Theobald* about his legantine Power, was reſolv'd to be even with him; and he ſo wrought the Matter, that if the Archbiſhop paſſed over without Licence, he ſhould be fined by the King; and if he went not, he knew he would be excommunicated by the Pope. When he found he could not obtain Licence, and that all the Ports were ſecured upon his Account, he craftily contrived to get over in an old Veſſel, and was preſent at the Council. When it was ended, he return'd to *England*, and by the Biſhop's Interceſſion was reſtored to the King's Favour, and was in ſuch Eſteem at Court, that he made up the ſeventeen Years Quarrel between King *Stephen* and *Henry*, the Son of *Maud*, about their Succeſſion to the Crown. He held a Synod at *London*, *Anno* 1152, at which the King would have had the Archbiſhop have crown'd his Son *Euſtace*; but he, upon the Pope's forbidding it, refuſed. This ſo anger'd both Kings, that the Biſhops were moſt of them committed to Priſon, and threatned with great Severity, inſomuch that ſome began to comply. But the Archbiſhop ſtill perſiſting, found it his beſt Way to make what haſte he could to *Dover*, and ſo he went beyond Sea; whereupon the King ſeized all his Lands and Poſſeſſions. In the mean Time *Euſtace* died, and the King not long ſurviving, *Theobald* return'd, and lived near *Henry* II. in perfect Tranquillity the reſt of his Life. He died *Anno* 1160, having been Archbiſhop twenty-two Years. He gave all his Subſtance by Will to the Poor, and other pious Uſes. He was buried on the South Side of St. *Thomas*'s Chapel, in a very fine Marble Tomb, and was ſucceeded by

39. *Thomas Becket*, the firſt *Engliſh* Archbiſhop ſince the Conqueſt. He was born at *London*, his Father was a Merchant, his Mother a *Syrian*. He was brought up under the Prior of *Merton*, from thence ſent to *Oxford*, and thence to *Paris*, where he learnt *French*. Upon his Return he became a Secretary to the Sheriff of *London*; but he did not care for that Way of Living, and therefore got into the Archbiſhop's Family, who was taken with his Parts and Learning, and ſent him into *Italy* to ſtudy the Canon Law. When he return'd, he took his Doctor's Degree at *Oxford*, and was made Archdeacon of *Canterbury* by *Theobald*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, Rector of *Bromfield* and *St. Mary Hill*, Prebendary of St. *Paul*'s and *Lincoln*, and King's Chaplain. In a little Time he got into the King's Favour ſo far as to be made Chancellor of *England*, and to ingratiate himſelf with the King and Nobility, became in every Thing a perfect Courtier. Upon the Death of *Theobald*, which was notified to the King in *Normandy*, he immediately made him Archbiſhop by the Special Meſſage of *Richard Lucy*, who adminiſtred to him the Oath of Fidelity to *Henry* his Son, and to the King for Life. He was ordain'd Prieſt at *Canterbury*, and the next Day Archbiſhop, being *Whitſunday*, by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1162, *Ætatis* 44. As ſoon as he was ſettled in his Archbiſhoprick, he ſent the King Word into *Normandy*, that he could not ſerve both the Court and the Church, and deſired to lay down his Chancellorſhip: At which the King was diſpleaſed, and repented that he had made him Archbiſhop, and the more, becauſe he ſaw him reſolute and rigid in reſtoring the Rites of his Church, ſuing both Nobles and Commons that had Poſſeſſion of the Farms, who went to the King in a Body, and complain'd of his injurious Way of treating them under that Pretence. But the main Ground of the Quarrel between him and the King was this: The Clergy of thoſe Times, under Pretence of maintaining the Liberties of the Church, committed many Outrages, Rapines, and Homicides, and would not be reſtrain'd by the Civil Power, but would be puniſh'd only by their Ordinary, who let them do for the moſt Part as they pleas'd. The King, out of a Deſire of Juſtice, reſolv'd to publiſh a Declaration of certain Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, drawn up by King *Henry* I. but

Digitized by Google

but never made publick; and fearing that *Becket* and the Clergy would be againſt it, he cauſed them to be laid before the Pope. *Becket* ſmelt out his Deſign, and ſo managed it with the Pope, that he ſent back the King's Meſſenger and Petition with ſcarce looking into it; which ſo anger'd the King, that he reſolv'd to do his utmoſt to reſtrain all Eccleſiaſtical Privileges. And the Archbiſhop was ſo far from appeaſing him, that he incenſed him daily more. Firſt, the King tried wherher he could get that Declaration acknowledged by the Clergy in a Synod without their Archbiſhop; but the Anſwer of them all was like his, *Salvo ordine ſuo*; except only *Hilary*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, who promiſed to obſerve them without Exception. But after long Contention, and ſome ſevere Treatment, the Biſhops complied, and even *Becket* himſelf promiſed to confirm the Declaration in a Synod held at *Clarendon*; but he afterwards repented of it, and could not ſay Maſs till he had by Confeſſion and Penance obtain'd Abſolution of the Pope. When he ſaw every Thing unfavourable to him, he reſolv'd to go out of the Kingdom, and went to *Romney* and took Ship; but being beat back by contrary Winds, was taken and carried to the King at *Northampton*, and there was condemned for Perjury, Robbery, Extortion, *&c.* by both the Nobility and his Suffragan Biſhops. Notwithſtanding this, the next Night he made his Eſcape privately thro' a Poſtern, and got into a rotten little Boat, which carried him ſafe to *Flanders*; and ſo he went to *France*, and found the Pope at *Sens*, who put him into the Monaſtery of *Ponthieu*; where, being ſafe, he thundred out his *Anathema's* againſt the Obſervers of the Cuſtoms, confirm'd by the Synod of *Clarendon*. The King immediately ſeized all the Farms that belonged to the See, ſends to the Earl of *Flanders*, the King of *France*, and the Pope, not to receive a Traytor to his King and Country, and demanded of the Pope the Confirmation of the Declaration of *Clarendon*; but he took no Notice of it. And ſince he found *Becket* pleaſed with his living at *Ponthieu*, he ſent to all Monks of the ſame Order in *England*, (the Monks of *Ponthieu* were *Ciſtertians*) and threatned to baniſh them, if they did not put *Becket* out of the Monaſtery of *Ponthieu*; which, for fear of prejudicing the whole Order, they did. Then he fined and expelled all *Becket's* Friends, and joined with the Emperor to ſet up an Anti-Pope, and promiſed to receive him, that he ſhould ſet up, as the true Pope. *Alexander* perceiving the Deſign, began to think of Means of Reconciliation between the King and the Archbiſhop, (tho' the King of *France* reproached him for not taking *Becket's* Part, as at firſt) and to procure, that the King ſhould forgive ſome Things, and the Archbiſhop ſhould deſiſt from his Obſtinacy. Whereupon the two Kings, of *England* and *France*, met at *Paris*, and *Becket* was called, and his Return into his Country was agreed on, upon his future good Behaviour. *Becket* made ſome Submiſſion, but it was, *Salvo honore Dei*; which, with other arrogant and unworthy Expreſſions, cauſed them to part at this Time without Reconciliation. The King, in the mean while, fearing the worſt, cauſed his Son *Henry* to be crowned by *Roger*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and other Biſhops: About which Time, there was made a perfect Agreement between the King and Archbiſhop; and he was to return to his See, and be reſtored to the King's Favour upon his good Carriage for the future. Yet he, forgetful of what was paſt, fell to excommunicating thoſe Biſhops that had crowned the King's Son in his Abſence. Which when the King had heard, in a great Paſſion he curſed the Day he made him Archbiſhop or reſtor'd him to his See: "Surely, ſays he, Majeſty ſhall "not be ſuffered to be trampled upon by "this one Prieſt without Puniſhment, un- "leſs I have every Body about me that is "ungrateful, or forgetful of the good "Turns I have done them." There were "preſent when he ſaid this, *Reginald Fitz-urſe*, Sir *Hugh Morvill*, Sir *William Tracy*, and Sir *Richard Britain*; who thinking it would pleaſe the King to take him off, immediately ſailed for *England*, and landed at *Dover*. On the Day after the Feaſt of *Innocents*, they came to the Archbiſhop in his Palace, and told him, That the King commanded that he would pay his Homage and Fealty to the young King for his Barony, that thoſe foreign Clerks, whom he brought over with him, ſhould take the Oath of Fealty: That he

Digitized by Google

he ſhould abſolve the Biſhops and others he had excommunicated. To theſe he anſwered, That the King ſhould extort no Oath from him or his, which he could not lawfully require: That the Pope excommunicated thoſe Biſhops that crown'd the King, but that he would abſolve them upon Satisfaction given for the Injury done to his Church. After theſe, and ſuch like Words, they went away, and ordered the Monks to keep him till they knew the King's Pleaſure: But in the Evening, when the Archbiſhop was at *Veſpers*, they ruſhed into the Church with their drawn Swords, and demanded that Traytor, the Archbiſhop. The Archbiſhop came up towards them, and as he was going back, upon the third or fourth Step that goes up to the Quire, they killed him, after they had given him ſeveral Wounds. The Aſſaſins reſolved to cut his Body in Pieces, or throw it into the Sea; but the Monks took it from them, and buried it immediately in a Vault: From whence it was afterwards taken and laid in the Eaſt Part of the Church, in a Marble Shrine, adorn'd with Gold, himſelf being ſainted. This Murder was committed *December* 28, 1171, which was eight Years and ſix Months, after his entring upon the See. Some Months after,

40. *Richard*, a *Benedictine* Monk, Prior of *Dover*, was choſen Archbiſhop by the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury*, (when *Robert*, Abbot of *Bec*, had refuſed it) and being approved by the King and Pope *Alexander* III. was by him conſecrated at *Anagnia*. He was a Man of great Prudence, Liberality, Kindneſs, Gentleneſs and Affability, by which Means he had the King and Pope always his Friends, neither was there the leaſt Grudge between them. He was Archbiſhop eleven Years, and did nothing memorable all his Time, ſave that there happened a Controverſy between him and *Roger*, of *York*, concerning the Primacy, which had ſlept a long Time, till *Roger* revived it in Confidence of the King's Favour. It fell out that *Hugocio*, the Pope's Legate, called a Council at *Weſtminſter*, and being ſeated under a Canopy, *Richard* ſeated himſelf on his right Hand, leaving his left for *Roger*; which he looked upon as an Indignity, and would have crowded in between them; but *Canterbury* not giving Way, he went to ſit down in his Lap. The Biſhops were ſurpriſed at the Sight, but all they could ſay, would not move him: At laſt the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Servants reſenting the Affront offered their Maſter, took him out by Force, threw him upon the Ground, trampled upon him, and beat him, and tore his Robes in Pieces. At which the Legate went away, and the Archbiſhop with his Retinue followed him, leaving *York* groveling upon the Ground. *Roger* makes haſte to the King, all over Duſt and Blood, and makes his Complaint: The King at firſt was angry; but being informed of the Truth, could not forbear laughing. When he could obtain nothing this Way, he complained to the Pope, and ſpent a great deal of Money, but without Redreſs. *Richard* died of the Cholick at *Holling*, *Feb.* 16, 1183, and being buried in the Chapel of St. *Mary*, at *Canterbury*, was ſucceeded by

41. *Baldwyn*, Archdeacon, and Abbot of *Ford*, in *Devonſhire*. *Anno* 1181 he was made Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and was the firſt *Ciſtertian* that was created Archbiſhop, which was at the End of 1184, and he was enthroniz'd *May* 19. 1185. There was a Controverſy between the Suffragan Biſhops of the Province, and the Monks of *Canterbury*, about the Election, which the Pope order'd ſhould be by their joint Votes; but the Monks not meeting at the Time and Place appointed, he was choſen by the Biſhops, confirmed by the King, and accepted by the Monks, upon Condition that the King and the Biſhops ſhould from that Time renounce all Right to the Election of Biſhops for ever. He was the Son of a poor Man of *Exeter*; of a brown Complexion, but beautiful; of a middling Stature and Size; modeſt, ſober, not paſſionate, no Talker, addicted to Learning from his Childhood, but ſcarce ſharp and ſevere enough for an Archbiſhop; yet labouring to promote the Intereſt of his See, he laid *Wales* to his Province. He always had a good Underſtanding with the Kings he lived under, but ſeldom was at quiet for his Monks, who always ſuſpected him to be deeply concerned in the Deſign of alienating their Right to elect the Archbiſhops, by erecting a new Church at *Lambeth*, for ſecular Canons. But all his Endeavours

Digitized by Google

vous were prevented by Death, which happened in this Manner: King *Richard* went into the Holy Land to engage the *Saracens*, (which he did to atone for Conspiring against his Father) and *Baldwyn* followed him, was very assisting to him by his Preaching, Counsel, relieving the Poor, and his holy Example: But being taken very ill at the Siege of *Ptolemais*, he died, having been Archbishop about seven Years. What Money he left, he order'd should be disposed of among the Soldiers, at the Discretion of the Bishop of *Salisbury*, who not long after succeeded him. As soon as the King heard of the Death of *Baldwyn*, he sent to the Monks of *Canterbury* to elect such a Person only as he should approve of, and commanded all the Bishops to meet at *Canterbury*. The Monks by that supposing he design'd to renew the Controversy about their Right of Election, resolv'd to chuse

42. *Reginald*, Bishop of *Bath*, the Son of *Jocelyn*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to be Archbishop; but concealed his Election till the Bishops met, and then telling them what they had done, hawled him up to the Archiepiscopal Throne, and placed him in it, whether he would or no: Nay, he was so unwilling to accept it, that he desired with Tears that the Monks would chuse some fitter Person; but if not, he would accept it rather than provoke God. Whereupon they sent to *Rome* for his Confirmation and Pall; but the Messengers, tho' they hasten'd all they could, return'd not till he was dead. He died at *Dogmersfield* upon the Feast of Nativity 1191, fifteen Days after his Confirmation, forty-nine after his Election, and was buried at *Bath*. Soon after his Death

43. *Hubert Walter*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was chosen: He was born at *West Derham* in *Norfolk*, and was brought up under *Ranulf de Glanvilla*, Chief Justice of *England*; from *Dean* of *York* he was created Bishop of *Salisbury* by *Richard* II. and now Archbishop. For tho' the King was taken captive by *Leopold*, Duke of *Austria*, yet by Letters to the Bishops and Monks, he recommended to their Choice some worthy Person that was equal to the Office, and they chose *Hubert* unanimously, to the great Joy of King, Queen, Nobility, and the whole Nation. And to ingratiate himself with the Monks, he entered himself into the Monastery of *Merton*, as his Predecessor had done before him. The next Thing he laboured was to get Money to pay the King's Ransom, which he soon effected, because both Clergy and Laity contributed cheerfully the fourth Part of their Profits for one Year, which amounted to the Sum of 150000 Marks. The King being thus redeem'd, as a Reward, made him one of the most potent Subjects that ever was in *England*. For whereas he was Archbishop and Pope's Legate before, he made him Chancellor and Chief Justice of *England*, and in his Absence Governor, or President of all his Dominions, and committed to his Care many young Noblemen. All this Power he used with so much Prudence and Moderation, that he gain'd the Favour and good Will both of Prince and People. Being accused by some of Ambition in heaping upon himself so many and so great Preferments; to take off the Suspicion, he desired of the King that he might lay down those Places that were used to be held by Laymen, and retain only his Church Preferments; which when the King, after some Time, did consent to, contrary to his Expectation, he offered the King eleven hundred thousand Marks to be continued. But excepting this Fault, he was a Man of great Virtue, faithful to his King, and a Lover of his Country. He kept a very magnificent Table, and plentiful House, and yet did many Things of great Expence: For he built a Monastery at his Native Place, and another at *Wolverhampton* for *Cistertian* Monks. He erected the Wall, and made the Ditch round the Tower of *London*, and let in the *Thames*, which now surrounds it. He adorn'd his See with many fine Buildings, and enriched it with several good Farms and other Incomes. He confirmed to the Monks many great Privileges, called in Law-Terms, *Geld*, *Danegeld*, *Hidage*, *Warpen*, *Bloodwit*, *Childwit*, *Villenage*, and other Things. He gave to his See the Church of *Halgast* to buy them Books and repair the Library. Notwithstanding these Benefactions, the Monks would not suffer him to go on with the Church at *Lambeth*, which *Baldwyn* had began, for fear of prejudicing them in their

Digitized by Google

their Right of Elections, but accuſed him to the Pope of great Crimes, and obtained an order from him that he ſhould throw up his Chancellorſhip and Office of Chief Juſtice, and pull the Church at *Lambeth* down to the Ground, upon Pain of Excommunication, but with a Licence to build another in the ſame Place, if he did it not upon the ſame Foundation, nor endowed it with above 100*l. per Annum*, and that no Biſhop ſhould be conſecrated there, no Abbot bleſs'd, no Archbiſhop ſhould celebrate Maſs there, and that there ſhould be but twenty Canons. The reſt of his Days *Hubert* lived in Peace and Quiet. King *Richard* being dead, King *John* did not much regard him, becauſe he had detected ſeveral of his Conſpiracies againſt his Brother; but when he found the want of ſo great a Counſellor, he laid aſide his old Piques, receiv'd him into Favour, and would lodge with him ſometimes at *Canterbury*; and when he went into *Normandy*, made him Preſident of the Realm. When he had been Archbiſhop about eleven Years and eight Months, he was taken with a Fever as he was going to *Rocheſter* to make up a Difference between the Biſhop of that See and his Monks, and died in four Days at his Manor of *Tenham*, *July* 13, and was buried in the Wall upon the South Side of the Quire of his own Church. Upon the Death of *Hubert*, the Monks clandeſtinely choſe their Superior *Reginald* to be Archbiſhop; but having ſome Cauſe to repent of their Choice, obtained of the King to proceed to a new Election; which he granted, becauſe he knew they would fix on *John Gray*, Biſhop of *Norwich*. This double Election cauſed a Conteſt between the two Archbiſhops; they referred it to the Pope, who managed the Matter ſo well with both Parties, that they accepted of a third Perſon of his Nomination, *viz.*

44. *Stephen Lanſton*, a *Roman* Cardinal, but an *Engliſh*-man born, and of good Repute and Learning, who was conſecrated *June* 17. At this the King was very angry, baniſhed all the Monks of *Canterbury*, and forbad their new Archbiſhop to come into the Kingdom: Which, when the Pope heard of, he ſent the Biſhops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Worceſter*, to him, with a Command, that if he would not reſtore the Monks and Archbiſhop to his Temporalties, they ſhould put him and his whole Kingdom under an Interdict; which accordingly was done, and there was no Divine Service thro' the whole Kingdom, ſaving Baptiſms, Confeſſions, and the Euchariſt to Perſons dying, were permitted. But the Biſhops of *Ely*, *London*, and *Worceſter*, (taking with them the Biſhops of *Hereford* and *Bath*) fearing the King's Anger, fled out of the Kingdom; whereupon the King ſeized their Goods, and had little Regard to the Interdict. Which when the Pope ſaw, he proceeded ſtill further, and excommunicated the King, and declared his Kingdom void. The King ſtill deſpiſed the Pope's Power, till he found the King of *France* preparing to invade his Dominions with a great Army; and then he began to yield, and accordingly admitted the Archbiſhop, recalled the Monks, and reſtored all he had taken from them, and himſelf reſign'd his Kingdom to the Pope's Legate, to receive it again as dependant on the Holy See, promiſing to pay the Pope 1000 Marks *per Annum*. The King not thinking himſelf ſafe under the Pope's Protection, bethought himſelf how to fill his Treaſury, which had been quite exhauſted by the late Wars, and ſuppoſing he might do any Thing without controul, pillaged his Subjects, and recalled all his former Grants, pretending that he received his Kingdom from the Pope, free from all Incumbrances. This ſo provoked his Nobles and People, that they rebelled, and ſubmitted themſelves to the Dauphin of *France*, the Archbiſhop being at the Head of them: But theſe Troubles ended with the Death of the King, who was poiſoned by a Monk, as ſome ſay, but died of Grief, as others. All Things now ſeemed quiet after the Inauguration of *Henry* III. King *John*'s Son, a Youth of about ten Years old. And *Lanſton* held a Synod at *Oſney*, near *Oxford*, where many Canons were made. Here was a Lad crucified for calling himſelf Chriſt: And about this Time were enſhrined the Bones of *Thomas Becket*, at ſo great Expence, that the four following Archbiſhops could hardly recover the Debt contracted

Digitized by Google

contracted for it. He ſate twenty-two Years, and died at his Manor of *Slindon* in *Suſſex*, from whence his Body was carried to *Canterbury*, and buried in St. *Michael's* Chapel, under the Altar, *July* 9, 1228. He was a very learned Man, and wrote ſeveral Books, of which *Bale* gives a Catalogue. He divided the Bible into Chapters, which is ſtill followed by all Churches. He built the whole Palace at *Canterbury* almoſt, and laid out much Money upon a Dial. After his Death another Controverſy happened about the Election, which was referred to the Pope; who, upon the King's Promiſe to grant him a Tenth of all the Goods, both of the Clergy and Laity, to carry on the War with the Emperor, allowed him to chuſe

45. *Richard Wetherſhead*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, and Chancellor of *Lincoln*: A grave, learned, prudent, eloquent Man, of a very good Life, and great Spirit, a powerful Defender of Eccleſiaſtical Rights. He was conſecrated by *Henry*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *June* 20, 1229, the King and Nobility being preſent. He was taken away by a ſudden Death when he had ſate but two Years; for having a Controverſy with *Hubert*, Earl of *Kent*, he went to the Pope, and died upon his Return at St. *Gemma*, and was buried there. Upon his Death the Monks choſe *Ralph Nevil*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*; but he being repreſented to the Pope as a cunning Man and Favourite, who might adviſe the King to withdraw his Tribute, was diſapprov'd by him, and they being commanded to chuſe another, fixed on their Superior, named *John*, then on one *Richard Blundy*, of *Oxford*; both which Elections the Pope refuſed to confirm. At laſt they choſe at the Pope's Requeſt,

46. *Edmund*, Treaſurer of *Saliſbury*, to be their Archbiſhop, a Man of great Piety and Learning; born at *London*, or, as ſome ſay, at *Abingdon*. He was conſecrated by *Roger*, Biſhop of *London*, *April* 2, 1234, in the Preſence of the King, many Noblemen, and thirteen Biſhops. Soon after his Conſecration, he angred the King by refuſing to marry his Siſter *Eleanor* to *Simon Mountfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, becauſe ſhe had vowed Chaſtity after the Death of her firſt Huſband. The Monks alſo of *Rocheſter* had choſen *Richard* of *Wendover* for their Biſhop; but he refuſed to conſecrate him, being an unlearned Man, and unfit for that Office: For which he was cited to *Rome*, where he could prevail very little with the Pope, by Reaſon of the Prejudices his Legate had raiſed againſt him. However, he ſtaid ſtill at *Rome*, and did with much trouble obtain a Decree to diſpoſe of all Vacancies after ſix Months; but the King ſoon got it revoked: Whereupon, being envied and hated, he left his Country, and went into Baniſhment, bewailing the Fate of *England*, wholly ſubject to the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of the Pope; and going from *Soiſſons* to *Pontney*, he died of a Fever, *Nov.* 16, 1242. His Bowels were buried at *Soiſſons*, his Body at *Pontney*. He was canonized by Pope *Innocent* IV. ſix Years after his Death: *Lewis* IV. removed his Body, and put it into a rich Shrine.

47. *Boniface*, Son of *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, by the King's Intereſt, ſucceeded him; a tall and perſonable Man, but had neither Learning, nor any other Qualification to recommend him, except his Parentage. Wherefore, for fear the Pope ſhould not confirm him, the King procured him the Teſtimonial of ſeveral Biſhops, and he was conſecrated by the Pope himſelf at *Lyons*, 1244. When he came to his See, he found it in Debt twenty-two thouſand Marks; upon which Pretence he kept cloſe ſeveral Years, raiſed what Money he could, fell'd the Woods, *&c.* to pay off the Debt. After a While he went into *Savoy*, and there obtained the Biſhoprick of *Valence*, in *Provence*, and other Places of Profit, which having ſpent in hiring and maintaining Soldiers, (for he delighted in Wars) he bribed the Pope, and procured the Revenues of all the Benefices that ſhould be void in ſeven Years: Which the King oppoſed at firſt, but at laſt by the Queen's Mediation he allowed it. Having been abſent about ſix Years, he returned and held a Viſitation, not ſo much to reform Vices, as to get Money; which he did by rigorous Canons, made to be bought off, not to be obſerved. The Monks of *Canterbury* in the mean Time were blamed for chuſing ſuch an illiterate Man, and a Foreigner too; more fit for a Soldier than a Biſhop. From *Canterbury* he went to *London*, and abuſed

Digitized by Google

the good, the learned and pious Bishop *Fulco Basset* for a slight Cause, and excommunicated the Dean and Canons of St. *Paul's*, for insisting on their Exemption from his Visitation, (tho' they appeal'd to the Pope) and beat the Sub-Prior of St. *Bartholomew's* for the same Reason. The *Londoners* at this took Arms, and had destroyed him, had he not fled to *Lambeth*, where he excommunicated the Bishop of *London* and Monks of St. *Bartholomew's*. These last appeal'd to the Pope by the Dean of St. *Paul's*, but could obtain nothing against this rich Dunce, but that the Excommunications should be taken off. When he had finished his Visitation, he laid out all the Money he had got in hiring Soldiers to procure the Release of his Brother *Thomas*, Earl of *Savoy*, whom the People of *Turin* had imprison'd for his Tyranny; but to no purpose. At this Time, by the King's and other Means, Foreigners had got into most of the Places of Profit in Church and State, and the Bishops took Opportunity (*Boniface* at their Head) to represent the Matter to the King, telling him that they hoped he would not forget the *English* altogether, who were not inferior to Foreigners, either in Holiness, Learning or Prudence. The King not very well pleas'd, turning to the Archbishop, told him, that what he said was very reasonable, that it was hard that Foreigners of no Learning should be preferred to Natives: Wherefore I will take Care, says he, that you and your Brother *Ethelmar*, of *Winchester*, shall leave your Sees, and Men of Worth and Learning, shall be put into your Bishopricks. By this and other Signs, *Boniface* found that the King cared as little for him as his Clergy and People, whereupon he went to his own Country, and resolv'd never to return; but he took Care to cut down all the Wood, and let the Farms of the See, and exact Fines of his Dependants before he went, by which and other Means he amassed to himself a vast Sum of Money. However, he did three good Things: He paid off the Debts contracted by his Predecessors, he built a sumptuous Hospital for Travellers at *Maidstone*, valued at the Dissolution at 159 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* and finished the great Hall of the Palace of *Canterbury*, begun by *Hubert*. He died *July* 18, 1270, after his Election twenty-nine Years, after his Consecration but twenty-six, and was succeeded by

48. *Robert Kilwardby*, chosen by the Pope, after he had set aside the Monks Election of their Sub-prior, *William Chillenden*. He was a very learned *English*-man, brought up at *Oxford*, then at *Paris*, and was consecrated with the Consent of King and Monks, *Feb.* 26, 1272. He made some Laws and Orders for his Court of Arches, comprized in five Heads, visited his Province, and the two Universities, built a Monastery at *London* for *Black-Friars*, and another at *Salisbury* for *Dominicans*. When he had been Archbishop six Years, he was made Cardinal, Bishop of *Porthieu* and St. *Rufina*; and having left his See, went into *Italy*, and in about three Months died at *Viterbo*, as some think, being poison'd. And

49 *John Peckham* was made Archbishop by the plenary Power and Authority of the Pope, as *Kilwardby* had been before him. He was born of obscure Parents in *Sussex*, brought up at *Lewes* and *Oxford*; from thence he went to *Paris* to study Divinity, and thence to *Lyons* to study the Canon Law, where he was Canon of that Church: From thence he went into *Italy*, and so to *Rome*, where, for his excellent Pleading he was made the Pope's Auditor, which Place he held till he was created Archbishop. He was consecrated *Jan.* 25, 1258, or as others, *March* 6. being the first Sunday in *Lent*. In the first Year of his Consecration he held a Synod at *Lambeth*, and after it was ended, visited his Province to enquire into the Condition of their Churches, and was very mild and kind to his Clergy. He was very severe to the *Jews*, commanding them to be put out of his Province, and pulling down their Synagogues; but the King mitigated this Order, allowing them their ancient Dwellings, and one Place for their Worship. He limited the Number of Benefices to one, and obliged the Ministers to Residence, and punished their Adulteries and Whoredoms very severely. He built *Wingham* College, valued at the Dissolution at 34 *l. per Annum*. He left his Relations all very rich, and 5000 *l.* in Money. He died in 1291, in the 18th Year of his Archbishoprick,

Digitized by Google

ſhoprick, and was buried in his own Church. He was ſucceeded by

50. *Robert Winchelſey*, who was brought up at *Canterbury* School, from thence ſent to *Merton* College in *Oxford*, where he was made Doctor and Chancellor, and ſoon after Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, and Archbiſhop by the Election of the Monks, and Conſent of King and Court. When he went to *Rome* for his Pall, they would have made him a Cardinal for his great Learning, but he refuſed, and after his Conſecration hardly got Leave to return. This Archbiſhop lived not long in Peace, for the King required a Subſidy of the Clergy towards carrying on the War with *Scotland*, which the Archbiſhop was wholly againſt, ſince it was decreed by the Council of *Lyons*, that no Exactions ſhould be laid upon the Clergy without conſulting the Pope. Whereupon the King ſeized all his Goods, and he was brought to great Miſery, yet ſtifly oppoſed the King, who at laſt baniſhed him, and ſo he continued till the King's Death, without any Relief from the Pope. *Edward* II. reſtored him to his See, and by what was done to him from the Tenants in his Abſence, from the pooreſt he became a very rich Archbiſhop. As ſoon as he was reſtored, he was very ſolicitous for the Enlargement of *Walter Langton*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, who had been impriſoned by the King at the Advice of *Peter Gaveſton*, his Companion, and in a Synod would not ſuffer any Thing to be decreed till he was releaſed; which the King not reſenting, he lived quietly the reſt of his Life. He was a ſtrenuous Oppoſer of *Gaveſton* and the *Spencers*, and other Debauchees, who corrupted the King. He obliged *Walter*, Earl of *Surrey*, to leave his Whore, and live with his Wife. He diſpoſed of all Eccleſiaſtical Preferments to Men of Learning, notwithſtanding the Intereſt and Recommendation others might have. He gave a great deal of Money yearly to many Students in the Univerſities, and exceeded all his Predeceſſors in his Bounty to the Poor, and to Perſons decayed. He died at *Otford*, *May* 11, 1313, when he had been Archbiſhop about nineteen Years, and gave his Books and Goods to the Church of *Canterbury*. His Tomb was forced to be removed from the Altar of St. *Gregory*, becauſe the poor People would go and worſhip him there.

51. *Walter Reynold* ſucceeded him. He was recommended to the Pope by the King, who was glad to have the Election in his Power, notwithſtanding the Monks had choſen *Thomas Cobham*, Dean of *Salisbury*: He was Chaplain to *Edward* I. and Rector of *Wimberton*; he was Treaſurer to *Edward* II. and Chancellor in 1308. He received his Pall, *Feb.* 13, 1313, and was enthron'd at *Canterbury*, *April* 1314, before the King, Queen, and Nobility. He made it his Buſineſs, as ſoon as he came to the See, to procure of the Pope, by a Promiſe of a yearly Sum, that all ſuch as appeal'd from him to the Holy See, ſhould be ſeverely dealt with, knowing how troubleſome Appeals had been to his Predeceſſors: Then he obtain'd eight Bulls, containing ſo many Privileges: 1. That the next Year he ſhould viſit his whole Province. 2 Even Places privileged. 3. That he might reſtore two hundred diſorderly Perſons to their former Condition. 4. That he might abſolve one hundred Men, who had laid violent Hands on Clergymen. 5. That he might diſpenſe with a hundred Clergymen under Age. 6. That he might diſpence with forty Clergymen's having ſeveral Benefices. 7. That in viſiting Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, he might fill the Vacancies as he pleas'd. 8. That he might in all Places where he viſited, preached, or kept Houſe, have Power to pardon all Sins committed for a hundred Days paſt, to ſuch as confeſſed them, and were contrite. Being furniſhed with theſe Privileges, he viſited the Dioceſes of *Lincoln* and *Norwich*, and then was called away by the King, who was at War with his Barons. He reſcued *Tarlton*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, from undergoing a Trial for Crimes, of which he was accuſed, by the Civil Power: Yet ungratefully deſerted his Maſter King *Edward* II. and at the ſame Time he pretended Fidelity to him, aſſiſted his Wife againſt him with Money. At laſt he died with Grief for the great Diſpleaſure the Pope had conceived againſt him, for conſecrating *James Burley* Biſhop of *Exeter*, at the Inſtance of the Queen, when he had been Archbiſhop thirteen Years and nine Months. He appropriated the Parſonages of *Farly* and *Sut-*

Digitized by Google

ton to the Hospital of *Maidstone*, founded by his Predecessor *Boniface*, and the Parsonage of *Walderſhare* to *Langden* Abbey. He was buried near *Hubert*, in the South Wall of the Church. Next to this *Walter*,

52. *Simon Mepham*, Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Chicheſter* and *London*, Rector of *Tunſtal*, a *Kentiſhman*, brought up at *Oxford*, and a Man of Learning, was choſen Archbiſhop by the Monks of *Canterbury*, approv'd by the King, and conſecrated in in 1327, by Order of the Pope at *Avignon*. He excommunicated the Authors of Biſhop *Stapleton's* Death, and a little after had a Controverſy with his Monks concerning ſome Farms, and had a Sentence againſt him from the Pope's Nuncio, who ordered him to pay ſeven hundred Pounds for Coſts of Suit. In the mean Time he viſited the Dioceſes of *Rocheſter*, *Chicheſter*, *Saliſbury* and *Wells*, where he was courteouſly receiv'd, according to his Dignity, yet was oppoſed by *Grandiſon*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; who met him with Men in Arms, and was ready to fight him, had not the King prevented him, and referred the Quarrel to the Pope, to whom *Grandiſon* had appeal'd. This Trouble, with the Diſappointment he met with in the Caſe of the Monks, ſtruck him into ſuch an Illneſs as cauſed his Death. He died at *Mayfield*, Oct. 12, 1333, and was buried at *Canterbury* in a Marble Tomb, on the North Side of St. *Anſelm's* Chapel.

53. *John Stratford* was next placed in the See by the plenary Authority of the Pope, who ſet aſide the Monks Election as unneceſſary. He was educated at *Oxford*, made Archdeacon of *Lincoln* very young, then Dean of the Arches, and for his Knowledge in the Law, Privy-Counſellor and Secretary to King *Edward* II. and afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter* by the Pope, and ten Years after Archbiſhop. Soon after his Conſecration King *Edward* III. being obliged to go on with his Expedition againſt *France*, committed the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of the Kingdom to him: Where the King had ſcarce arrived, but he remitted him vaſt Sums of Money to carry on the War, ſufficient for three Years Expence, yet the next Year he ſent for more. The Archbiſhop ſurprized at it, found fault with the Managers of the King's Treaſury, and knowing how difficult it would be to raiſe more Money ſo ſoon, adviſed him to offer the *French* Conditions of Peace. This Advice the King took ill, but was obliged to come home for want of Money to pay his Men, and laid the whole Blame on the Archbiſhop, as having betrayed him to the *French*, and reſolved to impriſon him with the Chancellor and Treaſurer. The later he committed to the Tower of *London*; but the Archbiſhop withdrew to *Canterbury*. Here perceiving a Storm over his Head, he wrote Letters to the King in his own Juſtification, and deſired to be tried by his Peers, which after ſome difficulty was granted him. Twelve Peers were choſen to hear the Crimes objected to him: The Biſhops of *London*, *Hereford*, *Bath*, *Exeter*; the Earls of *Arundel*, *Saliſbury*, *Huntingdon*, *Stafford*; the Lords *Piercy*, *Wake*, *Baſſet*, *Nevil*. The Archbiſhop, in the mean Time, by the Interceſſion of ſome of the Nobility, was received into Favour, and pronounced clear of all that was laid againſt him, reſtored to his Truſt again, and lived the reſt of his Life in Tranquillity. He was a Man of a very mild Temper, and blamed by ſome for his too great Lenity in pardoning the guilty: He relieved thirteen poor People every Day. He gave a Cope to the Church of *Canterbury* that coſt a great deal of Money, a Mitre alſo, and the Books of Decretals and Decrees. He gave to this Convent a Penſion of a hundred Shillings to be paid out of the Churches of *Preſton* and *Boſton*, which were appropriated to the Monaſtery of *Feverſham*. He built a College at *Stratford* upon *Wevenay*, the Place of his Birth, valued at the Diſſolution at 123*l.* 11*s.* 9*d. per Annum*. He died at *Mayfield* in the 15th Year of his being Archbiſhop, and was buried in an Alabaſter Tomb on the South Side of the Altar, in his own Church. Upon the Death of *John Stratford*, the Monks choſe *Thomas Bradwardyn*, but the King recommended *John Offord*, Son of the Earl of *Suffolk*, Doctor of Law, Dean of *Lincoln*, Chancellor of *England*, and the Pope accepted him for Archbiſhop, but he died of the Sickneſs that then raged in *England* before Conſecration: And then the Monks inſiſted on their former Election, which the Pope accepted, and accordingly

Digitized by Google

54. *Thomas Bradwardyn* was consecrated at *Avignon* by Cardinal *Bertrand*. He was born at *Hatfield* in *Suffolk*, brought up at *Oxford*, where he was Proctor in 1325, and afterwards Doctor. He was a great Mathematician and Philosopher, and so great a Divine that he was called the *Profound Doctor*. He was so famous for Piety and Holiness of Life, that he was made the King's Confessor, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, Chancellor of St. *Paul*'s, and Archbishop. This Honour he enjoyed not long; for as soon as he came to *England*, and had waited on the King for his Temporals, he retired to *Lambith*, and was taken ill, and died six Weeks after Consecration, and was buried near the South Wall in St. *Anselm*'s Chapel. He was succeeded by

55. *Simon Islip*, of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, Doctor of Law, Prebendary of St. *Paul*'s, Dean of the Court of Arches, and King's Secretary, Privy Counsellor, Privy-Seal, and Archbishop. He was chosen by the sole Authority of the Pope, and consecrated by the Bishop of *London* in St. *Paul*'s, *December* 1349. He was a frugal and severe Man. In his Visitations he degraded many Priests for their Crimes. He sued *Andrew Ufford*, the Executor of *John Ufford*, Archbishop elect, for Dilapidations, and recovered 1100 *l.* of him, which he laid out on the Repairs of the Palace. He had a Controversy with the Archbishop of *York* about carrying the Cross in his Province in the Year 1350, which the King decided. He built *Canterbury* College, now Part of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, and endowed it with the Churches of *Pagham* and *Magfield*. He gave the Churches of *Effry* and *Monkton* to the Monks of *Canterbury*. He granted to the Earl of *Arundel* a Right to twenty-six Deer yearly for ever, upon paying him 240 Marks. Going to *Magfield* his Horse threw him into a Ditch, where he got no Hurt, only his Cloaths were dirty and wet, which he did not shift, but went to sleep in them, which struck him into a Palsey, of which he died, when he had been Archbishop sixteen Years and four Months, and was buried in the Middle of the Nave of his own Church; in a Marble Tomb, which has a long Inscription.

56. *Simon Langham*, Bishop of *Ely*, and Treasurer of *England*, succeeded him: He was chosen by the Pope with the Consent of the King. He was first a Monk of *Westminster*, then Prior, and lastly Abbot. From thence he was chosen to the See of *London*, but accepted of *Ely*, being offered him, because it was the more wealthy, tho' not so honourable. He received his Pall as Archbishop in St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel by the Hands of the Bishop of *Bath*, *Nov.* 4, 1366, and was enthroned *Lady-day* following. He had a Controversy with the Scholars of *Canterbury* College, of whom he sequestred the Revenues of *Pagham*, and gave them so many other Troubles that he at length ejected the Students, put in Monks, and got them settled by the Pope's Means. *John Wickliff* was one of the Students displaced, and was so provoked by this Injury, thro' the good Providence of God, that he pryed more narrowly into the Monks Faults, and from that Time studied to bring about a Reformation. When *Langham* had been Archbishop two Years, he was made Cardinal of St. *Praxes* by Pope *Urban* V. *May* 12, 1367. Whereupon he left his Archbishoprick, and went to *Avignon*, where he was created Cardinal of *Praneste*, by Pope *Gregory* XI. and had Power given him to receive the Profits of other vacant Promotions under the Name of Administrator, and so in the Diocese of *Wells* he was not only Treasurer, but Archdeacon of *Taunton*. He lived at *Avignon* six Years in great Authority, and was seized with a Palsey at Dinner, of which he died, *July* 22, 1376. He was buried twice, once at *Avignon*, and three Years after at *Westminster*, in an Alabaster Tomb, on the South Side of the Quire, which Church he is said to have been a great Benefactor to, the Sum Total spent on it amounting to 10800 *l.* Upon the Promotion of *Langham* to a Cardinalship;

57. *William Whitlesey* was made Archbishop by Pope *Urban* V. He was Nephew to *Simon Islip*, who brought him up at *Oxford*, made him his Vicar-General, Dean of the Arches, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, Rector of *Croydon* and *Cliff*, and Bishop of *Rochester* in 1361, and Bishop of *Worcester* in 1363, and Archbishop by Pope *Urban*. He received his Pall by the Hands of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *April* 1, 1367, and was enthroned in *June* following. He exempted

Digitized by Google

empted the Univerſity of *Oxford* from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and gave them Power to chuſe their Chancellor and Proctors, who might act without further Confirmation. He held two Synods, where he preached with great Learning and Eloquence. At laſt he was taken ill in the Pulpit, and continued ſo two Years, and then he died, *July* 5, 1374. He was Archbiſhop ſix Years and nine Months, and was buried near his Uncle *Iſlip*.

58. *Simon Sudbury*, Biſhop of *London*, was then made Archbiſhop by the Pope, who was willing to reconcile the King and the Monks in this Election. He was the Son of *Nigel Tebold*, a Gentleman of St. *George*'s Pariſh in *Sudbury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, whence he had his Name. He was ſent abroad to ſtudy the Law, of which he was made Doctor in *France*, Chaplain to *Innocent* VI. and Auditor of the *Rota* in the Court of *Rome*; by him alſo he was made Chancellor of *Salisbury*, and Biſhop of *London* in 1364, and tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *June* 6, 1375. He was a very reverend, learned, pious, eloquent, wiſe and obliging Prelate. He held two Synods, at which he preached very learnedly in *Latin*. He ſate ſix Years, and fell a Sacrifice to the *Eſſex* and *Kentiſh* Rebels, *Wat. Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, *&c.* who barbarouſly murder'd him on *Tower hill*, *June* 14, 1381. His Body and Head were carried to *Canterbury* to be buried on the South Side of St. *Dunſtan*'s Altar, near Archbiſhop *Stratford*. He built the upper Part of St. *George*'s Church in *Sudbury*, and a College for ſecular Prieſts, valued at the Diſſolution at 122 *l* 18 *s*. and the Weſt Gate of the City of *Canterbury*, and the North Wall that goes up to it. Upon the Murder of *Simon Sudbury*, the Monks choſe

59. *William Courtney* to be Archbiſhop, by the King's Conſent, as the Pope had provided. He was Son of *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*; and having ſtudied the Civil and Canon Law very young, was admitted into Orders, and loaded immediately with Preferments, being made Prebendary of *Exeter*, *Wells*, and *York*, beſides ſeveral good Livings. He was made Biſhop of *Hereford* in 1369, and then of *London*, and tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *Jan.* 9, 1381. When he came to *Lambeth*, the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury* delivered to him the Croſs on the 12th, and he received his Pall at *Croydon*. He reſtrained the Licentiouſneſs of the Bailiffs of *Canterbury* from puniſhing Adulteries and other Crimes, which belonged to the Church to correct by Excommunication. He held a Synod at *London*, where he condemn'd the Doctrines of *John Wickliff*, which were generally Orthodox, and the ſame that the reformed Churches now receive, and cauſed Dr. *Rugg*, Vice Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Dr. *Brightwell* to recant; excommunicated Dr. *Hereford*, and Dr. *Repindon* and *John Aſhton*, *M A.* as Hereticks, becauſe they would not renounce the ſame Doctrines. In a Parliament where the Rebels againſt the King were to be ſentenced, he withdrew with the other Biſhops, becauſe they were not to be Judges in Caſes of Blood. In the Year 1388, another Parliament met at *Cambridge*, where there was an Act made that none ſhould receive Eccleſiaſtical Promotions any more from the Pope, upon Forfeiture of the King's Protection, and the Vacancy of the Preferment to the Ordinary. He built a College at *Maidſtone*, valued at the Diſſolution at 140 *l*. *per Annum*. repaired the Church of *Mepham* for an Infirmary, and built four new Houſes near it. He laid out a great deal of Money upon the Repairs and Ornaments of his Church and Palace. He reſolved to viſit his Province, as his Predeceſſors had done, and met with Oppoſition from the Biſhop of *Exeter* and *Salisbury*, but had the Advantage of their Submiſſions, and removed thoſe that were concerned in their Favour from their Places, as Dr. *Byd*, Advocate of the Arches, *&c.* A little before his Death, he demanded, by Reaſon of a Faculty from the Pope, a 60th Part of the Income of the Clergy of his Province, which the Biſhop of *Lincoln* would not ſuffer to be collected. He cited him before the Pope, but died at *Maidſtone* while the Suit was depending, on *July* 31, 1396, and was buried in an Alabaſter Tomb, on the South Side of St. *Thomas*'s Shrine, at the Feet of *Edward*, the *Black Prince*. Then

60. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was tranſlated by the Pope to this See, the *Chriſtmas* after *Courtney*'s Death, whereupon he laid down his Chancellorſhip of *England*.

Digitized by Google

gland Henry Chellenden, Prior of Canterbury, delivered to him the Croſs, and Feb. 10, he received his Pall, and was enthroned the 19th. He was Son of Robert, Earl of Arundel, and of Archdeacon of Taunton was made Biſhop of Ely in 1375, tranſlated to York in 1388, and thence to Canterbury. In a Parliament at London, the ſecond Year after his Tranſlation, the Duke of Gloceſter and Earl of Arundel, the Archbiſhop's Brother, were found Guilty of Treaſon; and the Archbiſhop withdrawing as in Caſes of Blood, they condemned him alſo. The Earl was beheaded, and Archbiſhop baniſhed. He fled to the Pope, who in Compaſſion made him Archbiſhop of St. Andrews in Scotland, and reſerved for him the Revenues of vacant Dignities; at which the King being angry, he conferred the Archbiſhoprick on Roger Walden, who held it two Years. But upon the Deprivation of King Richard, Arundel was reſtored by Henry IV. and Walden, who was a while a Biſhop, without a Biſhoprick, was placed in the See of London. In the firſt Year of his Reſtoration there happened a Controverſy about raiſing of Money for the King's Uſe: Some Laymen adviſed the taking away the Temporalties of the Church for his Service; but the Archbiſhop ſtickled in it very much, and did obtain of the King a Promiſe or Declaration, that the Church ſhould receive no Damage from him, and that he would leave it in as good a State as he found it. He built the Steeple at Canterbury, and gave them five Bells, named, Trinity, St. Mary's, Gabriel's, Blaſius's and John's. He violently oppoſed the Followers of Wickliff, and cauſed ſeveral of them to be burnt, of whom the Chief was John Oldcaſtle, Lord Cobham. But finding they ſtill increaſed, he forbad the reading and tranſlating of the Bible into Engliſh, and at laſt died, Feb. 20, 1413, and was buried in a Marble Tomb, between two Pillars, on the Eaſt Side of the Nave of the Church. He was Archbiſhop ſeventeen Years. After him

61. Henry Chicheley, Biſhop of St. David's was choſen into this See by the Monks of Canterbury, but the King would not confirm his Election without the Pope's Approbation. He was born at Higham-Ferrers in Northamptonſhire, educated at New-College, Oxford, made Doctor of Law and Chancellor of Saliſbury, Biſhop of St. David's by Henry IV.'s Intereſt, 1409, and tranſlated to Canterbury by the Conſent of Henry V. He received his Pall from the Biſhop of Wincheſter, July 19, 1414, and bought the Revenues of his See, in its Vacation, for 600 Marks. He was conſtituted the Pope's Legate in 1428, but refuſed to act without the King's Licence. He obtained many Privileges for his Native Place, and built a College and Hoſpital for Travellers there in 1425, valued at the Suppreſſion at 156 l. 2 s. 1 d. per Annum. He began and finiſhed two Colleges at Oxford, viz. Bernard's College, deſtroyed by Henry VIII but reſtored by Thomas White, Mayor of London, and called by him St. John's, and All-Souls. Henry VI gave to this College four Monaſteries, for the Maintenance of Foreigners, Alberbury in Shropſhire, Rumney in Kent, Langwith in South Wales, and Wodon-Buckney in Northamptonſhire. He repaired the Library, and gave a great many Books to it. He was a prudent and pious Prelate. Dying April 12, 1443, he was buried in an Alabaſter Tomb, which he erected in his Life-time, with a very modeſt Inſcription. He was Archbiſhop twenty-nine Years. And

62. John Stafford ſucceeded him, being provided by Pope Eugenius IV. He was Son of the Earl of Stafford, born at Hook in Dorſetſhire, educated at Oxford, made Doctor of Law, and by Archbiſhop Chicheley, Dean of the Arches, Dean of St. Martin's, and Prebendary of Milton in Lincolnſhire. He was made Dean of Wells by Henry V. Prebendary of Saliſbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Treaſurer of England. By Pope Martin V. he was made Biſhop of Bath and Wells in 1425, thence tranſlated to Canterbury, and made Chancellor of England in 1431. He fell ſick at a Synod held at London 1452, and died at Maidſtone July 6, and was buried in the Martyrdom in his Cathedral, under a Marble Tomb, with a Poetical Inſcription, now to be ſeen. Upon the Death of Stafford,

63 John Kemp was choſen by the Monks of Canterbury, who had obtained Licence of the King for it. The Pope refuſed at firſt to confirm him, but not daring to put in another, ſuffered him to continue. He was born

Digitized by Google

born at *Wye* in *Kent*, educated at *Merton*-College in *Oxford*, made Doctor of Law, Archdeacon of *Durham*, Dean of the Arches, and Vicar-General. In the Year 1418. he was created Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in 1422, tranſlated to *Chicheſter*, thence to *London*, in the ſame Year; in 1425, to *York*. In the Year 1439, he was conſtituted Cardinal of St. *Balbina*, which he left when he was made Archbiſhop, but was ſoon after created Cardinal of St. *Ruffus*. He received his Pall at *Fulham* in 1452, *Sept.* 24, by the Hands of *Thomas Kemp*, Biſhop of *London*, his Brother's Son, and was enthroned *Dec.* 11, following. He turned the Church of *Wye* into a College for ſecular Prieſts, who were to celebrate Maſs, and inſtruct poor Lads, and ordered their Rector to be called a Prebendary. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 93*l.* 2*s. per Annum*. He died *March* 22, 1453. He was Archbiſhop a Year and a half, and lies in a handſome Tomb near Archbiſhop *Chicheley*. The Monks of *Canterbury* next elected

64. *Thomas Bourchier*, about fifteen Days after *Kemp*'s Death, by Licence from the King. He was the Son of *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*, educated at *Oxford*, of which Univerſity he was Chancellour in 1434. He was Dean of St. *Martin*'s, and made Biſhop of *Worceſter* in 1435, and of *Ely* in 1443. The Pope confirmed him Archbiſhop *Auguſt* 22, and *Jan.* 26, he was enthroned at *Canterbury*, and *Dec.* 9, he had a Cardinal's Hat delivered to him by the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*. He died *March* 30, 1486, when he had been Archbiſhop thirty-two Years; he was a Biſhop the longeſt that had been known, *viz.* forty-one Years: But it happening to be in troubleſome Times, he had little Opportunity to do any pious Acts, ſave that he left 130*l.* to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. He was buried in a Marble Tomb on the North Side of the Altar, and was ſucceeded by

65. *John Morton*, born at *Berry* in *Dorſetſhire*, Doctor of Laws of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Advocate in the Court of Arches, recommended to *Henry* VI by the Archbiſhop, who made him Privy Counſellor, and to whom he adhered in all his Troubles: For his Faithfulneſs to him, King *Edward* made him his Confident and Counſellor, and promoted him to the See of *Ely* in 1478. He was left one of the Executors to King *Edward* IV.'s Will, and was ſo vigilant over the young King *Edward* V. and his Brother, that the Duke of *York*, their Uncle, not being able, either by Promiſes or Threats, to win him from his Duty, forged many great Crimes againſt him, and impriſon'd him till he could obtain his Deſigns upon the young Princes, whom he murder'd; and then taking Poſſeſſion of the Throne, he ſet him at Liberty, but put him under the Inſpection of the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Aſſiſtant in his Wickedneſs. The Biſhop converſing with the Duke, often found him diſaffected to the King, which he improved into a Deſign of depoſing him, and ſetting the Duke of *Richmond* on the Throne, by marrying him to the Princeſs *Elizabeth*. The Duke approved the Contrivance, but putting it too ſoon in Execution, was ſlain. The Biſhop got into *Flanders*, and encouraging *Richmond*, vanquiſhed the Tyrant, and ſetting him on the Throne, married him to the Princeſs, under whom he return'd to his Biſhoprick, was made Chancellor, and upon the Death of *Bourchier*, which happened ſoon after, was made Archbiſhop by the Monks of *Canterbury*, which Election the Pope confirm'd, *Oct.* 6, 1486, and made him Cardinal of *Anaſtaſia*, *Sept.* 20, 1493. At his firſt coming to the See, he got a great Sum of Money of his Provincials, to bear the Charge of his Tranſlation, and obtained 354*l.* of the Clergy of his own Dioceſe, ſo that in Proportion, the Whole muſt amount to 30000 Crowns. He procured *Anſelm* to be ſainted, gave all his Wealth to pious Uſes, and to his Domeſticks, and obliged his Executors by Oath to maintain twenty poor Students at *Oxford*, and ten at *Cambridge* for twenty Years. He laid out a great deal of Money in repairing and adorning his Palace and Archiepiſcopal Houſes, as at *Knoll*, at *Maidſtone*, *Alington*, *Lambeth*, *&c.* yet left good Eſtates to ſome of his Relations. He died at *Knol*, *Oct.* 1500, and was buried in a fine Chapel of his own Building, and has a very handſom Tomb erected for him. He was Archbiſhop thirteen Years.

66. *Henry Dean* was choſen in the Room of *John Morton*, by the Monks of *Canterbury*. He was Abbot of *Lanthony* in *Monmouthſhire*, made afterwards Chancellor of *Ireland*, and Biſhop of *Bangor* in *Wales*: Some Time after

Digitized by Google

ter Bishop of *Salisbury*, where he was but two Years before he was made Archbishop. His Pall was deliver'd to him by the Bishop of *Coventry*; upon which, he took an Oath to the Pope of Fealty and Obedience. He died at *Lambeth*, *Feb.* 15, 1502, two Years after his Consecration, and was buried at *Canterbury*, in the Middle of the Martyrdom, near Archbishop *Stafford*. He gave to the Church a Silver Image of St. *John*, of 151 Ounces in Weight. He built great Part of the Archbishop's Seat at *Otford*, and is said to have put the Ironwork upon the coming of *Rochester*-Bridge.

67. *William Warham*, who succeeded Archbishop *Deane*, was of an ancient Family in *Hampshire*, educated at *Winchester* and *New-College*, where he was made Doctor of Law, Advocate of the Court of Arches, and for his Worth and good Services Bishop of *London*; and two Years after he was translated to this See, *Nov.* 29, 1504, and enthroned *March* 9, with extraordinary Solemnity. He was at the same Time appointed Lord High Chancellor; in both which Trusts he discharged himself with Fidelity and Integrity all the Reign of *Henry* VII. But upon the Accession of *Henry* VIII *Warham* was laid aside, and *Wolsey* only became the great Favourite, was made Chancellor, Cardinal, Pope's Legate, and none comparable to *Wolsey*. But in the Matter of the King's Divorce, *Warham* behaved himself so well, that he obtained the King's Favour, and *Wolsey*, by delaying Sentence, wholly lost it; was turn'd out of his Chancellorship, and all his Goods forfeited to the King's Use. After his Death, there was a Synod held, wherein all the Clergy were found guilty of a Breach of the Law, for submitting to *Wolsey*'s Legantine Power without Licence from the King, for which the Province of *Canterbury* was to forfeit 100000 *l.* and *York* 18000 *l.* and to declare the King Head of the Church. The Synod was dissolved, but called again *Oct.* 1532. In the mean Time *Warham* died in a good old Age, *Aug.* 23, 1532, when he had been Archbishop twenty-eight Years, and was buried near the Martyrdom in an handsome Tomb, and in a Chapel he built on Purpose for his Burial-place. He laid out 30000 *l.* on the Repairs of the Archiepiscopal Estate, and desired only (as he very reasonably might) his Successor not to trouble his Executors for Dilapidations.

68. *Thomas Cranmer* was the next Archbishop of *Canterbury*, born at *Arslaston* in *Northamptonshire*: His Ancestors were *Norwans*; he was educated at *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow till he married. He became known to the King by this Accident: Secretary *Gardiner*, and Almoner *Fox* lodged one Night at *Waltham*, in the House of one Mr. *Cressy*, to whose Children *Cranmer* was Tutor: They knowing him a Man of Learning, would have his Opinion concerning the Divorce, which he told them, with some Apology, was in short this; That since the Matter had so long depended in the Court of *Rome*, the most conclusive Way would be to refer it to some Divines of our own and other Universities. The King having heard this Advice by *Fox*, approved of it, and sent for *Cranmer* to draw up his Opinion in Writing, which he did, and backed it with an Argument of the Unlawfulness of the Marriage from Scripture, the Fathers and Councils, and consequently that the Pope could not dispense with a Thing so contrary to the Word of God. With this he sent *Cranmer*, *Stokesley*, *&c.* to the Pope, who put them off with Assurances that he would have the Matter fully discussed at a proper Season, but never design'd it. In the mean Time Archbishop *Warham* died, and the King recommended *Cranmer* to the Monks of *Canterbury*, who immediately chose him Archbishop. As soon as he heard it, he was very much disturbed, considering the Uncertainty of the Times, the Weight of the Office, the Danger there was in its Management, and the Fate of his Predecessors, and therefore hoped to be excused. But the King would not allow his Reasons, but urged him to be consecrated: He objected the Oath that he must take to the Pope, which was wholly against his Conscience: But for this the King found a *Salvo* from the Lawyers, by which he by entring his Protestation, might safely take it as a Matter of Form. When he found nothing would excuse him, he was consecrated *March* 30, 1533, by *John Voysey*, Bishop of *Exeter*, *Henry*, Bishop of St. *Asaph*, and *John*, Bishop of

Digitized by Google

Lincoln. A little before his Consecration he called a Synod, and proposed two Questions to be discussed; Whether to marry a Brother's Wife was contrary to the Laws of God, and indispensable by the Pope? *Prov.* 14, *Gen.* 7. And whether there was sufficient Proof of carnal Copulation between *Arthur* and *Catherine*? All affirm'd but six. These Questions being thus resolved, the Archbishop went to *Dunstable*, near which the Queen lay, and having summoned her, pronounced the Queen contumacious for not appearing, and to be divorced from the King. Whereupon at the next meeting of the Synod it was decreed, That the Pope had no Jurisdiction in *England*; That the Archbishop was not Apostolick Legate, but Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*; That the King was Head of the Church under Christ; That Bishops should hereafter be made without the Pope's Consent, and the Tenths and First-fruits of Ecclesiastical Benefices ought to be paid to the King, and not to the Pope. The Pope was very angry at these Proceedings, and excommunicated the King, who then favoured the Reformers; and tho' many Overtures of Reconciliation were made between the Pope and him, which he was ready sometimes to accept, yet *Cranmer* had always his Ear, kept his Favour till the Day of his Death, and was made Executor to his Will.

In the Reign of King *Edward*, he wholly applied himself to perfect the Reformation, and to that End, caused the Popish Mass to be laid aside, Church Images to be destroyed, the Sacrament to be administred in both Kinds, the Reading of the Scriptures to all, formed a Liturgy in *English*, allowed to the Clergy to marry, and ordered every Thing in the Church as it now stands. Then he placed some Divines in both Universities, *Peter Martyr* at *Oxford*, *Martin Bucer* and *Paulus Fagius* at *Cambridge*, and invited several others of the Reformation abroad into *England*. But nothing angred the Pope more than that he degraded those that opposed his Design; as *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*; *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*; *Tunstal*, Bishop of *Durham*; *Heath*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Day*, Bishop of *Chichester*; who were all of them restored by Queen *Mary*, and studied to revenge the Wrong they had received, but especially *Gardiner*, whose Counsels were chiefly followed.

In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, there was a Report spread that he had changed his Religion with the Times, and to take off the Aspersion, he published his own Vindication, and resolved to stand to the Decrees made in the Reign of *Edward* VI. as agreeable to the Word of God and the Apostles Doctrine. Then it was resolved that he must be taken off; but now to effect it was the Question, His Friends advised him to go into *Germany*, as others had done; but they could not prevail on him to desert the Cause of God, (as he thought it) and so staying, he was put into Prison: Where after he had been half a Year, he was carried to *Windsor*, and then to *Oxford*, with *Ridley* and *Latimer*, and there they disputed, tho' under great Disadvantages concerning the Administration of the Sacrament. Upon *April* 14, 1554, they were carried to *St. Mary's*, and ordered there to subscribe; but upon refusal, they were appointed to dispute; *Cranmer* on the 16th, *Ridley* on the 17th, and *Latimer* on the 18th. And notwithstanding the unfair Way of arguing, perplexing and interrogating, they answer'd to the Admiration of all that heard them. Upon the 20th they were asked whether they would still persist in their Opinions; and when they found them resolute, they condemned them for Hereticks, and pursuant to the Sentence, *Ridley* and *Latimer* were burnt, *Oct.* 16. 1555. *Gardiner*, in hopes to disappoint *Pool*, and obtain the Archbishoprick himself, got the Execution of *Cranmer* deferred; but he died himself *Nov.* 12, following. Soon after the Pope sent to *Bonner*, and *Thirlby*, Bishop of *Ely*, to divest *Cranmer* of his Orders, and give him up to the Civil Powers to be burnt: which accordingly was done. Before his Death, he is said to have been prevail'd upon to retract his Opinions, in hopes of a Pardon; but that did not suffice. On the Day of Execution, he heard a Sermon at *St. Mary's*, which moved him to declare, That he looked upon the Pope to be exalting the Kingdom of Antichrist; that he was very much disturbed in that he had offended God by his late Subscription, but that the Hand that

Digitized by Google

that did it should first suffer. They would not endure him to go on, but hauled him to the Stake, with all the contumelious Indignities a Mob could be guilty off. When he was fastned to it, he put his right Hand into the Fire, and never drew it in till it was wholly consumed: He never was seen to move, only once to stroke his Beard, and lift up his Eyes and said, *Lord, receive my Spirit.* After his Body was reduced to Ashes, his Heart was found firm and untouch'd, which the Papists would have look'd upon as a Miracle in one of themselves. He was burnt in the Ditch that is round the Walls of *Oxford*, over-against *Baliol-College*, in the very Place *Ridley* and *Latimer* suffered in, *Feb.* 14, 1555-6. After him,

69. *Reginald Pool* was made Archbishop: He was the Son of *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, Daughter of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* IV. He was of *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, and Fellow of *Corpus-Christi*; and after he had made great Proficiency in Learning, went abroad and staid at *Padua*, where he was seven Years. King *Henry* VIII. in the mean Time, besides a large Donation, made him Dean of *Exeter*, and had a great Kindness for him as a Relation. By being abroad, he got into the Measures of the Court of *Rome*, and disliked the Divorce, the casting off the Pope's Authority, and the King's Management in Matters Ecclesiastical. The King calling him home, he refused to come, for which he was divested of his Deanry, and pronounced a Traitor. For these meritorious Acts, as well as for his Learning, he was recommended by Cardinal *Contarene* to the Pope, who made him a Cardinal *May* 22, 1536. And he in Requital to the Pope's Favour, immediately wrote a Book, in which he reproved King *Henry* for making himself the Head of the Church, which was only the Office of the Pope, Christ's Vicar: He says further, that he ought not to marry *Anne Boleign*, whose Sister had been his Concubine; that by his Letters to the Universities he had published his filthy Incest; that it was shameful in him to prefer his Harlot's Child to his legitimate Daughter, and much more to that Purpose. He also went a Legate into *France* and *Germany*, to stir them up against King *Henry*; for which Actions he was so acceptable to the *Italians*, that the Pope dying, he had Interest enough almost to be chosen; but missing it, he retired into a *Benedictine* Abbey at *Verona*. Here he continued till the Accession of Queen *Mary* to the Crown, who had a great Kindness for him; and in Hopes of her Favour, he went over into *England*, landed at *Dover*, *Nov.* 22, 1554, and upon the Murder of *Cranmer* was consecrated Archbishop, *March* 22, 1555. He was a very learned Man, modest, and of very good Manners, prudent and dextrous in the Management of Business, but so thoroughly in the Pope's Interest, that he was cruel towards those that protested against him. He was of a middling Stature, of a ruddy Complexion, slender, had sparkling Eyes, and a brisk Countenance. He procured of the Queen the Presentation of nineteen Benefices to his See. He gave two Silver Candlesticks, of great Weight, to the Church, a Golden Cross, a Crosier and Mitre, two Rings, and a Silver Bason for holy Water. He enjoyed his Archbishoprick but two Years, and died of a Quartan Fever that then raged, the very same Night the Queen died, *Nov.* 17, 1558, *Ætat.* 58, and six Months. He was buried at *Canterbury* in St. *Thomas*'s Chapel; his Tomb has this Inscription only, *viz.*

Depositum Cardinalis Poli.

70. *Matthew Parker* succeeded Cardinal *Pool*. He was born at *Norwich*, brought up at *Cambridge*, and made Fellow of *Corpus Christi*, Chaplain to *Anne Boleign*, and afterwards to King *Henry* VIII. himself, and to *Edward* VI. who gave him several Ecclesiastical Preferments. Under King *Henry* VIII. he was Prebendary of *Lincoln*, Master of *Corpus Christi*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and had the Prebendary of *Codingham*, in the same Church, and Rector of *Sandbeach*, near *Cambridge*. He was deprived of all these by Queen *Mary*, for being married, and he with his Family was in a starving Condition till her Death, when Queen *Elizabeth* caused him to be chosen Archbishop by the Chapter of *Canterbury*. He was consecrated *Dec.* 17, 1559, according to our Form, by four Bishops,

Digitized by Google

ejected by Queen *Mary*, *viz.* *Barlow*, Bishop of *Chichester*; *Coverdale*, Bishop of *Exeter*; *Story*, Bishop of *Hereford*; and *Hodgkin*, Suffragan of *Bedford*; and that too in the Chapel of the Palace at *Lambeth*, notwithstanding what *Harding*, *Fitzsimons*, and others now impudently aver. He erected a School at *Rochdale* in *Lancashire*, for the Education of Youth, gave two Fellowships, and thirteen Scholarships to *Corpus Christi*, erected their inner Library, and gave it many valuable Books, and many more valuable Manuscripts. He conferred on them also the Presentation of St. *Mary Abchurch*, *London*, 310 Ounces of Silver, engraved and washed with Gold, 14 *l.* 18 *s.* *per Annum*, for seventeen Years, and 100 *l.* to buy Coals for the Hall Fire yearly. He appointed six Sermons in six Churches in *Norfolk*, to be preached yearly in *Rogation Week*. He gave the City of *Norwich* a Silver Bason of 173 Ounces, and 50 *l.* *per Annum* to the Poor. He bequeath'd to *Caius College* in *Cambridge* a Silver Cup of 56 Ounces, three Stoops, and some Books. And to *Trinity-Hall* he gave one Scholarship, besides the Quantity of Plate and Books he had given to *Caius-College*. To the University he left fifty Books, and fifty choice Manuscripts, and disposed of a great deal of Money to pious Uses. He died at *Lambeth*, *May* 17, 1575, and was buried in the Chapel. In *February* after,

71. *Edward Grindal* was translated from *York* to this See: He was born at *Bees* in *Cumberland*, and educated at *Pembroke hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was Proctor and Master. Removing to *London*, he became Chaplain to Bishop *Ridley*, and then to King *Edward*; upon whose Death he fled into *Germany*, and there continued till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, who made him Bishop of *London*, *Dec.* 21, 1559, translated him to *York* *May* 20, 1570, and six Years after to *Canterbury*. He was a very pious and grave Man. He built a School at St. *Bees*, and endowed it with 30 *l.* *per Annum*, as also he did *Queen's-College* in *Oxford* with 20 *l.* *per Annum*, for one Fellow and two Scholars of that School: To which College he also gave great Part of his Books, 87 Ounces of Silver, and 40 *l.* To *Pembroke-hall* he left 22 *l.* *per Annum* for a *Greek* Lecturer, one Fellow, and two Scholars, and Silver Vessels of 40 Ounces, and the rest of his Books. To *Magdalene-College* 50 *l.* *per Annum* in Farms, and to *Christ's College* Silver Vessels of 40 Ounces. To the Poor of *Croydon* 50 *l.* to be laid out and given them every Year. To the Weavers of *Canterbury* 100 *l.* to buy Materials for their Trade. He died at *Croydon*, *Jan.* 6, 1583, *Ætat.* 64, when he had been blind two Years, and was buried in *Croydon* Chancel. In *September* following,

72. *John Whitgift*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was confirmed in the Archbishoprick. He was born at *Great Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*, educated at *Pembroke hall*, under *John Bradford*, the Martyr, and made Fellow of *Peter house*. He was created Doctor of Divinity 1567, Master of *Pembroke* and *Trinity*, *Margaret* Professor and King's Professor; and in the Year 1577 * he was made Bishop of *Worcester*, and a little after President of *Wales*; which he held thirty Months, as long as Sir *Henry Sidney* was Deputy of *Ireland*. *Feb.* 1, 1585, he was brought into the Queen's Council, and met with many Difficulties from Mr. *Cartwright* and his Party, but answer'd their Cavils with Mildness and Clearness. He built a School at *Croydon*, and an Alms-house for twenty-eight poor People, and endowed them well, and gave the School-master 20 *l.* *per Annum*. Soon after the Coronation of King *James* he was taken with a Palsey, and died at *Lambeth* *Feb.* 29, 1603, when he had been Archbishop twenty Years and five Months. He was buried at *Croydon*, where is a fine Monument erected for him by his Heirs. After him,

* *At his first Entrance upon this See, finding the Archbishoprick overcharged in the Queen's Books in the Valuation, he procured an Abatement of one hundred Pounds of the First-fruits for himself and his Successors, and recovered soon after of the Queen, a Part of the Possessions of the Archbishoprick*; Long Beachwood, *containing a thousand Acres of Land, detained from his Predecessor, and farmed by* Sir James Crofts, *Controller of her Majesty's Household*. Kennet's Imp.

73, *Richard*

Digitized by Google

73. *Richard Bancroft*, born at *Farnworth* in *Lancashire*, educated at *Jesus-College*, *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity: He was translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1604, soon after made a Privy Counsellor, and *April* 22, 1608, Chancellor of *Oxford*. He was a zealous Man for our Constitution in the Church, and wrote smartly against the *Genevising* and *Scotizing* Ministers, which made him a Favourite to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. He was slander'd by the Sectaries of his Time as popishly affected, but he gave the Papists the greatest Blow they felt in that Queen's Time, by raising a Contest between the secular Priests and Jesuits. In the *Hampton-court* Conference, he behaved himself so learnedly and stoutly, that King *James* could think none so fit for the Archbishoprick, then vacant, as he, tho' *Bilson*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Tobias Matthews*, Bishop of *Durham*, were there. The Earl of *Clarendon* says, That had he lived, he had subdued the Nonconformists fully. He died of the Stone, *Nov.* 20, 1610, when he had been in the See six Years, and was succeeded by,

74. *George Abbot*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Winchester*, Fellow of *Baliol*, and Master of the *University College* also in *Oxford*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, *Dec.* 9, 1609. The *February* after he was translated to *London*, the next Year to *Canterbury*. He was a learned Man, a vigilant Counsellor, an eloquent and indefatigable Preacher. He placed in the Church of *Canterbury* a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, in the Room of the Monks that were put out by *Henry* VIII. He was zealous against Popery, and a great Favourer of a pious and good Life, but was remiss in Ecclesiastical Government, insomuch that his House was a Sanctuary for the factious, and his Unconcern for the Externals of Religion, a great Cause of much Disorder. He died at *Croydon*, *Aug.* 4. 1633, and lies buried at *Guildford*, in a Monument with his Portraicture upon it. The next Archbishop was

75. *William Laud*, born at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, educated in St. *John's* College, *Oxon*, where he was successively Scholar, Fellow and President: With which Preferments he enjoyed the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, the Deanry of *Gloucester*, and other Preferments. Removing from the College, he was advanced to the Sees of St. *David's*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *London* and *Canterbury*. He was a learned and pious Man, zealous against Popery, as his Dispute with *Fisher*, the Jesuit, proves, and stedfast in the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, against the factious Party, who had got a great Head under his Predecessor *Abbot*. He visited his Province in 1636, and took Care to have the ruinated and indecent Churches repaired and beautified. He is much blamed by the Puritans for publishing the Book about Sports upon the Lord's Day; but his Memory ought to be cleared of that Aspersion, for he had no Power in the Church when it was first published by King *James* I. and when it was published by King *Charles* I. he was not in the chief Power: As to himself, he was a strict observer of that Day, and in his Diocese did not further the Publication of it, or punish any Body that refused it. He was a great Benefactor to the Church and Clergy, and by his Activity and Vigour got himself many Enemies, which prevailed so that he was brought to the Block, *Jan.* 10, 1644, and died a Martyr to our Constitution on *Tower-hill*. He was buried first in *Allhallows*, *Barking*, and in 1663, was removed to St. *John's* College in *Oxford*, and now lies interred in the Chapel. But his many Benefactions will preserve his Memory to future Ages, for he furnished the Library of *Oxford* with 1300 *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Persian* MSS. with choice Antiquities, and established Professors of those Tongues in that University, which had never been before, procured new Statutes for it with larger Privileges than the old, built a Court in St. *John's* College, repaired St *Paul's* at a vast Expence, bought divers *Commendams* and *Sine-Cura's*, and settled them on the small Bishopricks of *Bristol*, *Peterborough*, St. *Asaph*, *Chester*, and *Oxford*, to augment them, procured a new Charter for *Reading*, where he also erected an Hospital and endowed it with 200 *l. per Annum*, and recovered Hundreds of Impropriations in *Ireland*, to the great Encouragement of the Clergy of that Nation, with many other good Deeds to the Church and State, which being

Digitized by Google

being looked upon with an evil and envious Eye, brought upon him the Hatred of such Men, as at length compleated his Destruction.

76. *William Juxon*, Bishop of *London*, succeeded him fifteen Years after, for the Presbyterian and Republican Party prevailing, the Bishops were displaced, and their Power abolished, till King *Charles* II. returned, *Anno* 1660, when this Prelate came to his See. He was born at *Chichester*, bred in St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, of which he was President after Dr. *Laud*, who had such an Opinion of his Virtue and Learning, that he procured his Advancement first to the Deanry of *Worcester*, then to the See of *London*, when he was made Lord Treasurer, and a Privy Counsellor. He was in great Favour with King *Charles* I. and attended him in all his Sufferings; after which, he retired and lived privately till the Restoration, when he was made Archbishop on *Sept.* 20, 1660, but enjoyed that Dignity not long, for he died *June* 20, 1663; and being carried to *Oxford*, was buried in St. *John*'s Chapel, near his old Friend and Predecessor Archbishop *Laud*. He was a Person of primitive Sanctity, endowed with Piety and Apostolick Virtues, as well as eminent for his Eloquence and Modesty. He was chiefly entrusted by King *Charles* I. in his Troubles, who commonly called him, *That honest Man*; and much in Favour with King *Charles* II. whom he crowned at *Westminster*, *April* 23, 1661. In the short Time he enjoyed this See he was very bountiful to the Clergy, adding to the Maintenance of divers Vicarages and Curacies these several Sums, *viz.*

	Pounds per Annum.
To *Whitfield*	20 0 0
To *Brabourn*	16 0 0
To *Gulston*	10 0 0
To *Leeds*	30 0 0
To *Maidstone*	37 6 8
To *Marden*	20 0 0
To St. *Margarets* at *Cliffe*	26 0 0
To St. *Laurence* in *Thanet*	40 0 0
To *Nunnington*	20 0 0
To *Eastwe.*	10 0 0
To *Liddon*	18 0 0
To St. *Nicholas* in *Thanet*	30 0 0
To *Otterland*	10 0 0
To *Sibbersfwold*	20 0 0

He was succeeded by,

77. *Gilbert Sheldon*, born at *Stanton* in *Staffordshire*, educated first in *Trinity-College*, and then in *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and afterwards Warden, and at the same Time Prebendary of *Worcester*, from all which Places he was sequestred, and imprison'd in 1648 at *Oxford*; but being after a while released, he lived privately till the Restoration, which placed him again in his Wardenship. Bishop Juxon being translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, he was his Successor in *London*, and upon his Death in *Canterbury*; both which Sees he ruled with great Prudence and Integrity, in Peace and Prosperity to his Death, which happened in 1677. He was buried in *Croydon*, near Archbishop *Whitgift*, by his own Direction. He was a Person of a generous and charitable Mind, and is said to have expended in private and publick Benefactions, (of which the Theatre at *Oxford* is a remarkable Monument) near 66000 *l.* as appears by his Books of Account. His immediate Successor was,

78. *William Sancroft*, born at *Fressingfield* in *Suffolk*, who was advanced from the Deanry of St. *Paul*'s to this See, to which he was consecrated *Jan* 27, 1677. He presided over the Church in difficult Times, *viz.* in the Reign of King *James* II. when all Arts were used to inveagle, or affright Churchmen into the Court-Measures, for the Advancement of Popery; but as he managed himself with Prudence and Wariness, so long as he was not directly attacked, so he withstood all Attempts with Resolution, when levelled against him. He opposed the publishing the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, for which he and six Bishops more were imprisoned in the *Tower*. At the Revolution he chose rather to leave his See for not complying with the Measures of the Court in crowning King *William*, than not be thought steady to his Majesty and Master King *James* II. and so retiring to his native Place, lived about four Years, and died *Nov.* 24, 1693, *Ætat.* 77, yet leaving the everlasting Memory of his Care of the poor Clergy of his Diocese, in augmenting divers Vicarages himself, as *Maidstone* above-mention'd, and *Pastling*, which he raised from 50 *l.* a year

Digitized by Google

year to above 60 *l.* and causing his Archdeacon, Dr. *Parker*, to reserve a Pension of 10 *l.* a-year to the Vicar of *Lyssted*, and 40 *l.* a-year to the Vicar of *Doddington*, out of the Leases of the impropriate Tithes. *Ken. Inqr.* And Mr. *Francis Porter*, Rector of *Eynsford*, to reserve 20 *l.* a-year to the Vicar of that Parish.

79. *John Tillotson*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*, and Preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, accepted of this See upon the Ejection of Dr. *Sancroft*. He was the *Apollo* of the Age; and as he was a celebrated Preacher before his Preferment, so in it he was signally eminent for his Prudence and Moderation. He died with an empty Treasury, but rich in good Works, *Nov.* 22, 1694, having sate about four Years, and was buried in the Parish-Church of St. *Laurence-Jewry*, where he had been Lecturer several Years. Then,

80. *Thomas Tenison*, D. D. educated in *Corpus Christi* College in *Cambridge*, Vicar of St. *Martin's*, *Westminster*, where he continued several Years in the faithful Discharge of his pastoral Office, was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1691, and translated from thence to this See, which he govern'd with Prudence and Moderation also. And dying was buried, and succeeded by,

81. *William Wake*, D. D. Bishop of *Lincoln*, and thence translated to this See: A Man of great Learning and Piety, as his Works do sufficiently testify: Of whom we shall add no more but our Prayers, *That God would grant him long to enjoy this eminent Dignity for his own Glory, and the Good of our established Church.* Amen.

Having given this Account of the Archbishops themselves, it will be necessary to give some short ode of their Privileges and Authority with the Extent of both, *viz.*

1. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, and hath twenty-one Suffragan Bishops under him, of which seventeen are in *England*, and four in *Wales*; but as a Diocesan, his See is but small, *viz.* only a Part of *Kent*, containing 257 Parishes, and some Peculiars in other Dioceses. For,

2. Where-ever the Archbishop has Manors, or Advowsons; it is exempt from the Diocesan, and subject to the Archbishop.

3. He is the first Peer of the Realm, and takes Place of all Dukes and Officers of State, except of the Royal Blood.

4. The Coronation properly belongs to him.

5. The King and Queen with their Courts, where-ever they reside, were reputed his Parishioners anciently; and he was to appoint the *Lent*-Preachers, but Time has altered these Things.

6. All Licences and Dispensations are to be granted by him by the Act 25 *Henry* VIII. *c.* 21.

7. The King, by the Advice of the Archbishop or Ecclesiastical Commissioners may ordain Rites and Ceremonies for the Church. His First-fruits are 2946 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. He has but one Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

The Bishops of Rochester, *and their Succession.*

Augustine being settled in the See of *Canterbury*, thought it necessary to establish another Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Kent*, that all the pastoral Care of the People might not lie upon him; and having consulted with King *Ethelbert*, it was agreed to erect a Bishop's See at *Rochester*, which was then a considerable City, having been fortified by *Julius Cæsar*, to keep the *Britains* in Awe, and that King settled a Maintenance upon it. The first Bishop was,

1. *Justus*, one of those who came over with *Augustine*, *Anno* 606, to convert the *Saxons*. He was a Person of great Holiness and Integrity of Life, as zealous for the Preservation of Christianity, as he had been for the Propagation of it. He outlived *Augustine*, and being translated to *Canterbury*,

2. *Romanus* succeeded him at *Rochester*. He being sent by *Justus* to Pope *Honorius*, was cast away in his Passage into *France*, and being drowned,

3. *Paulinus*,

Digitized by Google

3. *Paulinus*, who had been the first Archbishop of *York*, but upon the Relapse of the *Northumbrians* into Idolatry, was forced to fly into *Kent*, accepted of this Bishoprick, and sate thirteen Years. He died in 644, and was buried in his Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, which King *Ethelbert* had erected from the Foundation. To him succeeded,

4. *Ithamar*, the first *English* Bishop of this See, yet equal to any of his Predecessors, both in Holiness and Learning. His Successor, *Anno* 656, was,

5. *Damianus*, after whose Death this See was vacant some Years, till

6. *Putta* was raised to this See by *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was not only a pious Man, but expert in secular Affairs, and particularly in regulating the Church after the *Roman* Model He was skilled in Musick, and when the King of *Mercia* burnt his City and the Cathedral, he retired into *Mercia*, and there became the Pastor of a small Church, under *Saxulfus*, Bishop of that Country, getting his Livelihood chiefly by teaching Children the Grounds of Musick. There he lived till he was old, and would not be perswaded to return to his Bishoprick, whereupon *Theodorus*, Bishop of *Canterbury*, ordained,

7. *Quichelmus* into his Place. *Bede* calls him *Gulielmus*, or *William*; but he was forced at length to leave his See for want of Maintenance, and,

8. *Gebmund*, *Godmund*, or *Godwin*, (as he sometimes is called) was raised to his See. He, tho' enduring many Handships, would not forsake his Church, but died Bishop of *Rochester*, *Anno* 692, and,

9. *Tobias* was chosen in his See, and consecrated by *Brightwald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was a very learned Man, and not only understood the *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Saxon* Tongues, but could speak the two former as well as the later, which was his Mother Tongue. He died *Anno* 726, and was buried in the Tomb he had made for himself in St. *Paul's* Porch, belonging to his Cathedral, and,

10. *Adulfus* was consecrated into his See by *Brightwald*. He died *Anno* 741, and,

11. *Dun*, or *Duina*, was his Successor. He was present at the Synod of *Cliffe*, near *Rochester*, held *Anno* 747; but he died the same Year, and was succeeded by,

12. *Eardulfus*, upon whom *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, bestowed the Manor of *Frenbury*, (which was at that Time called *Elsingham*) about *Anno* 770. *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, gave a Parcel of Land near the Castle of *Rochester*, *Anno* 763, and *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent Wildham*, in 751. To him succeeded,

13. *Diora*, to whom King *Egbert* gave ten Plough-lands in *Halling*, and some Woods.

14. *Werenund*, his Successor, died *Anno* 800, and,

15. *Beornmod*, called by some *Beornred*, succeeded him in 804.

16. *Tadnoth*, } Are put next in the Ca-
17. *Bademoth*, } talogue of the Bishops of *Rochester* but nothing material is said of them.

18. *Godwin* I. who sate *Anno* 833, to 851, when he confirmed two Charters granted, the one by *Whitlaff*, and the other by *Bertulf*, Kings of *Mercia*. To him succeeded,

19 *Cuthurwulf*, of whom nothing memorable is mentioned.

20 *Swithulf*, who was one of the Lords Justices, appointed to protect the Kingdom against the Invasions of the *Danes*, but enjoyed that Office but a little while, dying *Anno* 897.

21. *Buiricus*, } Are found in the Cata-
22. *Cheolmund*, } logue of his Succes-
23. *Chineferth*, } sors, but our Histori-
ans mention nothing memorable of them.

24. *Burrhicus*, to whom and his Successors, *Edmund*, the Brother of King *Athelstan*, gave, *Anno* 945, *Malling*, in these Words: *Do, &c. terram trium Aratrorum in Mealing*, i. e. *I give, &c. three Plough-lands in Melings*. He left his See to,

25. *Alfstane*, who died in 984, and had for his Successors,

26. *Godwin* II. } One of which con-
27. *Godwin* III. } firm'd the Charter of King *Edgar*, extant in *Ingulfus*, *Anno* 966, and another in 996. He was also besieged in *Rochester* by King *Ethelred* a long Time, about 983, who would not be perswaded by *Dunstan* to raise the Siege till he had paid him an hundred Pounds, and was sitting in 1040 *l.* as appears by an Epistle written to him and *Edsin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in that Year, by King *Edward* the Confessor. After their Death, this See was so impoverished by War and other Troubles, that there

was

Digitized by Google

was no Bishop constituted in their Stead till 1058, when,

28. *Siward*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, was consecrated Bishop of *Rochester*. He was sitting when the *Normans* invaded *England*, and present at the Consecration of *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1070, and at a Synod began in 1072, at *Winchester*, and ended at *Windsor*. He died in 1075, and left his Church in a miserable Condition, having only four Canons in it, and those neither sufficiently furnished with Food, or Cloths; yet,

29. *Arnulfus* was preferred to it by *Lanfranc*, who promised him his Assistance in restoring his See to a better Condition, and removing the former Evils. He was a Monk of the Abbey of *Sez* in *Normandy*, of known Virtue and Holiness; but he lived not to see his See to flourish, because he died in 1077, and sate but two Years, having done nothing towards it, but being present at a great Debate at *Pænenden-Heath*, touching some Lands, which had been unjustly taken away from his Church. *Lanfranc* put in his Place,

30. *Gundulphus*, a Monk of the same Monastery. He, by the Assistance of *Lanfranc*, turned the secular Canons out of his Church, and put in Monks, and being a Man, tho' not very learned, yet prudent and active in his Business, whereas he found at his Entrance but six Priests, he left fifty or sixty Monks, and then built the Cathedral a-new, enlarging it to that Bigness it is now of. *Lanfranc* all along encouraged his Industry, and gave him the Manor of *Hedder*, joining with him in obliging *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, to restore the Manors of *Dathingstoke*, *Preston*, and *Dainton*, and others which he had extorted from the See, and held some Time. This Bishop founded the Hospital of St. *Bartholomew* at *Chatham*, and a Nunnery at *Malling*, which at the Suppression was valued at 245 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* He also built the greatest Part, if not the Whole, of the white Tower in *Rochester* Castle; to recompence him for which Charge, King *William* I. settled a Manor upon him. Lastly, he put St. *Paulinus*'s Bones in a rich Shrine, and not long after died, *March* 7, 1107, leaving his See to,

31. *Ralph*, Abbot of *Sez* in *Normandy*, who was consecrated *Aug.* 4, 1108; and being translated to *Canterbury* in 1114, left this See to,

32. *Ernulphus*, a *French*-man, who had been a Monk a good while in the Abbey of St. *Lucien*; but finding the Monks incorrigibly insolent, advised with *Lanfranc* what to do, who persuaded him to come to him, which he did, and was made a Monk at *Canterbury*, and then Abbot of *Bury*; where having staid some Time, he was made Bishop of *Rochester* after *Ralph*, and was consecrated at *Canterbury* with *Jeffery*, Bishop of *Hereford*, *Dec.* 26, 1115. He repaired the Church which *Lanfranc* had erected, and adorned it with Glass Windows, a Marble Pavement, and divers rare Pictures, that no Church in *England* was equal to it. He increased the Monks of *Bury*, gave them good Instructions, repaired their Monastery, and set up Pinnacles. He was ever contriving to do something for the common Good, so long as he was Bishop, which was nine Years and some few Days. He died *March* 1124. He is said to have written the History of the Church of *Rochester*, but we do not find it any where extant. He was succeeded by,

33. *John*, the Nephew of Archbishop *Ralph*, and Archdeacon of *Rochester*, in which Place he had been employed by the Archbishop, in a Message to the Council of *Rheims*, to oppose the Consecration of *Thurstan*, Archbishop Elect of *York*, by the Pope, because he would not profess Subjection to his See; but after he was Bishop, we find nothing of Moment said of him, because his Continuance in it was short, and in his Time both the City and Church of *Rochester* was consumed by an accidental Fire. He died in 1137, and his See was given to,

34. *Ascelin*, to whom St. *Bernard* wrote his 205th Epistle; he deceased in 1147, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* assuming to himself the sole Right of bestowing this Bishoprick on whom he would, Archbishop *Theobald* left it to the Monks of *Rochester* to put in whom they pleased, whereupon they chose,

Digitized by Google

35. *Walter*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, that Archbiſhop's Brother: While he ſate, the Church and City of *Rocheſter*, which was but newly rebuilt, was again burnt in 1177. He was Biſhop almoſt 35 Years, and dying in 1182, had,

36. *Gualeran*, Archdeacon of *Baion*, for his Succeſſor. He died in 1184; and upon his Death, there was a great Conteſt between the Monks of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, about the deceaſed Biſhop's Paſtoral Staff, which the firſt aſſerted ſhould be left upon the Altar of *Canterbury*, and by them delivered to the new Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; but the later denied it, and kept the Staff. At length it was referred to the Archbiſhop, who decided it in Favour of the Monks of *Canterbury*, who delivered it to the next Biſhop, who was,

37. *Gilbert Glanvil*, Archdeacon of *Luxemburg*, who was conſecrated, *Sept.* 29, 1185. He had a great Quarrel with the Monks, and, in his Diſpleaſure took from them all their moveable Goods, the Ornaments of their Churches, and moſt of their Farms. The Monks being thus reduced to Want, and having no Money to carry on the Controverſy, melted down the Silver Shrine of *Paulinus*, and coined Money of it. The Death of the Biſhop, which happened *June* 24, 1214, put an End to the Conteſt; but the Monks did not lay aſide their Anger, but refuſed to celebrate his Funeral with the uſual Ceremonies, and ſo he was buried without them. He built the Hoſpital at *Stroud*, and endowed it ſo well, that the yearly Value is now 52 *l.* His Biſhoprick was given to

38. *Benedict*, Precentor of St. *Paul's*, *London*, who was conſecrated, *Feb.* 22, 1215, and died in 1226, leaving his See to,

39. *Henry de Sandford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, who was conſecrated in 1227. After he had ſate two Years, a great diſpute happened between him and *Jocelin*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Conſecration of three Biſhops, elected together, *viz. Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Roger*, Biſhop of *London*; and *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Ely*. *Henry* contended that he ought to perform thoſe Rites, becauſe he was the Archbiſhop's Chaplain, and *Jocelin* aſſerted it to be his Office, becauſe he was the Senior Biſhop of the Province; but at length they agreed, that *Henry* ſhould conſecrate the Archbiſhop, and *Jocelin* the other two. It was this Biſhop that ſo boldly declared his Viſion about Purgatory, mentioned at *Sittingbourn*, before treated on. He died in 1295, *February* 24. To him ſucceeded,

40. *Richard de Wendover*, Rector of *Bromley* in *Kent*. He was legally elected; but when he came to deſire *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to conſecrate him, he was rejected, as an ignorant and illiterate Man. But tho' he was indeed ſuch an one, he appealed to the Pope, and was confirmed, againſt the Archbiſhop's Will, becauſe the Pope hated him for oppoſing his continual Exactions from the *Engliſh* Church. *Wendover* being thus conſecrated, *Anno* 1238, held this See twelve Years, and dying in 1250, was, by the King's Order, buried in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, becauſe he was in great Repute for his Piety and Holineſs. After him, the Monks of *Rocheſter* choſe,

41. *Laurence de St. Martin*, the King's Chaplain, and ſpecial Counſellor. He was conſecrated at *Lyons*, *April* 12, 1251, and had the Pope's Diſpenſation to hold all the Livings he had before he was Biſhop; but he was not herewith contented, becauſe he ſaid his Biſhoprick was the ſmalleſt in *England*, and therefore never left complaining, till he obtained the fifth Part of all the Church Revenues of the Clergy of his Dioceſe for five Years, and the Rectory of *Frendſbury* to be appropriated to his See. *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was very injurious to this Biſhop, taking away from him the Poſſeſſions of this See; whereupon he complained firſt to the King, but could obtain no Redreſs, becauſe *Boniface* was the Queen's Uncle; and then to the Pope, who alſo turned a deaf Ear to him, becauſe the Duke of *Savoy*, *Boniface*'s Brother, was a near Neighbour to him, and he would not diſoblige him by puniſhing *Boniface*. Theſe Repulſes the Biſhop took ſo much to Heart, that he died with Grief, *Jan.* 3, 1274, and was ſucceeded by,

42. *Walter de Merton*, Chancellor of *England*. He had before his Promotion to this See, began to build a College at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, *viz.* in 1264; but his Mind changed at his being raiſed to this See, and he caſt his

Digitized by Google

his Thoughts upon *Oxford*, where he founded a noble College, which he named *Merton-College*, as it is ſtill called. He ſate four Years, and dying *Oct.* 27, 1278, was buried near the North Wall of his Cathedral over-againſt the Biſhop's Throne, under a Marble Stone, which being defaced and broken, Sir *Henry Savil*, (who put out St. *Chryſoſtom's* Works at his great Expence) being then Warden of his College, procured that a new Monument of Alabaſter ſhould be erected over him, with an Epitaph, and ſome Verſes upon it to this Effect:

Waltero Merton, Cancellario Angliæ, ſub Henrico Tertio, Epiſcopo Roffenſi, ſub Edwardo primo Rege, noſtri Collegii Fundatori, Cuſtos & Scholares de Merton, in Academiâ Oxonienſi, communibus impenſis, hoc Monumentum poſuere, Anno 1598.

After him,

43. *John de Bradfield*, a Monk and Precentor in the Church of *Rocheſter*, was choſen into his See, and conſecrated *May* 29, 1279, with the Biſhop of *Norwich*. He was a Perſon of honeſt Converſation, commendable Learning, and a good Governor, and died, *April* 23, 1283, and was ſucceeded by,

44. *Thomas Inglethorp*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, *London*, who was conſecrated the ſame Year, and dying *May* 12, 1291, left his See to,

45. *Thomas de Wildham*, Prior of *Rocheſter*, who died *Feb.* 28, 1316; after whom,

46. *Henry de Hith*, (a little Town in *Kent*) Confeſſor to King *Edward* II. was conſecrated to this See. He built much on the Biſhop's Houſe at *Halling*, adding an Hall, with a fair Frontiſpiece to it, repairing the Mill, and all the Out-houſes thereunto belonging. He alſo built an Almshouſe at *Hithe*, which he dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, and endowed it with certain Farms, then valued at twenty Marks *per Annum*. He reſigned his Biſhoprick *Anno* 1338, and it was given to,

47. *John de Sheppey*, Prior of *Rocheſter*, who was ſix Years after made Treaſurer of *England*. He died *Oct.* 19, 1360, at his Manor of *Lambeth*, then called *the Place*, and,

48. *William Wittleſey*, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, was preferred to this See, and conſecrated, *Feb.* 6, 1361. He was tranſlated to *Worceſter* within two Years, (and afterwards to *Canterbury*) leaving his See to,

49. *Thomas Trilleg*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, *London*, who was conſecrated *Anno* 1363, and died nine Years after, *viz.* in 1372, and

50. *Thomas Brinton*, (or *Briton*) a *Benedictine* Monk of *Norwich*, a Perſon of ſingular Learning, who being then at *Rome*, had preached ſeveral *Latin* Sermons before the Pope, was made the Pope's Penitentiary, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and returning into *England*, was admitted to be Confeſſor of King *Richard*. He was a great Benefactor to the *Engliſh* Hoſpital at *Rome*, and died, *Anno* 1389, and,

51. *William* of *Bottleſham*, (a Town in *Cambridge*, now called *Balſham*) ſucceeded him. He was a *Dominican* Friar, and Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, a Perſon famous for his Learning and eloquent Preaching. He was raiſed by King *Richard* II. to the Biſhoprick of *Landaff*, and afterwards to this of *Rocheſter*, tho' one *Richard Barnet* had been elected. He died in 1399, and,

52. *John de Bottleſham*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* Chaplain, was conſecrated into his See, *July* 4, 1400, but never ſaw his Cathedral, dying within leſs than a Year after. He was a Benefactor to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and to St. *Peter's* Hoſpital there. To him ſucceeded,

53. *Richard Young*, who was tranſlated hither from *Bangor*. He was a principal Contributor to the Reparation of the Church of *Frendsbury*, and glazed all the Windows, in which there was not long ſince his Picture, at firſt ſet up as a Remembrance of him and his pious Work. He died *July* 27, 1419, and had for his Succeſſor,

54. *John Kemp*, Doctor of Laws, and Archdeacon of *Durham*, who was conſecrated the *September* following, and three Years after tranſlated to *Chicheſter*, leaving this See to,

55. *John Langdon*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, and an *Oxford* Doctor, who was conſecrated upon *Trinity-Sunday*, 1422. He was a great Hiſtorian, and aſſiſted *Thomas Redburn*, the Monk of *Wincheſter*, in compoſing his *Chronicon*, but was ſo unhappy as to be one of thoſe twelve Judges that condemned Chriſt's Doctrines, preached by *Wickliffe*, and was therefore, by the Pope's Proviſion, made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in which the Biſhop was robbed of his Right of chooſing and preſenting

Digitized by Google

senting to a See established by his Predecessor; yet this Bishop paid Homage, and swore Fealty to the present Archbishop, *Henry Chichely*. He put out a *Chronicon*, collected out of divers Historians; and some Sermons, as also laid out much Money in the Repairs of *Rochester* Bridge, and died at the Council of *Basil*, *Anno* 1434. After his Death,

56. *Thomas Brown*, the Vicar-General of Archbishop *Chicheley*, and Dean of *Salisbury*, was consecrated into his See, *May* 1, 1434, and sent to the same Council, where, while he remained, he was chosen Bishop of *Norwich* without his seeking, and,

57. *William Wells*, Abbot of *York*, placed in his See, which he held seven Years, and dying, *March* 2, 1443,

58. *John Lowe* was chosen into his Place. He was a *Worcestershire* Man, and a Brother of the College of *Wiche*. He was a Lover of Learning from his Childhood, and made such a Proficiency in it, by visiting divers Universities, that he not only excelled all his Order, but was so highly esteemed for it by King *Henry* VI. that he made him, first, Bishop of St. *Asaph*, and then of *Rochester*. He wrote some Things worthy of the Perusal of the Learned, of which *Bale* gives us a Catalogue. He died in 1467, and was buried under a Marble Tomb, over-against Bishop *Merton*. His Successor was,

59. *Thomas Rotherham*, who being translated from hence to *Lincoln* in 1471,

60. *John Alcock* was promoted to this See, and translated to *Worcester* in 1476, leaving it to,

61. *John Russel*, who was Tutor to Prince *Edward*, (afterwards King *Edward* V.) while he was Bishop here. He sate four Years, and then being translated to *Lincoln*.

62. *Edmund Audley* succeeded him, and held it twelve Years, till being translated to *Hereford*.

63. *Thomas Savage* obtained his See, and having sate four Years, was translated to *London*. when,

64. *Richard Fitz-James* was preferred to this See, and after eight Years was translated to *Chichester*, and,

65. *John Fisher* was put into his See. He had been President of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and Chancellor of that University. *Erasmus* tells us, he was a very learned Man and being of a rare Eloquence, he was much in Favour with *Margaret*, Dutchess of *Richmond*, upon whom his Advice had so great Influence, that she built two Colleges, viz. St. *John's* and *Christ's*, and endowed them with large Revenues; yet when the Reformation was begun in *Germany* by *Martin Luther*, he used all his Power to crush it, wrote for the Papacy, and when King *Henry* VIII. shook off the Papal Tyranny, he laid down his Life in the Defence of it, *June* 22, 1535. To him,

66. *John Hilsey* succeeded. He was a Black-Monk of *Bristol*, and a *Cambridge* Doctor. He held this See but three Years, and then dying,

67. *Nicholas Heath* was consecrated Bishop of this Diocese, *April* 4, 1539; and being translated four Years after to *Worcester*, left his See to

68. *Henry Halbeach*, then Suffragan Bishop of *Bristol*, and translated hither *June* 9, 1544, and three Years after to *Lincoln*, upon which that great Man,

69. *Nicholas Ridley*, was raised to this See; which he held but two Years, and then was removed to *London*, where we shall have Occasion to describe him more largely as a Man, a Bishop, and a Martyr, and in the mean Time to proceed to his Successor,

70. *John Poynet*, who was consecrated to this See *June* 26, 1550; but being translated from hence in less than a Year, was succeeded by,

71. *John Scory*, who was consecrated, *August* 30, 1551, and a little after translated to *Chichester*, but was in the Beginning of Queen *Mary*'s Reign deprived, and,

72. *Maurice Griffin*, Archdeacon of *Rochester*, an *Oxford* Man, consecrated into his See, *April* 1, 1554. He died in 1559, and was buried in the Church of St. *Magnus*, near the Bridge, *London*. He was a zealous Prosecutor of such, as embraced the Reformation made in King *Edward*'s Reign, and was the first that begun the Burning of Heretics, as the Protestants were then esteemed. *Margery Polley*, the first Martyr, being of his Diocese. After him,

73. *Edmund Guest* was made Bishop of *Rochester*, who was consecrated, *March* 24, 1559, and was after translated to *Salisbury*, *Dec.* 24, 1571, and,

74. *Ed-*

Digitized by Google

74. *Edmund Freak*, D. D. was consecrated *March* 9, 1571; and having presided five Years, was removed to *Norwich*, and left his See to,

75. *John Pierce*, D. D. Dean of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, who was consecrated, *April* 15, 1576, and within about a Year removed to *Salisbury*, whereupon,

76. *John Yong* was preferred to his Bishoprick. He was Doctor of Divinity, and President of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He died in 1605, and,

77. *William Barlow*, Doctor of Divinity and Dean of *Chester*, was preferred to this See, *June* 30, 1605: and having sate three Years, was translated to *Lincoln*, and after him,

78. *Richard Neal*, D. D. and Dean of *Westminster*, was raised to this See. In his Time was the Earl of *Essex* divorced from his Lady, that she might be married to the Earl of *Somerset*, King *James* I.'s Favourite, wherein he seems to have been more active than became the Modesty and Piety of a Bishop; but it got him a better Bishoprick, being removed soon after to *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and not long after to *Lincoln*. Upon which Translation, in 1611,

79. *John Buckeridge*, D. D. and President of St. *John's* College, *Oxford*, was promoted to this See. He was a sedulous Minister in propagating the Gospel, both by writing and preaching, and hath written such a Book about the Power of the Pope in Temporals, as if his Predecessor *Fisher* had seen it, he would not have laid down his Life in the Defence of a false Doctrine, as the Contrary is; for he has made it so evidently appear, that the Truth is on our Side, that a thousand *Fishers* cannot answer his Arguments. He was sixteen Years Bishop here, and was then translated to *Ely*, where he died, but was succeeded in this See by,

80. *Walter Curl*, *Anno* 1627, who possessed it but three Years, and was then translated to *Bath* and *Wells*, leaving this See to,

81, *John Bowle*, who held it seven Years, and dyed in 1637. After whom,

82. *John Warner*, Dean of *Litchfield*, was preferred to this See. This Bishop was one of those that were present, when the Bishops in general were turned out of the House of Lords, and deprived of their Votes there, and being (as Dr. *Fuller* describes him, *Eccles. Hist.* 194.) a Person of a good Speech and a cheerful Spirit, and, which made both, a good Purse, and which made all three, having a good Cause, as he conceived in his Conscience, did very pertinently and valiantly defend the Antiquity and Justice of the Bishops Votes in Parliament. He also founded one of the most remarkable Hospitals and Colleges in the World, for the Maintenance of twenty Widows of poor Ministers at *Bromley*, not far from his Palace, with an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Annum* to each of them, and fifty Pounds *per Annum* for a Chaplain to read Prayers daily to them, which was the first of this Kind erected in *England*, and was the Pattern to *George Morley*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Sarum*, to do the like, tho' in a lower Degree. He died in 1666, and was succeeded by,

83. *John Dolben*, Dean of *Westminster*, who was consecrated, *Nov.* 15, following, and sate seventeen Years, and then was removed to *York* in 1683; after whom,

84. *Francis Turner*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to *James*, Duke of *York*, was preferred to this See, and consecrated *November* 11. He sate here but one Year, and being removed to *Ely*,

85. *Thomas Sprat* was put into his See, and held the Deanry of *Westminster* with it. He was a great Divine, and thorough Master of the *English* Tongue, which he has shewed by his several Writings, both Sermons and History. He sate near thirty Years, and dying, left his See to,

86. *Francis Atterbury*, D. D. and Canon of *Christ's-Church*, *Oxford*, who is now living, and need nothing to recommend him to the Esteem of the World but his Writings, and a sufficient Knowledge of his Person. This Diocese is the least in *England*, having but ninety-eight Parishes in it, and one Archdeacon, *viz.* of *Rochester*. It was anciently in the Disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but now of the King, as the rest are, and the Bishop was his Cross-bearer in all Processions.

The

Digitized by Google

The Monasteries of this County.

CAnterbury, erected by *Augustine* in this Manner: This pious Monk being sent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, with several of his Brethren, and other Ministers of God's Word, in the Year 596, to convert the *English* Nation, arrived in the Isle of *Thanet*, in this County, which was then a Kingdom, and were kindly entertained by *Ethelbert*, the King of it, who gave them Liberty to preach the Gospel to his People. This Concession inspired them with fresh Zeal and Diligence to promote Christ's Doctrine, and God was pleased to bless them with such Success, that they not only converted many Thousands of People, but King *Ethelbert* himself, who submitted himself to Christian Baptism upon *Whitsunday*, *Anno* 597.

King *Ethelbert* being thus converted to the Faith of Christ, was zealous to encourage the Ministers of it, and to that End gave *Augustine* and his Followers his Mansion in his capital City of *Canterbury*, then called *Dorobernia*, to preach and baptize in. The People following the Example of their Prince, flowed in upon them from all Parts to hear the Gospel of Truth, and believing were baptized. *Augustine* seeing this great Increase of Believers, bethought himself to form them into a regular Church, and to that End went over to the Bishop of *Arles* in *France* to be ordained a Bishop by him, and then returning, received the Pall from Pope *Gregory*, fix'd his Metropolitan See for himself at *Canterbury*, and built him a Cathedral there, which he dedicated to the Honour of Jesus Christ, from whence it was in After-ages called *Christ's-Church*.

Adjoining to the Cathedral, *Augustine* soon after erected a Monastery, according to the Custom of the *Roman* Church, and many came into it, devoting themselves and all they had to God's Service, and that nothing might be wanting to such holy Ascetics, they found Multitudes of Benefactors, of whom the Principal were King *Ethelbert* and his Son *Ethelbaldus*, King *Cedwalda*, King *Offa*, *Edmund* and *Kenulph*, all Kings of *Kent*, *Baronolphus*, King of *Mercia*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmund*, and King *Edward* the Confessor, *Saxon* Kings of all *England*, *William* the Conqueror, the Kings his Successors, *Henry* I. and II. *Richard* I *Edward* III. and his Son the *Black Prince*, *Henry* IV. &c. besides many Noblemen and Commons; all whose Gifts the aforesaid Kings confirmed, and added to them many Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, set down particularly in the *Monasticon* These Monks were of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and had a Revenue of 2489 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*, before they were dissolved, contrary to King *Ethelbert*'s Appointment, and turned into a Dean and Chapter. Besides this Cathedral Monastery, there were divers others erected in and near this City in After-times, as also many Hospitals and Chantries, of which we can give but a short Account, *viz.*

St. *Augustine*, a Monastery erected a little without this City on this Occasion: *Augustine* observing in the Suburbs an Idol-Temple, made use of by King *Ethelbert* himself, before his Conversion, he changed it into a Church, and dedicated it to St. *Pancrace* the Martyr; but afterwards having obtained it, with a Piece of Ground adjoining to it, of King *Ethelbert*, he built a Monastery upon it, and dedicated it to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; which being stored with Monks, King *Ethelbert* endowed it with sufficient Revenues, and both by Agreement appointed it to be the Burial-place of themselves and the Kings and Archbishops, their Successors, because it was not yet allowed to bury the Dead in Cities.

This Abbey, in After-ages, became one of the most eminent in *England*, being endowed with large Revenues by divers Kings, Successors of King *Ethelbert*; as *Eadbald* his Son, who bestowed on it the Manor of *Northborn*, consisting of thirty Plough-lands; and

Digitized by Google

and King *Eadbert*, his Son and Succeſſor, who gave ſix Plough-lands in *Little Mongeham*; *Kenwolf*, King of *Mercia*, and *Cuthred*, King of *Kent*, who gave the Manor of *Lenham*, conſiſting of twenty Plough-lands, and thirteen Denes. King *Ethewolf*, the *Weſt-Saxon*, forty Caſtatos or Manſions; King *Canute* all the Revenues of the Abbey of St. *Mildred* in *Thanet*, with that Virgin's Body: *Edward* the Confeſſor all his Lands in *Fordwich*; and ſeveral others, whoſe Benefactions were ſmaller. By this Income ſixty five Monks were maintained, and the Abbot grew ſo conſiderable, that Pope *Alexander* II. in the Year 1063, permitted the Abbot *Egelſine*, who was ſent to him upon ſome Embaſſy, for himſelf and Succeſſors, to wear a Mitre and Sandals in the Manner of a Biſhop, by which Grant they were exempted from the Juriſdiction of their Dioceſan, having Epiſcopal Juriſdiction in themſelves; and further, this Abbot was ſummoned to ſit in Parliament, and was allowed to vote among the Barons, which procured him a principal Seat in all general Councils, by the Order of Pope *Leo* IX. to ſit next to the Abbot of *Monte Caſini*.

The Burial of the Kings and Archbiſhops in this Monaſtery was of great Advantage to it for ſome Ages, it being uſual to endow with ſome Revenues and Privileges the Place of their Interment; but Archbiſhop *Cuthbert*, who was the eleventh after *Auguſtine*, being at *Rome*, obtained a Liberty of the Pope to have Burial-places in the Cities of *England*, whereupon the following Archbiſhops were many of them buried in the Cathedral and elſewhere. This Loſs was the firſt, but was not the only one that happened to it, for the *Danes* ſeveral Times ravaged and plundered it. It was burnt down almoſt, with many of its Codicils and Charters, in 1168, and a little more than a hundred Years after was near drowning, the Flood, (as the Hiſtorian tells us) being ſo high in the Court of the Monaſtery and the Church, that the Monks had been quite overwhelmed, unleſs the Virtue of the Saints that reſted there had reſtrained, and, at length, aſſwaged the Waters; but theſe Damages and Dangers, tho' great, were recovered: But the fatal Blow that King *Henry* VIII. gave never was, for he utterly diſſolved it, and found the Value to be 1413 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼. *per Annum*, *Dugd* 1412 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* ¼. *Speed* and *Somner*.

St. *Sepulchres*, a Nunnery built by *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of this City, upon a Spot of Ground near the Church of that Name, which was in the Archbiſhop's Patronage. *William Calvel*, a Citizen here, was a principal Benefactor to this Houſe. *Richard* I. gave to it a Portion in *Bleau-wood*, called from them now *Minchen-wood*, and the Abbot and Convent of St. *Auguſtine* annexed the Parſonage of S. *Edmund Radingate* to this Houſe. *Elizabeth Barton*, (commonly called the *Holy Maid of Kent*) ſuborned to pretend a Revelation from Heaven againſt King *Henry* I's Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, and *Luther*'s Doctrine, was a veiled Nun of this Monaſtery, which conſiſted of a Lady-Prioreſs, and ſix veiled Nuns, whoſe Habit was a black Coat, Cloak, Cowl and Veil, and who had a common Seal, and all other Requiſites of a compleat Nunnery. It fell at the general Suppreſſion, when it was valued at 38 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Annum*. Near this Nunnery ſtood,

St. *Laurence*'s Hoſpital, built by *Hugh* II. Abbot of St *Auguſtine*, and dedicated to St. *Laurence*, for ſixteen Brethren and Siſters; one Chaplain, and one Clerk. It was principally intended for the Suſtentation of ſuch of the Monks of St. *Auguſtine*'s Abbey as being infected with any contagious Diſeaſe; and eſpecially the Leproſy, could not ſafely live within the Precincts of the Abbey without Prejudice and Scandal to the reſt of the Fraternity, but was enlarged to the Maintenance of the Father, Mother, Siſter, or Brother of any Monk in that Abbey, who ſhould come to ſo great Want and Poverty as to beg in their Gates, if allowed by the Abbot of St. *Auguſtine*, and Maſter of the Hoſpital for the Time being.

The Founder of this Hoſpital endowed it with nine Acres of Land, adjoining to it, and all the Tithe Corn of the Manor of *Langport*. *Richard de Marci*, Lord of *Dodingdale*, gave by Deed in Frand-Almoigne to this Hoſpital the Tithes of that his whole Manor, and *Thomas Chiche* the Tithes of 300 Acres of Land in *Hawefeld* and *Mellifold*, near it. Many others were Benefactors to this Hoſpital, ſo that the Revenue at the Diſſo-

lution

Digitized by Google

lution was found to be 31 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* Mr. *Somner* says but 13 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* but by Miſtake, but not then diſſolved, as appears by the Account of Cardinal *Pole*'s Viſitation in 1557.

St. *James*, or St. *Jacob*'s Hoſpital, for leprous Women, dedicated to St. *James*. The Founder of it is not known, tho' Queen *Eleanor*, Conſort of King *Henry* III. bears that Name; for in Archbiſhop *Baldwin*'s Time, who lived above twenty Years before that King's Reign, there is mention of this Hoſpital, and the Maſter, Mr. *Fermin*, who is ſuppoſed to be the Founder of it. It was to maintain one Clerk, three Prieſts, and twenty-five leprous Women; and King *Henry* III. gave to this Houſe the Parſonage of *Brodegate*, which was for ſome Time their chief Support, till other Benefactors increaſed the Revenue conſiderably, ſo that the Inventory amounted to 46 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* but it was not then ſuppreſſed, tho' it did not eſcape long; for at Cardinal *Pole*'s Viſitation, in 1557, it was repreſented, that one *Freeman* and *Dartnall* had cauſed the Siſters to ſurrender it to the King, who gave the Lands to *Dartnall*, allowing the Siſters for their Lives 46 *s.* 8 *d.* by the Year.

St. *Gregory*, a Priory, which ſtood anciently near the North Gate of the City, was built by *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who having erected a fair Stone Houſe, added ſeveral Habitations to it, with a ſpacious Court, for Regular Canons of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, which, (as ſome of our Writers think) was the firſt Houſe of Regular, or Black Canons, in the Kingdom. What Number of Canons were required by the Foundation is not ſet down, but it is probable, that by the Revenue there were a good Number, for twelve Burgeſſes of *Canterbury* paid 35 *s.* and a Mill 5 *l.* Their Temporalties were 25 *l.* 15 *s.* a-year, beſides their Titheries of fourteen Pariſhes, which muſt amount to a good large Sum, very near, if not full as much as Mr. *Speed* ſays; it was valued at the Diſſolution, *viz.* 166 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Annum*, tho' Mr. *Lambard* (by what Authority we know not) reckons their Revenue at 30 *l.* *per Annum*. Near this Priory was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and an Hoſpital dedicated to *Jeſus*, for certain poor People, who were there ſupplied with a good annual Allowance by Sir *John Boys* the Founder, long ſince deceaſed, but his Monument is in *Chriſt's-Church*.

St. *John*'s Hoſpital, near *Northgate*, was founded by Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, who alſo founded the Hoſpital of St. *Nicholas* at *Harbaldown*, endowing them with ſeveſcore Pounds *per Annum*, to iſſue out of his Manors of *Reculver* and *Boſton* to be divided equally between them; but *Richard*, *Becket*'s Succeſſor, finding that this Allowance was not a ſufficient Suſtenance to the Poor, added 20 *l.* a-year more to their Revenue out of *Reculver* Parſonage, which, tho' Archbiſhop *Kilwardby* altered, Archbiſhop *Stratford* reſtored, and *Iſlip* confirmed. King *Henry* III. gave to the Brethren of this Hoſpital twenty Marks a-year out of the City Fee-farm Rents; and one *Kilgar* at *Bourn*, and *John* of *Tanford*, ſo augmented the Revenues, that it became a good Competency for an hundred poor People. The Maſter of it was anciently called a Dean. It was almoſt deſtroyed by Fire in King *Edward* III.'s Days, ſo that they had Letters of Requeſt directed to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, to deſire their charitable Contributions for the rebuilding of it. It has ſurvived the Diſſolution of Abbies, and hath a fair Chapel decently kept, wherein Divine Service is read, Sacraments adminiſtred, and God's Word preached to them of the Houſe. *Speed* values it at 10 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.*½. *per Annum*.

The *Grey Friers*, or *Franciſcans*, an Abbey founded by Mr. *John Digge*, Alderman, and ſeveral Times Bailiff of *Canterbury*, in the Iſland belonging to that City, called *Binnewith*, where being ſeated, they poſſeſſed themſelves of much Ground, and many Houſes belonging to the Monks of *Chriſt's-Church*, who, becauſe the *Franciſcans* were much in eſteem among the People, were obliged to compound with them for a ſmall Rent of 3 *s.* *per Annum*, and ſo let them enjoy them.

Theſe *Franciſcans* being a great Support to the Papacy, were endowed by the Popes with many extraordinary Privileges, *viz.* an Immunity from all Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and Payment of all Tithes, both great and ſmall, a Grant of *Liberæ Sepulturæ*, *i. e.* that any may be buried in their Church, or Cemetery, if they pleaſed, which brought them much

Digitized by Google

much Gain, because they gave out, that whoever was buried in St. *Francis*'s Cowl, should surely be saved, which bewitched many great Men to be buried.

Among the Benefactors to this Monastery we find King *Henry* VII. but principally *Richard Martin*, the Guardian of the House, Person of *Ickham*, and Vicar of *Lid*, who gave liberally both to the Church and Convent by his Will, in which he subscribes himself Bishop of the Universal Church, *i. e.* a Titular Bishop, having the Order, but not Jurisdiction of a Bishop, nor any particular Charge, but officiating as a Bishop in any particular Church, of which Sort there were divers in *England* in these Days; as *Thomas Wells*, Prior of St. *Gregory* in *Canterbury*, Bishop of *London*, &c.

Hugh Rich, Warden of this Convent, was one of those that joined with *Elizabeth Barton*, the *Holy Maid of Kent*, in her Imposture, and suffered with her. *John Peckham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* in King *Henry* I.'s Time was first a Friar, and then Provincial of this Order: These fell with the other Monks and lost their Lands, but what their Revenue at the Dissolution was is not known.

The Black Friers, or *Dominicans*, called also Friers Preachers, because they were the only Preachers of all the Friers. They came into *England* much about the Time of the *Franciscans*, and being entertained by King *Henry* III. *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, built a Monastery for them in this City, and having dedicated it to St. *Dominick*, endowed it with a good Revenue. The Head of this House was styled a Prior, and Archbishop *Kilwardby* was of this House and Sect. In the Church-yard of this Monastery the Citizens of *Canterbury*, being angry because the Monks of *Christ's-Church* would not join with them in bearing the Charge of twelve Horse, to be sent to serve the King, resolved upon this Revenge, *viz.* to overthrow the Monks Pentices, Windows, and Mill, none of them to dwell in any of their Houses, to take their Rents, sell them no Victuals, seize all their Carriages, strip them if they came out of their Monastery, to stop them with a Trench from coming out, or going into their Monastery, and swear all Pilgrims to make no Offerings; but these Things were never executed, because Archbishop *Kilwardby* found a Means to pacify the Citizens. In this House also was the Guild of Fraternity of the Parish Clerks kept, called, *The Fraternity of St. Nicholas.*

East-bridge, or *Kings-bridge* Hospital, founded and endowed by the Charity and Piety of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry* II.'s Reign, and now called the Hospital of St. *Thomas* the Martyr at *East-bridge*. Archbishop *Stratford* repaired and regulated this Monastery when it was likely to run to Ruin and Confusion. *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave this Spittle, the Tithes of *Westgate* Mill, and two Salt-pits near *Whitstable*, and the Wind-mills at *Reculver* and *West-Halimot* in *Thanet*. This Hospital had a neat Chapel, dedicated to our Lady, in which was a Chantry Priest, who was allowed 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to say Prayers, and minister Sacraments to all People resorting thither; but this Office is long since laid aside as superstitious, by the Statute 1 *Edward* VI. *chap.* 14. Near this Hospital stood

Cokyns-Spittle, founded by one *William Cokyn*, a Citizen of *Canterbury*, whose Name was long of Note in this City, and some of his Posterity Bailiffs of it. It was dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Katherine* the Virgin; and the Founder settled on it all his Lands, Possessions and Chattels. Near *Newgate* in this Parish, are the Remains of an House of

The *Augustine* Friers, so called from St. *Augustine*, the famous *African* Father, who was their Founder, and being in a Wilderness, instituted their Order, and prescribed them a Rule of Living. They came into *England* in 1325, and getting them an House, built them a Chapel, established themselves without any Encouragement either from the King, or Bishops, and in a few Years, by their Diligence and exemplary Devotion spread themselves into other Parts of the Nation. *John Capgrave*, a Frier of this House, Provincial of the Order, and a learned Writer, was a great Honour to these Monks. Sir *John Finnux* was a great Benefactor to their House and Church. *By Northgate.*

The Knights Templars had an House. Their first Institution was about 1118, and *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, gave them their

Digitized by Google

first House, which being near the Temple there, they took their Name from it. They were Knights, who bound themselves by Vow in the Presence of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, to serve Christ in Chastity and Obedience, after the Manner of Regular Canons, and their Profession was to defend the Pilgrims that came to visit Christ's Sepulchre, and keep the Highways free from Thieves. They wore Crosses in their upper Garments, to be known from other Orders. Many Noblemen in *England* became Brethren of this Order, and built themselves Houses in most great Towns. That at *London* was their chief House, still called the Temple, and this at *Canterbury* not inconsiderable. This Order fell *Anno Dom.* 1318, 2 *Richard* II. and the Revenues all over *England* were given to the Knights Hospitallers. Near this Abbey was

An House built by *Edward* the *Black Prince*, for certain Chantry-Priests, and their Successors, in St. *Alphy*'s Parish, of the yearly Value of twenty Shillings. It is still standing, and has the Prince's Arms over the Porch undefaced, tho' the Use is quite changed.

An Hospital for poor Priests, founded by *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Brother of Archbishop *Langton*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He built it with the charitable Contributions of divers People. It was designed for the Relief of poor Priests, *i. e.* Chaplains, Curates, and other beneficed Clerks, who either thro' Age, or Infirmities, were disabled to perform the Offices of their Function, and had a Chapel for them to sing, pray, and read Divine Service. They were endowed with the Parsonage of *Stodmarsh* by the Abbot and Convent of *Christ's-Church*, and with *Madmill*, by *Lombin* the *Flemming*, *&c.* It escaped the general Dissolution; but being surrendred to Queen *Elizabeth* by *Blase Winter* the Master, *Edmund Frank* the Patron, and *Matthew Parker* the Ordinary, *Reg.* 17. it was granted to the City by that Princess, and is now called *Bridewel-Hospital*, because the Citizens have made it their House of Correction.

Maynar's-Hospital, built by one *Maynar*, a Citizen of *Canterbury*, called from his Wealth, *Dives*, i. e. *the Rich*, and endowed by himself, his Son *Wilulphus* and others, with divers Lands and Tenements in this City, and a Wood of six Acres in *Fordwich*. It had a Chapel belonging to it, which, together with the Hospital, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

Cotton's Hospital, built by *Leonard Cotton*, some Time an Alderman and Mayor of this City, is included in this. Having thus taken a View of the religious Foundations in *Canterbury*, we shall proceed to the next Episcopal See in this County, and consider such as are found in

Rochester, where the Cathedral-Priory is the most observable. It was built and endowed by King *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of *Kent*, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and stocked with Monks, who were to observe the Rule of St. *Benedict*. *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, and many others, were Benefactors to this Monastery, who, to preserve their Donations to it, denounced heavy Curses and Imprecations upon all such as should alienate them. This Church flourished a long Time, but suffered much by the Devastations brought upon this City by the *Mercians*, *Danes*, and *West-Saxons*, insomuch that at the Conquest it lay in Ruins, and soon after was new built by *Gundulphus*, then Bishop of *Rochester*, being assisted by King *William*, and *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He found only six Priests belonging to it, but he placed sixty Monks in their Room, under the same Rule, and transferred the former Possessions to their Maintenance, adding other Endowments of his own Gift, which were soon much increased by the Gifts of *William* the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, *Robert*, the Son of King *Henry* I. *Robert Fitz-Hamon* and *William de Albeiney*, that King's Butler, all which Lands and Liberties were confirmed by King *Henry*. *Gundulph* also removed the Bodies of *Paulinus* and other Bishops, which had been buried in the old Church, into his new one, and *Lanfranc*, that he might bring it into Esteem, procured *Paulinus* to be canonized a Saint, and enshrined in Silver, which by the Oblations of the Devout much enriched the Church. He also made Provision for a Festival on St. *Andrew*'s Day for his Successors, if they were present at the Celebration of it.

But

Digitized by Google

But this Church continued not long in its Splendor, for while King *Henry* I. with a great Concourse of the Nobility and Bishops were present in this City to solemnize the Consecration of the Cathedral, a sudden Fire broke out, which tho' it did not do much Damage to it, yet defaced it, and about seven Years after another Fire happened, which almost consumed it, and being followed with a Third in 1177, it was quite ruined, and so continued till the Reign of King *Henry* III. when *William Hoo*, Treasurer of the Church, built the Quire, *Richard Walden*, one of the Monks, the North Isle; *Richard Eastgate*, another Monk, and Frier *William* of *Anenham*, the South Isle; and *Jeffery* of *Hodenham*, the Dormitory and St. *Edmund*'s Altar, and paid most of the Debts.

The Church being thus rebuilt, *Lawrence* of St. *Martin*, who was then Bishop, that he might raise the Esteem of it, procured, that one *William*, a *Scot*, who was murdered near this City, in his Journey towards the Holy Land, should be canonized for a Saint, which brought such Wealth, by the great Resort of Pilgrims to it, that this Church grew very rich, and continued in that prosperous Condition to the Dissolution, when it was found to be worth 486 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d per Annum*, which King *Henry* VIII. having seized, converted it into a Maintenance for a Dean and twelve Prebends, which continue to this Day. In this City also was

An Hospital for Lepers, founded by Bishop *Gundulphus* in the Year 1078, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Bartholomew*, which was afterwards confirmed by King *Henry* III. and all the Lands freed from Taxes, Toll, *&c.* by King *Edward* III. At the Bridge-foot also was

A Chapel, or Chantry, styled the Chantry of *Rochester* Bridge, founded in the Year 1399, by *John de Cobham*, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was called at the first Institution *All-Souls* Chapel, because Prayers and Intercessions were there to be offered up for the Redemption and Health of all Christian Souls, and a Stipend settled for the Maintenance of three Priests, or Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of *John de Cobham*, the Founder and Patron; Sir *Robert Knolles*, who erected the Bridge; *William Wangford*, and *John Fremingham*, and their Wives; *William Makenade*, and Sir *William Richhil*, as also for the Souls of *John Buckingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Sir *William Wallworth*, the eminent Lord Mayor of *London*, who killed *Wat Tyler* with his Dagger, and so secured King *Richard* II. from that dangerous Rebellion, of which he was Leader; both of which were deceased before the Foundation of the Chapel. In this City also is

An Alms-house, founded about a hundred and fifty Years since by one *Wats*, for the Relief of poor Travellers, without the East Gate of the City, called in some Records *Chetham*. Having thus looked into the religious Foundations of the Cities of this County, I shall proceed to those in the Villages and Towns, and give an Account of them in an Alphabetical Order.

Ailsford, an House of *Carmelites*, or White Friers, founded by the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* in 1240. Many of his Posterity are buried in the Church of this Convent. Upon the Suppression it was given to Sir *Tho. Wyat*, whose Son, Sir *Thomas* forfeiting it to the Crown by his Rebellion against Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Mr. *Sidley*, whose Brother, Sir *William Sidley*, by his Order erected in 1607 an Hospital in this Parish for six poor People, each of them to be allowed 10 *l. per Annum*, which with the Building is said to have cost him 1800 *l* and may be hoped to procure a Blessing in his Enjoyment of his Church-lands.

Ashford, a College founded by Sir *John Pigg*, Controller of the House, and Privy-Councellor to *Edward* IV. consisting of a Prebendary, as the Head, and certain Priests and Choristers, as the Members. Here was also a perpetual Chantry, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, which was founded by *William de Sodington*, for which he had a Royal Grant. The Lands which were given to support it lay in this Parish, *Willesborough*, *Charing*, and *Kennington*, which upon the Suppression were dispersed into many Hands. What the Value of them was we find not, nor of the Revenues of the two former.

Begham, a Priory dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded by Sir *Robert de Thornham* Knt. or as others say, by *Elade Sackvil*, for *Premonstratenses*, or White Canons. Their

Digitized by Google

Revenue at the Suppression was valued at 152 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* ½. *Speed*, from whom alone we have an Account of this Monastery. It was dissolved by Cardinal *Wolsey*.

Bilsington, a Priory of Black Canons of St. *Augustine*, built by Sir *John Mansel*, a Person of Eminency in the Reign of King *Henry* III. for he was Constable of *Dover*-Castle, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Provost of *Beverley* for the said King and *Eleanor* his Wife, and Treasurer of the Church of *York*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He settled the Manor of this Place upon his Monastery, and granted the Monks this Licence, that upon the Death of their Prior, the Superior and Convent shall have the Custody of their House and Possessions, and proceed to the Election of a new Prior, without the Licence of any other. Some of the Lands belonging to this Priory were overflowed by the Sea, and King *Edward* III. granted the Canons a Licence to drain them, and inclose them with a Wall. It was valued at the Suppression at 81 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*.

Bradgate, or *Bredgare*, a Church turned into a College by *Robert de Bradgare*, Clerk, and others, who having obtained Licence of King *Richard* II. endowed it with three Messuages, 200 Acres of arable Land, 150 Acres of Pasture, 60 Acres of Wood, 13 *l.* 4 *d.* Rent, and the Rent of eight Hens and half a Pound of Pepper, for the Maintenance of one Chaplain and two Clerks, to celebrate Mass in the Parish Church of *Bradgate*. The said *Robert* in 1 98 made divers Orders for the better Government of his College, *viz.* 1. Concerning the Chaplain, That he shall always reside in the College, except one Month in a Year, maintain himself a Servant to attend him at Mass and other Offices, accept of no Benefice to hinder his Residence, be a Native of the Diocese of *Canterbury*, and of the Kindred of the said *Robert*, and that he can read, construe, and sing well. 2. Concerning the Clerks, That they can read well, and sing indifferently, be Natives of the Diocese, and a-kin to the Founder, and that they be Fellows of the College no longer than twenty five Years. 3. That the Chaplain and Clerks have a common Lawyer in constant Fee, one of the Archbishop's Counsel, to whom they shall pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*. At the Dissolution this College was suppressed, and the Revenues annexed to the Sea of *Canterbury*.

Bradsole, a Monastery dedicated to St. *Radegunde* for Canons *Præmonstratenses*, but the Founder is not known. *Richard* I. and others, gave divers Lands to this House, which King *John* confirmed, and added others of his own Gift, and further granted them the Church of St. *Peter* of *Rivery*, and his House there, to build them a new Monastery, and translate the old one thither. The Canons of *Blackwose*, who were subject to the Monastery of *Lavendene*, were put under the Command of the Abbot of this Priory, because the Canons of *Lavendene* were poor and scandalous. *Hugo de Burgh*, Chief Justice of *England*, and *Hamon de Crevequer*, were Benefactors to this Abbey, which at the Dissolution was valued at 142 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* *per Annum*.

Boxley, an Abbey of *Cistertians*, or White Monks, brought out of *Clarevalle* in *Burgundy*, by *William de Ipre*, Earl of *Kent*, the Founder of it, and King *Richard* I. gave this Manor of *Boxley* to it. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in it stood the famous *Rood of Grace* (as it was then called) and the Image of St. *Rumbald*, with which the Monks played such Tricks, and made such Gains of the People, that they became publickly scandalous, and thereupon their Rood and Image were taken from them, their Cheats and Juggles exposed at St. *Paul*'s Cross, *London*, and there broken to Pieces, on Sunday, *Feb.* 24, 1538. Mr. *Lambard* gives us the whole Story at large in his Account of *Boxley*. This Abbey at the Dissolution was valued at 204 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* *Dug. Kilb. Lamb.* 218 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d* ½. *Speed.*

Chetham, an Hospital, built by *Gundulphus*, Bishop of *Rochester*, for the Relief of Lepers, and dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, in the Time of *William Rufus*. The *Norwoods* of *Norwood*, and the *Crevequers*, were great Benefactors to this House. It was confirmed by King *Henry* III. and continued till the Dissolution, when it endured the common Fate; but Sir *John Hawkins* raised up another in its Stead, which Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 36, having confirmed, it continues to this Day. The Story of the Lady of *Chetham*,

Digitized by Google

ham, and Rood of *Gillingham*, another Popish Cheat, not worth our Labour to relate, may be found in Mr. *Lambard's Perambulation*, (if any be so curious as to know it) in his Relation of *Chetham*, or, as we now call it, *Chatham*.

Cobham, a College founded by *John*, Lord *Cobham*, of *Cobham*, in the Year 1362, for a Master and Chaplains to pray for the Souls of himself, his Ancestors and Successors. It was valued at the Suppression at 128 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. *per Annum*, *Kilb.*

Cambwell, an Abbey founded by *Robert de Tornham*, for Canons of St. *Augustine*, and dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*. He endow'd it with divers Lands, which King *Henry* III. not only confirmed, but granted, moreover, to the Prior and Canons a Fair of two Days, on the Feast and Morrow of St. *Mary Magdalene*. It was valued at the Dissolution at 128 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* *per Annum*, *Speed*.

Dunton, a Monastery of Black Nuns, whose Founder is not known, yet as Mr. *Speed* tells us, was so considerable, as to be valued at the Suppression at 400 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Annum*.

Dartford, or *Dortford*, a Nunnery founded by King *Edward* III. in the Year 1355. *Reg.* 50, for a Prioress, (who was to be a Recluse) and 39 Sisters, to live after the Order and Rule of Canons of St. *Augustine*, and by him dedicated to the Virgins St. *Mary* and St. *Margaret*. King *Edward* endowed them with divers Lands in *Kent* and elsewhere, and other Benefactors, with several Houses and Rents in *London*, which were confirmed to them by the same King. His Grandson King *Richard* II. also, *Reg.* 8. gave them the Manor of *Massingham* in *Norfolk*, with its Fairs, Markets, and Liberties, for the finding them a Chaplain to celebrate in the Infirmary of this House, and to take Care of the Relief of the sick Sisters there.

The Abbess and Nuns of this Convent, which was of a Royal Foundation, were for the most Part elected into the Cloister out of the noblest Families of the Nation, and so the Abbess was called Lady. Thus we find that *Bridget*, the fourth Daughter of King *Edward* IV. and the Daughters of the Lords *Scroop* and *Beaumont* were Lady Abbesses of this House. While the first of these was Governess, it was found that there were some Imperfections found in divers Grants made to the Nuns for their Lands and Privileges, whereupon King *Edward*, at the Request of his Daughter and the Sisters, granted them a new Patent of Confirmation and Amendment, and so they enjoyed their Revenues and Liberties till the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. when they were valued at 380 *l.* 9 *s.* 0 ½. *per Annum*, *Kilb. Dugd. Lamb.* 80 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* ¼. *Speed*.

King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 31. granted a Licence to *John Lambagh*, *William Rothele*, *Robert Jones*, and *Thomas Beest*, and the Survivors of them, to found an Alms-house in Honour of the Holy Trinity, (to which the Parish-Church is dedicated) for the perpetual Vicar of that Church, and the Guardians of the Goods and Chattels of the said Church, and for five poor decrepid Men, of which the Vicar, Guardians, and their Successors, were to be perpetual Masters, and a Body Corporate, having a common Seal, and a Licence granted them to give and assign Lands and Rents to the said Hospital, of the Value of 20 *l.* *per Annum*. The Manor of *Temple*, in this Parish, did belong to the *Templars*; but we do not find that they had any Habitation here, and so we pass to the religious Houses of

Dover, of which St. *Martin*'s is the Chief. It was built by *Wightred*, King of *Kent* in the Town, and stocked with twenty-two Canons, which he removed out of the College built by *Eadbaldus*, Son of *Ethelbert*, within the Castle, and by him dedicated to St. *Martin*. They continued undisturbed 400 Years, but at length becoming very licentious, by Reason of their great Privileges and Exemptions from their ordinary Jurisdiction, their House was suppressed by King *Henry* I. and their Lands given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his Successors. *William Corbeil* was then Archbishop, who designing not to destroy, but reform the Monastery, built a new Minster, and designed to have made it an Abbey of Canons of St. *Augustine*; but dying before he could attain his Purpose, *Theobald* his Successor, in the Reign of *Henry* II. filled it with *Benedictine* Monks, and that King not only subjected it for ever to the See of *Canterbury*, but appointed, that no Order, but that of St. *Benet* should be

put

Digitized by Google

put into it; to which Injunction King *Edward* III. added, that it should be annexed for ever to the Priory of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, and that none but a Monk of that House should be Prior of it. It was the Mother-Church, to which the other three, *viz.* St. *Martin the less*, St. *Nicholas* and St. *Peter* were subject, and had in it some Canons, and twenty-two Prebends. It was valued at the Suppression at 170 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*½. *Dugd.* 232 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*½. *Speed.*

Maison-Dieu, an Hospital standing at the End of *Dover*, founded by *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and endowed with the Manor of *Revere*, for the Sustentation of such poor People and Travellers as came thither. He also ordained, that upon the Death, or Removal of the Master, the Brothers of the said Hospital should chuse another, whom the Chief Justice was to approve of, and the Archbishop to institute, but without Difficulty. *Simon de Wardune* also gave divers Lands and Rents to this Hospital, which King *Henry* III. confirmed, *Reg.* 12, and further granted to the Brothers and Sisters of it the Tithe of all the Profits arising from the Passage of the Port of *Dover*, to hold to them and their Successors in Frank-Almoigne, and 10 *l. per Annum* out of the Profits of the Port. It was valued at the Dissolution at 159 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*½.

At the Peer of this Town there was a small Chapel, built by a Nobleman, who having escaped a Shipwreck, landed in that Place. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was afterwards called the Lady of *Pity*'s Chapel. It is probable also that the *Templars* had an House here, but our Accounts of it are so obscure, that sometimes it is made the same with the *Maison Dieu* above-mention'd, and sometimes distinct. *Speed*, *Lambard.*

Elstit, a Nunnery founded by the Lady *Domneva*, a *Saxon* Noblewoman, *Anno* 590, mentioned by Mr. *Speed*, but without any further Account.

Feversham, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, transplanted from the Abbey of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, which came from *Clugni* in *Normandy* hither, by King *Stephen*, who founded it, and endowed them with divers Manors, Lands, Liberties, and other free Customs, to hold in perpetual Alms, discharged and free from all Exactions, and dedicated it to our Saviour. But tho' the Abbot and Monks of this House were *Cluniacks*, the King procured their Emancipation from all Obedience and Subjection to those Monks, and put them under the Rule of St. *Benedict*. The Manor of this Town had been given by the Conqueror to *William de Ipre*, one of his *Norman* Captains; but King *Stephen* having obtained it by an Exchange of *Lilly*-Church for it, settled it on this Abbey, to be held, (as *Coke* says, *Inst.* 1, 97. *a*) *per Baroniam*, and so consequently the Abbot was capacitated to sit in the High Court of Parliament; but not being ever called by Writ, he never sat there. But *Mr. Selden*, *Tit. Hon.* says this is a Mistake, and affirms, that the Abbots of *Feversham* were called to twelve several Parliaments in the Reigns of King *Edward* I. and II. How they came to be excluded afterwards is uncertain (for they never sate in Parliament after 18 *Edward* II.) but it may be imputed either to their Modesty, Infirmities, or Poverty, on the Abbot's Part, or some Neglect of Summons from the King.

The Number of Monks were but one Abbot and twelve Brethren, in Imitation of Christ and his twelve Apostles. *Clarembald*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, was their first Abbot, and *John Castlack*, *alias Shepey*, was the last, who surrendred it to King *Henry* VIII's Commissioners. Their Habit (while their Monastery flourished) was black, and their Vow was Chastity, Poverty and Obedience. The Rules for their Devotion were, 1. They prayed seven Times a-day. 2. Their moral Way of Living was very strict, *viz.* No Monk was to walk alone. 3. They fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays every Week, except between *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*. 4. To hear attentively the Scripture read at their Meals. Offenders for small Faults were sequestred from the Table, and for great ones excommunicated from Prayers, and all Converse, and if they proved incorrigible, expelled the Monastery. The Abbot was chosen for his Merits, *i. e.* a good Life, and great Learning, and was never to dine alone, but entertain at his Table, 1. Guests, living in or near the Town. 2. Strangers, living in the Country.

Digitized by Google

try. 3. Pilgrims travelling for Devotion. 4. Beggars; and for want of these, he was to call some of the five Monks to his Table.

The Revenues of this Monastery, which are particularly set down in Mr. *Southhouse's Monasticon Fevershamiense*, as they were found in a List of the Rents, 14 *Hen* IV. amounted to 253 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. *per Annum*, of which some were particularly given to maintain the Abbot's Table, others to remain in the Treasury, and others to the Sacrist, or Chapel keeper, and the rest were employed for the Maintenance of the Monks. Besides these Rents, they had divers Tenants, which held of the Abbey, by paying a Knight's Fee, which were so many, (all mention'd by Mr. *Southhouse*) as made up sixteen Knights Fees, which is three more than was esteemed in those cheap Times to be an Estate for a Baron. Of these Tenants, (who were in Number 29) the Abbot was to have Ward and Marriage of the Heir within Age, and a Relief upon every Descent, or Alteration of their Estate, *viz.* five Pounds for every entire Knight's Fee, and proportionable for more or less, and Suit to the Abbot's Court.

The Benefactors to this Abbey were many, *viz.* 1. *Maud*, King *Stephen*'s Queen, who gave it her Manor of *Trenges*, and certain other Lands in *Barfield* and *Kingsdown*, which she purchased of *Fulke de Newnham*. 2. *William*, Earl of *Boleigne*, King *Stephen*'s third Son, the Manor of *Benedu*. 3. *Richard de Lucy* the Manor of *Chetham*. 4 *Ralph Pycot* the Manor of *Monkton* 5. *William Bosevil*, the Sake of Queen *Maud*'s Fee in *London* and *Southwark*. 6. *William*, Brother of King *Henry* II. (says the Charter) the Manor of *Westbroke*, in *Offspring*. And, 7. *Simon Tunvil*, the Mill at *Gadwinstone*: All which Lands and Rents King *Henry* II. (tho' King *Stephen*'s Enemy) not only confirmed, but granted them divers new Privileges, *viz.* a Fair yearly for eight Days, beginning at St. *Peter ad Vincula*, or *Lammas-day*, *Aug.* 1. *&c.* King *John* also followed his Predecessor's Example in confirming all the aforesaid Lands and Privileges, and further, out of his Princely Charity, enfranchised the Abbey with the Royalty of Fishing, belonging to his Manor of *Milton*, or *Middleton*, which was most eminent for Oysters. Besides these Lands thus confirmed, this Abbey had divers Churches appropriated to it, *viz. Luddenham*, *Newnham*, *Boughton*, *Preston*, *Hernhil*, and *Tring*, or *Trengs*, in *Lincoln* Diocese; and several other Estates given by Sir *John Fineux*, *&c.*

This Monastery was further enfranchised with the Privilege of Sanctuary, which was according to the Pattern of *Moses*'s Law to protect Offenders thus: If they could reach the Altar of this Church immediately after the Offence, before they were arrested by any Officer, they were thereby freed from the Rigor of the Law, and saved their Lives, or any other corporal Punishment that the Laws did inflict on them, yet with this Difference, that within forty Days after taking such Sanctuary, they were to confess the Fact before the Coroner of the Place, and take an Oath for perpetual Banishment into some foreign Country, chusing rather *perdere patriam*, than *vitam*; but they were not to go into an Heathen Country, and if they could not get a Passage within forty Days, they might return to Sanctuary.

In the Church of this Monastery have been buried the Bodies of many noble and worthy Persons; tho' their Monuments are either quite demolished, or become very ruinous, *viz.* King *Stephen*, Queen *Maud*, his Consort, and *Eustace*, their eldest Son, *&c.* To this Church belonged two Chapels, *viz.* 1. *Peter Rood*'s Chapel, in which Mr. *Robert Role* was buried. And, 2. St. *Mary*'s Chapel, and in it were kept divers Relicks of Saints and holy Men, and among others a Piece of Christ's Cross presented to King *Stephen* by *Godfrey de Boleigne*, King of *Jerusalem*, his Kinsman. There was also in the Abbey a Grammar-School, founded by *John Cole*, some Time Warden of *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*, intended for the Instruction of the Convent in Grammar, and endowed by the said Mr. *Cole* with divers Lands and Tenements, of a considerable yearly Value. The Warden and Fellows of *All Souls* in *Oxford* were to nominate the School-master, and the Abbot and his Successors were to allow the said Master 10 *l.* *per Annum* Wages, besides his Meat and Drink, a cloth Gown, Chamber, and four Load of Wood annually; but this School being

Digitized by Google

being established 11 *Henry* VIII. was of no long Continuance, for in the 30th Year of the same King, in *July*, it was surrendred to his Use by the Abbot and Prior, being valued at 286 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* ½. out of which the Abbot was allowed an hundred Marks, and the Monks four or five Pounds each yearly for Life.

Folkstone, a Nunnery built by *Eadbald*, Son of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, at the Request of his Daughter *Emswide*, who from her Infancy renounced the World, and became a veiled Nun in this House, and under the Rule of St. *Benedict*, as her Brothers *Ermenred* and *Ermenbert* did Monks. This House being built at a small Distance from the Sea, *viz.* but twenty-eight Rods, lay so exposed to the Fury both of the ravaging *Danes*, and overflowing Waves, that it became in a Course of Years an Heap of Ruins; but the Body of the Holy Virgin *Emsiwide*, who had lived, died, and was buried in it, was, upon the Approach of this Desolation, removed to the Neighbouring Church of St. *Peter*. It lay in the Ruins till the Conquest, when *William de Arundell* laid the Foundation of a new Priory in another Part of the Town, which not living to finish, *William Abrincis*, who married his Daughter and Heir, finished and dedicated it to St. *Peter* and St. *Emsiwide*, endowing it with divers Lands and Revenues, but subjecting it to St. *Mary of Lilley* in *Normandy*, and the Monks of it in pure and perpetual Alms. It being a Priory alien, it was suppressed by King *Henry* V. *Reg.* 2. when it was found worth 41 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum. Dugd. Lewis.* 63 *l.* 7 *d. Speed.*

Canterbury, a Dominican Priory, erected by King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1376, *Reg.* 5. Sir *John Norbery* Knt. Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was a considerable Benefactor to this House; but it being a Priory-Alien, a Cell to *Ghent* in *Flanders*; it was dissolved by King *Henry* V. at the same Time as the Abbey of *Folkstone*, and annexed to the Priory of *Carthusians* at *Shene*, with the Manor of *Lewisham*.

Here was also a Chantry, called *Holy Cross*, founded by King *Edward* IV. for Observant Friers, which King *Henry* VII. enlarged. It joined to the Palace, and tho' it was suppressed twice, *viz.* once in King *Henry* VIII's Days, when the Observant Friers were displaced, and Canons Regulars of St. *Augustine* put in their Room, the next Time by Queen *Elizabeth*, who quite dissolved their Society, yet the Buildings are still to be seen, or lately were.

There are also in this Town two Colleges, or Alms-houses, for the Sustentation of the Poor; one of them built by that learned and charitable Person *William Lambard* Esq; about the Year 1560, which he named the College of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Poor; and the Adversaries of our Religion observe was the first Hospital built by any Protestant, and indeed it was a Wonder that any Protestant could so soon recover himself from the Losses and Hurry of Queen *Mary*'s Reign; but tho' others were later, the Protestants have shewed that their Charity has equalled, if not exceeded the Popish Charity, by the many Hospitals, Colleges and other Donations to the Poor, erected by them as Charter-houses, *&c.* The other Hospital stands by the *Thames* Side, and was founded by *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Privy-Seal, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Knight of the Garter. The former is much the more generous, being a Provision for twenty poor Men or Women, who are allowed weekly every one of them eighteen Pence.

Harbaldown, an Hospital for Lepers, founded by Archbishop *Lanfranc* in 1071. King *Henry* II. much encouraged the Foundation of it, by endowing it with a Rent of twenty Marks out of the Revenues of *Canterbury*, till such Time as he should assign other Provisions in Churches or Rents. This Hospital was afterwards used for aged Poor. *William Wittlesey*, his Successor, afterwards founded a Chantry in this Hospital, and dedicated it to the Honour of St *Nicholas*, which *Thomas Arundel*, his Successor, ratified and confirmed in 1402. This Hospital at the Suppression was valued at 109 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum.*

Higham, a Nunnery of veiled black Nuns, founded by King *Stephen*. *Henry* III. by a Charter of Inspection reviewed the Liberties of this Cloister and confirmed them, and added this Franchise and Immunity to the former; that this Parish being included in their Demesne, shall hold a Fair on *Michaelmas*-day,

Digitized by Google

mas day, and two days after. Upon the Suppreſſion, the Manor of this Place fell into the King's Hands, who ſettled it for ever upon the Maſter, Fellows, and Scholars of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, and in them it ſtill is.

Hithe, an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, and founded by *Hayno de Hithe*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, ſo named, becauſe he was a Native of that Town, who endowed it with a Revenue of twenty Marks *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of thirteen poor People, (ſays *Dugdale*, but *Lamb.* and *Kilb.* but ten) for ever. King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 16. granted him a Licence to build this Hoſpital, notwithſtanding the Statute of *Mortmain*, then newly made. There is another Hoſpital called St. *John's*, in this Town, under the Government of the Mayor and Jurats.

Horton, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, (from whom it is commonly called *Monks-Horton*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Horton Kirby*) founded by *Robert de Vere*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, and dedicated to *John* the Baptiſt, the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Pancras*, about the Time of King *Henry* II. The Founders ſubjected them to the Abbey of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, but only obliged them to pay an Acknowledgment of a Mark *per Annum*. This Houſe was to maintain thirteen Monks, or at leaſt eight, if their Revenues came ſhort, and the Monks were tied to ſay three Maſſes daily, *viz.* High Maſs, Lady Maſs, and the Maſs *pro defunctis*. They had a Seal, which was to be kept by three Monks, the Prior, Sub-Prior, and another. *Adelina*, the Daughter of *Hugh de Monteſort*, was a principal Benefactoreſs to this Abbey, and ſo were the *Henywoods* of *Saltwood*. This Houſe, at the Suppreſſion by King *Henry* VIII. was valued at 95 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d. per Annum*, *Kilb.* 111 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*½. *Speed.*

Langdon, an Abbey founded by Sir *William de Auberville*, of *Weſtenhanger* Knt. who endowed it with the Manor of *Weſt-Langdon*, and divers other Lands, which *Simon de Albrancis*, his chief Lord, and *Nicholas de Criol*, deſcended from him, confirmed. It was dedicated to the Honour of St. *Mary*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr of *Canterbury*, and filled with the Canons *Premonſtratenſes* in the Reign of *Richard* I. *Hugh de Auberville*, the Founder's Son, and Sir *William de Auberville*, his Grandſon, were Benefactors to this Houſe. It was valued at the Suppreſſion at 56 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum*.

Leeds, a Monaſtery founded, *Anno* 1119, by *Robert de Crevequer*, or *Creator*, for Canons Regular of St *Auguſtine*, not long after the Conqueſt, and dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas*. His Father had before built a Chapel for three Canons, which he removed to this Houſe. The Succeſſors of the Founder were all of them Benefactors to this Priory, granting the Canons here divers Lands and Revenues, as alſo ſeveral Liberties, *viz.* That the Canons ſhould have the Cuſtody of their Houſe and Goods in the Time of the Vacation, without any Impediment of them the Patrons, or their Heirs, and upon the Death of the Prior they might freely proceed to the Election of another without asking Leave; but after the Election the new Prior muſt be preſented to the Patron according to Cuſtom, which were all confirmed by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 41. There was a goodly Church annexed to this Priory, parallel to many Cathedrals for Glory and Beauty. *Thomas Haſelwood*, one of Canons of this Priory, was famous for a Chronicle written by him. This Priory fell at the Diſſolution, and was valued at 362 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum*, *Dudg. Kilb. Speed.*

Leſnes, an Abbey founded by *Richard de Luey*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, under King *Henry* II. and dedicated to St. *Thomas* (i.e. *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) the Martyr, (as he was then called) newly canonized by the Pope, (for his obſtinate Oppoſition to his Prince) by which he was grown into ſuch Veneration, that Prayers were daily made, and Shrines, Altars, Abbies and Temples, were erected to him, of which this Abbey was one of the firſt, being for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*. This great Man, one of the famouſeſt of his Time, who had been Protector of *England* in King *Henry*'s Abſence, and bravely routed the Earl of *Boloign*, who invaded this Iſle at that Time, having finiſhed and endowed this Houſe, changed all his worldly Honour for a Monk's Cowl, became a Canon Regular of it, and dying ſoon after, was buried in it.

Digitized by Google

His Sons, *Reginald* and *Godfrey*, of which, the laſt was Biſhop of *Winchester*, much increaſed the Revenues of this Abbey, to which ſeveral others were Benefactors; whoſe Donations, King *John* by his Charter, dated at *Dover*, *Reg.* 7, confirmed, and added ſeveral other Immunities and Privileges to it, which King *Edward* II. increaſed. The Prior of this Houſe was of that Repute (tho' no mitred Abbot) that at his firſt coming to it, he was inducted into it according to Cuſtom, either by the Biſhop immediately, or his Proxy, repreſenting his Perſon. In this honourable Condition it remained ſome Ages, till Cardinal *Wolſey* laid the Foundation of his College of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Oxford*; when, among other Houſes, under two hundred Pounds *per Annum*, given him for that End by Act of Parliament, this Abbey was ſuppreſſed, and then valued at 186 *l.* 9 *s. per Annum*, *Speed*.

Lewſham, or *Leviſham*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded and endowed by King *Alured*, and his Son King *Edward* the elder, with the Manor of *Lewſham*, with its Appurtenances, *viz. Greenwich*, *Wallewic*. *Middingham* and *Combe*, and other Revenues, and given by them to the Abbey of St. *Peters* at *Ghent*, to which the Monks paid 40 *l. per Annum*, in Teſtimony of the Dependance. King *Henry* I. *Reg.* 13. confirmed to the Abbot and Monks of St. *Peter* at *Ghent* the ſaid Manors, with all the Liberties and Franchiſes formerly granted them by King *Edward*, and King *William*, his Father. But this Abbey was one of the firſt that felt the cruſhing Hand of the ſecular Power, for King *Henry* V. perceiving the ill Effects and Impreſſions that Priories-alien had upon his Subjects in their Cells here, ſuppreſſed this Priory, and ſeveral others of the like Nature, and with their Revenues endowed his ſtately Monaſtery at *Shene*, which he ſtored with *Carthuſian* Monks, and dedicated to the Name of *Jeſus of Bethlehem*. The Value is not known.

In this Pariſh there were alſo two Chantries founded, the one by *Richard Walker*, for one Prieſt to celebrate Maſs at the Altar of the Holy Trinity for the Founder's Soul; the other by *Roger Fitz*, who by his Will, 17 *Henry* VII deviſed his two Houſes, the *Lyon* and *Lamb*, on the Bank Side, near *London*, to be be ſold to build a Chantry-houſe, and to endow it with a Maintenance for one Prieſt to celebrate at the ſame Altar in *Lewſham*-Church for the Founder's Soul.

Maidſtone, an Hoſpital built by *Boniface* of *Savoy*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, (then called the *New-work*) to the Honour of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr. This Hoſpital, *William Courtney*, one of his Succeſſors in the ſame See, and Pope's Legate, by a Licence obtained of King *Richard* II. converted into a College for one Maſter, and as many Fellows, Chaplains and other Miniſters, as he ſhould think expedient, and to endow the ſame with Lands and Churches, and in particular the Hoſpital of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Maidſtone*, with all the Land thereunto belonging. He dedicated it to *All-Saints*, and made the Pariſh-Church collegiate. They both fell at the Diſſolution, and were valued at 159 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*, *Dugd. Kilb.* 268 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d. Speed*.

Malling, an Abbey of Black Nuns, of the Order of St. *Benedict*, was founded here by *Gundulphus*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in 1078, and dedicated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. The Manor of this Town and *Eaſt-Malling*, which had been given before by King *Edmund*, *Anno* 710, to the Church of *Rocheſter*, was ſettled upon this Monaſtery by *Gundulphus*, to which alſo the Pariſh-Church, and a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, not far diſtant, was by him united. *Haimo de Hithe*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was an eminent Benefactor to this Nunnery in 1339, and King *Henry* I. and King *John*, with *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, not only confirmed its former Revenues, but were Benefactors to it. It periſhed in the general Diſſolution, when it was valued at 218 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d* ½ *per Annum*, *Dugd. Kilb.* 245 *l.* 10. 2 *d* ½. *Speed*.

Minſter, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Benedict*, erected by *Merwaldus*, Son of *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, and *Domneva* his Queen, deſcended of the Kings of *Kent*, who placed therein ſeventy Virgins, who were all veiled, and their Daughter *Mildred* was conſecrated their Abbeſs by *Theodorus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. King *Egbert* is ſaid to have given to this Houſe, at *Domneva*'s Requeſt, as much Land

as

Digitized by Google

as a tame Deer, which she kept, could run over at a Breath, which proved to be forty-eight Plough-lands. *Mildred* having lived an austere, regular and unblameable Life, *died*, and was buried in this Monastery, where she slept in quiet till the *Danes* destroyed it in 1011, being honoured as a Saint, and then her Body, which was untouched by the Flames, was removed by the Licence of King *Canute* to St. *Augustine's* Monastery in *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1033, and the *Lands* belonging to *Minster*-Abbey annexed to it, and confirmed by King *Edward* the Confessor; and because *Minster* was much impoverished by this Loss of their Saint, King *Henry* II. granted them a weekly Market, which is now disused. St. *Mildred's* Bones brought so great an Advantage to St. *Augustine's*, that St. *Gregory's* contrived to puzzle their Title, by asserting that *Lanfranc* removed her Body into their Monastery, and so got Part of their Gains away.

Mottinden, a Monastery built by *Robert de Roksley* Knt. and dedicated to the Holy Cross. The Earls of *Northumberland* were the Patrons of it at the Suppression, when the yearly Revenues were found to be worth 50*l.* 13 *s.* 0 *d.*½. *Dugd.* 60*l.* 13 *s.* 0 *d.*½. *Speed.*

Newenden, a Monastery of *Carmelite* Friers, so called, because they came from Mount *Carmel* in *Palestine*, built and endowed by Sir *Thomas Alcher*, or *Fitz-ancher*, in 1241. It was the first Seminary of that Order in *England*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and therefore by the Rule were styled, *The Brothers of the blessed Virgin* Mary.

West-Peckham, a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, because it was a Benefice in Kind allotted to the most eminent Sort of Templars, whom the chief Master called and created *Præceptores Templi*. It was founded by *John Colepeper*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the Time of King *Henry* IV. and by him endowed with 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d*½. *per Annum*. Upon the Dissolution of the Templars for their enormous Living, this House was given, (as other their Habitations) to the Knights Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, who made it a Commandry, *i. e.* a principal Manor, wherein they put a Brother of their Order, to manage it for the Use of the whole Fraternity, deducting a Subsistence out of it for himself. Thus it continued till the Dissolution, when it was found of the same Value.

Reculver, a Monastery of the Order of St. *Benedict*. founded by one *Bassa*, an *English Saxon*, to whom *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, *Anno* 670, gave so much Land in this Parish as was convenient to build this House on. He endowed it, dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and replenished it with Monks. Afterwards King *Edred*, *A. C.* 949, *Reg.* 4, gave this Monastery to *Christ's-Church*, *Canterbury*; notwithstanding which, it continued a Monastery till the Time of *Ægelnothus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when it was deserted of its Monks: However, Mr. *Leland* tells us, that when he made his Perambulation, the old Building of the Abbey-Church was remaining, having two goodly Spire-Steeples, a very fair Cross, an ancient Book of the Gospels, and the whole Compass of the Monastery appeared by the old Wall. The Vicarage was built out of the Ruins of the Monastery.

Sandwich, a Monastery founded here by the Lady *Domneva*, assisted by King *Egbert*, near *Canterbury* Gate, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; which being destroyed by the *Danes*, was again rebuilt by Queen *Emma*; but being again demolished by the *French*, was never restored, the Materials being employed in building a Church dedicated to the same Virgin; near which, in 20 *Henry* VIII. a Sanctimonial, or Anchoress, was founded.

Here also *Henry Cornfield*, a *German*, in 1272, founded a Monastery for White Friers *Carmelites*, which he dedicated to the said Virgin *Mary*. In it lies buried *John* of *Sandwich*, some Time Prior of it, *Thomas Legat*, *Thomas Hadlow*, *William Bucklee*, and *Dionysa Plumcooper*, Monks of it, who most of them died above 300 Years since, and all before the Dissolution, which is near 200 Years ago.

There are also three Hospitals in this Town, *viz.* 1. St. *Bartholomew's*, founded and endowed by Sir *Simon de Sandwich*. 2. St. *John* and St. *Thomas*, built by Mr. *Ellis*. And, 3. St. *Thomas's*, erected by *Thomas Rabin*, *William Swan*, *John Goddard*, and *Richard Long*.

Digitized by Google

Strood, a Manſion of the Knights Templars; which Order, tho' it has been long ſince diſſolved, yet the Manor, where it ſtood, is called *The Temple*. Moſt of their Lands were given to the Knights Hoſpitallers by the Statute for their Diſſolution, 2 *Edward* II. but this Manor was included in the Royal Revenue till King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. granted it to *Mary*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, who about ſix Years after gave it to the Siſters Minorites of the Nunnery of *Denny* in *Cambridgeſhire*, where it remained till the Diſſolution.

Gilbert Glanvil, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, alſo founded an Hoſpital in this Town, for the Benefit of poor, weak, and infirm People, as well for Strangers and Travellers as known, to be relieved with a Bed, Meat and Drink, till they either die, or depart in Health. He appointed the Maſter, or Oeconomus of it to be regular, and to have two Prieſts at leaſt with him to ſay Maſs daily, and endowed it with divers Churches and Tithes, *&c.* all which Revenues were confirmed by the Prior and Convent of *Rocheſter*, *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and King *Richard* I. whoſe Deeds King *Edward* III. confirmed, *Reg.* 16. It was valued at the Suppreſſion at 52 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. *per Annum*. The Chapel of St. *Nicholas* here was alſo by the ſame *Gilbert* converted into a Pariſh-Church, with the Conſent of the Prior and Archdeacon of *Rocheſter* and Parſon of *Frendſbury*.

Swinkfield, a Preceptory belonging to the Knights Hoſpitallers; valued at the Suppreſſion at 87 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum*.

Minſter in *Sheppey-Iſle*, a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Benedict*, built by *Sexburga*, Widow of *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*; which being burnt by the *Danes*, was re-edified ſixty Years after by *William Corbeil*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and by him dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Sexburga*, which Foundation King *Henry* IV. confirmed. At the Suppreſſion it was found to be yearly worth 129 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* ½.

Tunbridge, a Priory of Black Canons, of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, to the Honour of St. *Mary Magdalene*, and by him endowed with certain Rents, beſides the feeding of one hundred and twenty Hogs yearly in his Foreſt of *Tunbridge* freely, and to have yearly one Buck at the Feaſt of St. *Mary Magdalene*. In the Year 1353, all the Buildings of this Monaſtery were quite deſtroyed by Fire; to ballance which Diſaſter, the Church of *Leigh* was appropriated to this Convent, that by this additional Support, this Cloiſter might recover not only its former Bulk, but Splendor. At the Suppreſſion the yearly Rents were found to be 169 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*

Wingham, a College eſtabliſhed in the Pariſh-Church by *John de Peckham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, licenced thereto by Pope *Gregory* X. for ten ſecular Canons, inſtead of a Rector, the Provoſt to have the parochial Care of Souls. He appointed that ſix of the Canons ſhould be Prieſts, two Deacons, and two Sub-Deacons, and ſet out their ſeveral Prebends, and how the Diſtribution ſhould be made by his Deed, dated 1286, confirmed by King *Edward* I. This College at the Suppreſſion was worth 84 *l. per Annum*.

Wye, a College erected by *John Kemp*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Cardinal of *Rufina*, 10 *Henry* VI. for one Maſter, or Provoſt, and ſuch a Number of Prieſts and Chaplains, or Eccleſiaſtical Miniſters as he ſhould think fit, to be erected in Honour of St. *Gregory* and St. *Martin*, and to be endowed by that King's Licence with Lands and appropriate Churches, and to appropriate the Vicarage of *Wye* to it. The ſaid King alſo granted him certain Lands belonging to *Rutherſine*, the late Abbeſs of *Gaiſnes* in *Artois*, of 14 *l. per Annum*, to be ſettled on his College, and other Lands and Revenues. At the Suppreſſion the yearly Rents of this Houſe were 93 *l.* 2 *s.* 0 *d.* ½.

The

Digitized by Google

The MARTYRS of this County.

John Wadden, a Prieſt of *Tenterden*, being apprehended by Virtue of a Commiſſion from King *Henry* VI. directed to the Gaol keeper of *Colcheſter*, to ſeize and arreſt all Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſy, was committed to the Caſtle of *Framingham*, in *Suffex*; and having been cruelly handled a-while to make him recant, but all in vain; he was at length burnt at *Norwich*.

John Brown, taken up upon the Information of a Soul-Prieſt, for jocularly asking him, How he could ſave the Soul, if he knew not where to find it, when he went to Maſs, nor where he left it, when Maſs was done? The Prieſt angry at his Demand, accuſed him to Archbiſhop *Warham*, by whoſe Warrant he was carried before him and Biſhop *Fiſher*, who ordered him to be ſet bare-foot upon hot Coals, to oblige him to deny his Faith; which not prevailing, he was ſent to *Aſhford*, put into the Stocks all Night, and the next Day being *Whitſunday*, in the Evening he was burnt in that Town, *Anno* 1517.

Andrew Hewit, a Taylor, born at *Feverſham*, a Youth of about twenty-four Years old, being apprehended, by Means of one of his Companions, as a Favourer of the Goſpel, was carried before *Stokeſly*, Biſhop of *London*, the Biſhops of *Lincoln* and *Winchester*, and condemned for perſiſting in the Belief, that the Sacrament of the Altar, after Conſecration, was but a Signification of the Body and Blood of Chriſt, and not the very Body and Blood it ſelf. He was carried to *Smithfield* the fourth Day of *July*, 1533, and was there burnt with *John Frith*.

William Carder, of *Tenterden*, Weaver, being conven'd before Archbiſhop *Warham*, and *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, his Chancellor, they objected to him, that he held that the Sacrament of the Altar was not the very Body and Blood of Chriſt, that auricular Confeſſion and extreme Unction were not neceſſary, that Matrimony was no Sacrament, that to worſhip Images was idolatrous: Theſe Articles he denied; or if at any Time he had held them, he repented, and promiſed Conformity for the future, yet was condemned to be burnt, *Anno* 1511.

Agnes Grobill, of *Tenterden*, a Woman of about ſixty Years of Age, being conven'd upon the ſame Articles, denied that ſhe ever aſſerted them, yet was condemn'd at the ſame Time by the Witneſs of her own Husband, and her two Sons, who, thro' fear, were put upon depoſing theſe Things againſt her: She was burnt with *William Harriſon* of *Halden*, aged about ſixty, and *Edward Walker* of *Maidſtone*, Cutler, who were condemned by the ſame Witneſſes, and upon the ſame Articles.

William Ming, a Prieſt, died in Priſon at *Maidſtone*, where he had been long confin'd for Religion, and was to have ſuffer'd at the Stake, had it ſo pleaſed God.

John Bland, *A. M.* Miniſter of *Adiſham*, *John Frankiſh*, Vicar of *Kelvynden*, *Humfrey Middleton* of *Aſhford*, and *Nicholas Shetterden*, being ſeveral Times examined before Archdeacon *Harpſfield* and Commiſſary *Collins*, were urged with anſwering to the Articles exhibited againſt them, which they did, thus: 1. That in the Sacrament of the Altar, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is not the very Body and Blood of Chriſt: That the very Body and Blood of Chriſt are in Heaven, and no where elſe. 2. That it is againſt God's Word that the Sacrament ſhould be adminiſtred in an unknown Tongue, and in one Kind only. Upon theſe Anſwers they were condemned by *Thurſton*, Biſhop of Dover, *June* 25, 1555, and were burnt at *Canterbury*, *July* 12, at two Stakes.

Nicholas Hall, Bricklayer, *Chriſtopher Wade*, Weaver, and *Mary Pelly* of *Tunbridge*, were condemned by *Maurice*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for not allowing the Deity of the Sacrament and Abſurdity of the Maſs, and were burnt at *Dartford*, *July* 1555.

John

Digitized by Google

John Denley Gen, *John Newman* Pewterer, both of *Maidſtone*, were ſearched upon the Rood in *Eſſex* by *Edmund Tyrell* Eſq; and a Confeſſion of their Faith was found in Writing about them, wherefore they were ſent up to the Commiſſioners to be examined: Biſhop *Bonner* objected to them the uſual Articles, to which they gave their Anſwers and Arguments. On the firſt of *July* he brought them to his Conſiſtory at St. *Paul's*, and proceeded againſt them in Form of their Law, and upon their perſiſting in their Opinions, delivered them be burnt: And accordingly *John Denley* was burnt at *Uxbridge*, *Aug.* 8, and *John Newman* at *Saffron-Walden*, *Aug* 30, 1555.

William Coker, *William Hopper*, *Henry Laurence*, *Richard Collier*, *Richard Wright*, and *William Stere*, were condemn'd by *Richard*, Biſhop of *Dover*, and Archdeacon *Harpſfield*, for perſiſting in their Opinions, that the real Preſence in the Sacrament was abominable, deteſtable, and a blaſphemous Idol. They were all burnt at *Canterbury* in one Fire, at the End of *Aug.* 1555.

George Catmer, of *Hithe*, *Robert Streater*, *Anthony Burwood*, *George Bradbridge*, and *James Tutty*, were brought before the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* on *Aug* 3. and upon their Examination did agree that the Sacrament, as uſed by their Church, was an Idol, in that they taught Men to worſhip a falſe God, incloſed in a Box; and were therefore condemned as Hereticks, and burnt in a Fire at *Canterbury*, *Sept.* 6.

John Webb Gent. was brought before the Biſhop of *Dover*, *Sept.* 16, and had the uſual Articles propounded to him, and was order'd to conſider upon them: But he told them his Reſolution would be, That the Sacrament was left in Remembrance of Chriſt's Body, and not changed by Conſecration into his real Body. This he again averred with *George Roper* and *Gregory Pack*, and they were burnt for it at *Canterbury*, at the End of *Oct.* 1555.

John Lomas of *Tenterden*, a young Man, was preſented for an Heretick, and having the uſual Queſtions put to him concerning Penance, Confeſſion, and the Sacrament, was condemn'd *Jan.* 18. And,

Agnes Smith of *Smarden*, *Anne Albright*, *Joan Sole*, and *Joan Catmer*, agreeing with *John Lomas* in their Belief, were all four burnt with him at *Canterbury*, *Jan.* 31, 1556.

John Harpole of *Rocheſter*, and *Joan Beach* were examined by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: They conſtantly affirmed the Sacrament to be only commemorative of Chriſt's Death, that the God of Heaven was their Father, and not the holy Church their Mother. They were burnt together at *Rocheſter*, *April* 1, 1556.

John Philpot, *W. Waterer*, *Stephen Kent*, *W. Hay*, *Tho. Hudſon*, *Mat. Bradbridge*, *Tho. Stephens*, *Nicholas Finall*, *W. Lewick*, and *W. Prowting*, were ſeverally examined upon the Articles commonly objected in *Canterbury* Diocefe, with an Addition of Cardinal *Pole*: They all agreed in granting the Church of Chriſt, but denying the Church of *Rome* to be ſuch, in rejecting ſeven Sacraments, in refuſing the Maſs, their *Latin* Service, and half Communions, praying to Saints, &c. were condemn'd, and ſix of them burnt at *Canterbury*, *Jan.* 15; two at *Wye*, and two at *Aſhford* on the 16th, 1556.

Many others ſuffered upon the ſame Articles at other Times; as *John Bradbridge* of *Staplehurſt*, *Walter Applebye* of *Maidſtone*, *Petronil* his Wife, *Edmund Allen*, and *Catherine* his Wife, *Joan Manning*, and one *Elizabeth* a blind Maid, ſuffered in *Maidſtone*, *June* 18, 1557.

John Fiſhcock, *Nicholas White*, *Nicholas Pardre*, *Barbara Final*, *Alice Benden*, *Bradbridge's* Widow and *Wilſon's* Wife, and *Matthew Plaiſe*, were burnt at *Canterbury*, *June* 19, 1557.

One *Fryer*, and the Sifter of *George Eagle*, (who was burnt in *Eſſex*) were burnt at *Rocheſter*, *Aug.* 20, 1557.

John Cornford, *Chriſtopher Brown*, *John Herſ*, *Alice Snoth*, *Katherine Knight*, and *Tyley*, were the laſt that ſuffered in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, upon the Proſecution of *Harpſfield* at *Canterbury*, *Nov.* 20, 1558.

Digitized by Google

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are,

Ash, where is a School set up by the Inhabitants, for a small Number of poor Children.

Ailsford, where there is a School established for thirteen Boys, and four Girls, who are all taught and cloathed.

Ash, where is a School maintained by Subscription of 12 *l. per Annum* for teaching twenty poor Children.

Barming, where is a School for nineteen poor Children, who are taught to read, and instructed in the Church Catechism by the Contribution of Part only of the Parishioners.

Barham, where is a School for sixteen poor Children, taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, at the Expence of the Parish.

Brasted, where is a School for twenty-eight Children, to be taught according to the Method of Charity-Schools.

Birchington, in the Isle of *Thanet*, where there is a School for teaching twelve Children of this and the neighbouring Parish of *Acole*, for which there is a Salary left of 12 *l. per Annum*.

Canterbury, where are three Schools for fifty-eight Boys, who are all cloathed by a Subscription of 50 *l. per Annum*; and for sixty-six Girls, who are maintain'd by another Subscription of 20 *l. per Annum*, and other usual Benefactions.

Chelsfield, where is a small School for poor Children. And at

Chevening there is another for thirty Boys, to be taught and cloathed, and be obliged to attend at Church every Morning and Evening.

Cowdham, where is a School set up for the Instruction of twelve Boys only.

Deal, where is a School for twenty-seven Boys and Girls, who are taught to read and write, and are cloathed all at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Eltham, where are two Schools for twenty Boys and ten Girls, who are taught and cloathed by a Subscription of 60 *l. per Annum*, and other Donations have been made to it of 22 *l.* 11 *s.*

Feversham, where is a School of ten Boys and ten Girls, cloathed and taught at the Charge of the Townsmen.

Folkestone, where is a School for twenty Boys, who are maintained by an Endowment given by Sir *Eliab Harvey*. The Children are to be nominated by the Mayor and Jurats of the Place.

Grain, a School, to which is given by Will 5 *l. per Annum* for ever, for the Instruction of poor Children.

Gravesend, where is a School for twenty-four Boys, who are taught and cloathed at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Hemingford-Grey, where is a School set up, which at present has but five Boys, maintain'd at the publick Expence.

Hyth, where is a School for thirty-eight Boys, who are taught to read and write, and are instructed in other Things, according to the Method of other Charity-Schools.

St. *John Baptist*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, where is a School set up for the Instruction of twenty Boys, at the charge of the Parish. At

Kriston, where are only four Children taught at present upon Charity.

Lidd, where is a Charity-School for forty Boys, taught to read and write, and to cast Accompts, at the Charge of the Inhabitants.

Loose, where is a School set up at *Christmas*, 1713. for thirteen Boys and nine Girls.

Maidstone, where are four Schools: One for thirty Boys cloathed, another for thirty Girls, cloath'd by a Subscription of 110 *l. per Annum*, and about 15 *l. per Annum* at a Monthly Lecture before the Sacrament. A third School for thirty Boys, who are distinguished by Caps and Bands; and a fourth for twenty Boys and Girls, supported by private Contributions. The Minister of the

Digitized by Google

the Place visits all these Schools once a Week, catechizes and expounds every *Wednesday*.

St. Mary Cray, where is a School erected in 1710. for the Teaching of six Children.

Minster, in the Isle of *Thanet*, where is a School set up by a private Gentleman, for twenty-eight poor Children.

Newnham, where is a School set up for the Teaching of twenty Boys, who are maintain'd by a Subscription of 18 *l. per Annum*.

St. Nicholas, in the Isle of *Thanet*, is a School founded by a Gentleman for ten poor Children of this Parish and *Monckton*, and endowed with 10 *l. per Annum* for ever.

St. Peter's, in the Isle of *Thanet*, where is a School set up by a Gentlewoman for twenty Boys, and endowed with 20 *l. per Annum* for ever.

Sandwich, where are two Schools for twenty-five Boys and twenty-five Girls, erected *Jan.* 1713. all are taught, and part of them cloath'd by a Subscription of 30 *l. per Annum*, made by the Minister and Parishioners.

Sevenoake, where is a School for the Education of fifteen Boys, at the Charge of charitable Persons.

Shirehem, is a School erected upon Subscription: Some Subscribers of Ability give 20 *s* some 40 *s. per Annum*; those that have Children give more than their Teaching would come to, that so the Poor may be taught *gratis*, who are generally about twenty-five.

Sittingbourn, where is a Provision made for the Instruction of four Boys and four Girls at the Expence of the Place.

Staple has a School, of whose Numbers we have no certain Account.

Sundrich, where are six poor Children taught at the Charge of the Minister of the Parish.

Trowleigh and *Shildwitch*, where is a School for sixteen Boys, eight of which are taken out of *Trowleigh*, and eight out of *Shildwitch*, supported by the Bounty of two charitable Persons of those Places. It was open'd *March* 25, 1712.

Tunbridge-Wells, where seventy poor Children are taught in the Chapel, and wholly maintain'd by the Contributions of the Nobility and Gentry resorting thither for the Benefit of the Waters in the proper Seasons of the Year.

Wickhambreux, where are ten Boys taught at the Expence of the Charitable of that Place.

Wingham, where is a School for the Instruction of twenty Boys, in reading, writing and in their Catechism.

Wittresham, where is a School in which all the poor Children of the Place are taught *gratis*, and are furnish'd with Books at the publick Charge.

Wye, where is a School erected by the Lady *Joanna Thornhill*, who left the Surplusage of her Estate in the Hands of three Trustees for that Purpose, which is found to amount to the Sum of 2500 *l.* of which 2000 *l.* is already paid into Chancery for the carrying on of the good Work and Design of the pious Giver. *Amen.*

DIVINES *of* EMINENCY, *born or flourishing in this County.*

CArdinal *John Kemp*, descended of mean Parentage, tho' of a good Family, his Father being a younger Brother, was so learned and prosperous, that having commenced Doctor of Laws, he was made Archdeacon of *Durham*, Dean of the *Arches*, Vicar general to Archbishop *Stafford*, then Bishop of *Rochester*, *Chichester* and *London* successively; afterwards being promoted to the See of *York*, he was made Chancellor of *England* by King *Henry* VI. and Cardinal of St. *Balbin*, by the Pope, and being raised to the See of *Canterbury*, he was made Cardinal of St. *Rufus*. He was born at *Wye*, where he founded a College of Priests, part to perform Divine Service, and part to teach the Youth of the Town.

Dudley

Digitized by Google

Dudley Digges, Fellow of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, the loyal Son of a diſloyal Father, who while his Father was impeaching the King's chief Miniſter, and with Sir *John Elliot*, fomenting a Rebellion among a diſcontented People, wrote a large Treatiſe to prove the unlawfulneſs of Subjects taking Arms againſt their Soveraign, with ſo much Learning and Judgment, that though many have written more, yet none have written better upon that Subject. He was deſcended of Sir *Dudley Digges*, of *Chilham* Caſtle beforementioned.

Dr. *Laud*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Preferments, though they were at length great, yet came ſlowly, having all the *Calviniſts* in City, Country and Univerſity his Enemies, was Rector of *Cuckſton*, but becauſe the Air was unhealthy, he exchanged it the next Year for *Norton*.

Dr. *Jeffreys*, Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Abbot*, an excellent Scholar and Preacher, who was ſequeſtred, for Teaching that Epiſcopal Government was Apoſtolical, that Biſhops, Prieſts and Deacons anſwered to the High Prieſts and *Levites*; and the *Preſbyterians* to *Corah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*; and for not admitting the Parliament's Lecturer into his Church, and not obſerving their Faſts; was Vicar of *Feverſham* and *Tiſehurſt*.

Dr. *Brian Duppa*, Fellow of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, Dean of *Chriſt's Church*, Tutor to King *Charles* II. when Prince of *Wales*, and his Brother the Duke of *York*, and afterwards ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, *Salisbury* and *Wincheſter*; was born at *Lewſham*.

Mr. *John Hales*, Fellow of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, where he was *Greek* Profeſſor, afterwards Fellow of *Eaton*, and Prebend of *Windſor*, Chaplain to Sir *Dudley Carleton* at the Synod of *Dort*, a Perſon of a Judgment and Capacity hardly to be equalled; was a *Kentiſh* Man, tho' the Place of his Nativity is not known.

Dr. *Iſaac Bargrave*, Dean of *Canterbury*, a great Acquaintance of *Padre Paolo* of *Venice*, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, Miniſter of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, who ſuffered much for preaching a Sermon againſt Popery, evil Counſellors and Corruptions in 1623, but more for his Loyalty, was ſeized at *Graveſend*, and carried to the Fleet by one whom he had ſaved from the Gallows at *Maidſtone*, where he died with Grief.

Digitized by Google

ACO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Acol	Augustine Lathe		
Acryfe	Shepwry Lathe	R. Eltham	7 0 0 0
Acton	Scray Lathe		
Addesham	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	28 1 0 0
St. Albans	Augustine Lathe		
Allington	Aylesford Lathe	R. Limme	38 6 8 0
Alkham	Shepway Lathe	V. Dover	21 0 0 0
Allhallows	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	8 7 11 0
Allington	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	6 16 8 0
Allington	Shepway Lathe		
All Saints	Augustine Lathe		
Amsford	Sutton Lathe		
Amsford-house	Sutton Lathe		
APPLEDORE oc	Scray Lathe	V. Limme	21 0 0 0
Ash	Augustine Lathe		
Ash	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	9 12 6 0
Ashurst	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	5 4 10 0
ASHFORD oc	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	18 4 6 0
AYLESFORD oc	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	10 0 0 0
Badlesmere	Scray Lathe	R. Offspring	5 2 0 0
Badsell	Aylesford Lathe		
Bapchild	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 0 0 0
Barfreston	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	7 14 0 0
Barham	Augustine Lathe		
Barham-Court	Augustine Lathe		
Barkhart	Sutton Lathe		
Barming	Aylesford Lathe	R. Matting	12 17 2 0
Barne	Shepway Lathe		
Banefield	Aylesford Lathe		
Barnestreet	Aylesford Lathe		
Barsted	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	6 7 4 0
Beakesborn	Augustine Lathe	V. Bregge	6 0 0 0
Beakesborn	Augustine Lathe		
Beckenham	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	16 18 10 0
Bedgbury	Scray Lathe		
Beere	Augustine Lathe		
Begham	Aylesford Lathe		
Bempson	Scray Lathe		
Benenden	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	17 12 6 0
Bethesden	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	12 0 0 0
Bethanger	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	6 4 4 0
Bethanger-house	Augustine Lathe		
Betting	Augustine Lathe		
Bever	Scray Lathe		
Bewlsfield	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6 0 0 0
Bexley	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	13 4 4 4
Bexley-hall	Sutton Lathe		
Bilbrooke	Scray Lathe		
Bicknor	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sittingborn	5 10 0 0

Digitized by Google

B V D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bidborough	Aylesford Lathe		
Biddenden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	35 9 0 0
Bidmongare	Scray Lathe		
Bifrons	Auguſtine Lathe		
Biffington	Shepway Lathe		
Binbury	Aylesford Lathe		
Birchington	Auguſtine Lathe		
Bircholt	Scray Lathe	R. Elham	2 10 0 0
Birling	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	5 9 6 0
Bitchborow	Scray Lathe		
Bitchborow	Shepway Lathe	R. Malling	5 4 0 0
Blackmansbury	Auguſtine Lathe		
Blackmanſtone	Shepway Lathe	R. Limne	4 0 0 0
Blackſton	Aylesford Lathe		
Bleanegate	Auguſtine Lathe		
Blenden-hall	Auguſtine Lathe		
Bobbing	Scray Lathe		
Bobbing-court	Scray Lathe		
Bockham	Scray Lathe		
Bockton	Aylesford Lathe	V. Ofpting	9 4 0 0
Bockton-Aluſph	Scray Lathe	V. Bregg	6 4 0 0
Bocton-hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Bocton-Malherb	Aylesford Lathe	R. Charing	13 15 0 0
Bocton-Malherb	Aylesford Lathe		
Bocton-ſtreet	Scray Lathe		
Bocton under Blean	Scray Lathe		
Bonnington	Auguſtine Lathe		
Bonnington	Shepway Lathe	R. Limne	10 18 3 0
Borden	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 0 0 0
Bore-place	Sutton Lathe		
Boughton Munchelſy	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	7 13 4 0
Bourd-field	Scray Lathe		
Bower-land	Scray Lathe		
Boxley	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	12 13 2 0
Boxley-Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Braborn	Shepway Lathe	V. Elham	11 13 6 0
Braborn-Eaſt	Scray Lathe		
Braborn-Weſt	Scray Lathe		
Bradburn	Sutton Lathe		
Bradherſt	Aylesford Lathe		
Bramen	Auguſtine Lathe		
Bransford	Scray Lathe		
Brafted	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	22 6 8 0
Brafted-uplands	Sutton Lathe		
Bredgar	Scray Lathe		
Brenchley	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	12 9 0 0
Brenchley-hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Brenley	Scray Lathe		
Brenſett	Shepway Lathe	V. Limne	6 13 4 0

Digitized by Google

BRI.	Hundred.	Deanry.	Valuation.
Bridge	Auguſtine Lathe		
Broadway	Auguſtine Lathe		
Bromehill	Shepway Lathe		
Bromehouſe	Auguſtine Lathe		
Bromefield	Aylesford Lathe		
Bromefield	Aylesford Lathe		
Bromefield	Sutton Lathe		
Bromly	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	39 12 9 0
Bromly College	Sutton Lathe		
Bromly Palace	Sutton Lathe		
Brook	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	7 7 0 9
Brook-houſe	Sutton Lathe		
Brook-land	Shepway Lathe	V. Limne	17 12 10 0
Brookley	Sutton Lathe		
Broxam	Sutton Lathe		
Buckford	Scray Lathe		
Buckland	Auguſtine Lathe		
Buckland	Scray Lathe	R. Oſpring	51 13 4 0
Buckwell	Scray Lathe		
Burham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	8 0 0 0
Burmarſh	Shepway Lathe	R. Limne	20 10 6 0
Burton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Burton	Scray Lathe		
Buſton	Aylesford Lathe		
Cabons	Shepway Lathe		
Cale-hill	Scray Lathe		
CANTERBURY ○=	City		
Canterbury Palace	Auguſtine Lathe		
Canterwood	Shepway Lathe		
Capell	Aylesford Lathe		
Capell	Shepway Lathe		
Chafford	Aylesford Lathe		
Chalk	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	6 3 8 0
Challock	Scray Lathe		
Chappell	Shepway Lathe		
Charing	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	13 0 0 0
Charlton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Charlton	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	10 7 8 0
Charlton-houſe	Sutton Lathe		
Chartham	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	41 5 10 0
Chart *juxta* Sutton	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	8 12 8 ½
Chart *Magna*	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	25 6 0 0
Chart *Parva*	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	13 10 10 0
Chatham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	8 12 6 0
Chelmden	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	5 0 0 0
Chelsfield	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	24 14 1 0
Chepſted	Sutton Lathe		
Cheriton	Shepway Lathe	R. Dover	16 12 6 0
Chevening	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	11 6 8 0

CHI

Digitized by Google

	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Chickſten	Aylesford Lathe		
Chiddingſton	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	28 9 4 o
Chilham	Scray Lathe	V. Bregge	13 6 8 o
Chilham Caſtle	Scray Lathe		
Chillenden	Auguſtine Lathe		
Chillington	Scray Lathe		
Chilton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Chiſelhurſt	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	16 3 6 o
Chiſtelet	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	29 19 8 o
St. Clares	Aylesford Lathe		
Cleve	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Shoreham	50 o o o
Clevefend	Auguſtine Lathe		
Cliff	Aylesford Lathe		
Cobeech-Green	Scray Lathe		
Cobham	Aylesford Lathe		
Cobham-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Cockering	Auguſtine Lathe		
Coldred	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Sandwich	6 2 6 o
Colkin	Scray Lathe		
Colſhall	Scray Lathe		
Comb	Aylesford Lathe		
Comb-farm	Sutton Lathe		
Comb-houſe	Sutton Lathe		
Combwell	Scray Lathe		
Comford	Aylesford Lathe		
Coſmus-Bleap	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Canterbury	9 o o o
Cousborn	Scray Lathe		
Court Lodge	Scray Lathe		
Cowden	Sutton Lathe	R. Malling	9 19 4 o
Cowdham	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	13 2 6 o
Cowling	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	13 o o o
Cowling Caſtle	Aylesford Lathe		
CRANBROOK o=	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	19 19 6 o
Cranbrook *Parva*	Scray Lathe		
Foots Cray	Sutton	R. Deptford	8 3 4 o
Crayford	Sutton	R. Shoreham	35 13 4 o
Cray North	Sutton	R. Deptford	7 13 2 o
Cray Paris	Sutton	R. Deptford	12 13 2 o
CRAY St. MARY'S o=	Sutton		
Crittall	Scray Lathe		
Croft	Auguſtine Lathe		
Crundall	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	11 16 8 o
Cuckſton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	14 15 4 o
Curtonhall	Aylesford Lathe		
Dane	Scray Lathe		
Dane Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Dane John	Auguſtine Lathe		
Darent	Sutton Lathe		
DARTFORD o=	Sutton Lathe		

Digitized by Google

DEA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Deal	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	19 10 8 0
Deal Castle	Augustine Lathe		
Dean	Augustine Lathe		
Dean	Scray Lathe		
Denge Ness	Shepway Lathe		
Denton	Augustine Lathe	R. Eltham	5 19 4 0
Denton	Aylesford Lathe		
Deptford Lower	Sutton Lathe.	V. Deptford	18 11 2 0
Deptford Upper	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	12 17 2 0
Derington	Augustine Lathe		
Derush	Sutton Lathe	V. Shorcham	9 18 10 0
Detting	Aylesford Lathe		
Devington	Scray Lathe		
Dinchurch	Shepway Lathe		
Dirton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	11 15 0 0
Doddington	Scray Lathe	V. Offspring	6 13 4 0
DOVER ○	Augustine Lathe		
Dover Castle	Augustine Lathe		
Downe	Sutton Lathe		
Dunborn	Scray Lathe		
St. Dunstan	Augustine Lathe	V. Canterbury	5 0 0 0
Durham	Aylesford Lathe		
East-Bridge	Shepway Lathe	R. Lymne	5 6 8 0
Eastling	Scray Lathe		
Easty	Augustine Lathe		
Eastwell	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	9 16 6 0
Eastwell-House	Scray Lathe		
Eaton	Sutton Lathe		
Eaton-Bridge	Sutton Lathe		
Edgley	Scray Lathe		
Egerton	Scray Lathe		
Egerton	Scray Lathe		
ELHAM ○	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	20 0 0 0
Elhurst	Scray Lathe		
Ellardinton	Aylesford Lathe		
Elmeley	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	5 0 0 0
Elmested	Scray Lathe		
Elmested	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	6 13 4 0
Eltham	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	3 0 6 8
Erith	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	9 12 6 0
Evering	Shepway Lathe		
Evington	Shepway Lathe		
Ewell	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6 13 4 0
Eynesford	Sutton Lathe	R. Shorcham	12 16 8 0
Eynesford	Sutton Lathe	V. Shorcham	12 0 6 0
Eythorn	Sutton Lathe	R. Sandwich	15 12 6 0
Faircrouch	Scray Lathe		
Fairfield	Shepway Lathe		
Fair Lane	Aylesford Lathe		

Digitized by Google

TAX.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Fakenhurſt	Sheepway Lathe	R. Limne	4 18 4 o
Falkham	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	6 [illegible]
Farley Eaſt	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	6 [illegible]
Farmingham	Sutton Lathe	V. Shorcham	9 [illegible]
Farnborough	Sutton Lathe		
Feverſham	Scray Lathe	V. Offpring	[illegible]
Field	Scray Lathe		
Finchells	Scray Lathe		
Fingleſham	Auguſtine Lathe		
Fiſhers-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Flimwell	Scray Lathe		
FOLKESTON ○=	Shepway Lathe	V. Dover	10 o o
Ford	Auguſtine Lathe		
Ford	Aylesford Lathe		
Fordwich	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Canterbury	5 [illegible]
Franks	Sutton Lathe		
Freeborough	Aylesford Lathe		
Frendsbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	10 3 [illegible]
Frendſted	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton.	9 11 8
Fryers	Aylesford Lathe		
Frinden	Sutton Lathe		
Frith North	Aylesford Lathe		
Frith South	Aylesford Lathe		
Frittenden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	15 18 8
Frogham	Auguſtine Lathe		
Fating	Scray Lathe	R. Offpring	[illegible]
ſt. Giles	Auguſtine Lathe		
Gillingham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shorcham	15 13 [illegible]
Gillingham	Aylesford Lathe	D. Shorcham	[illegible] 19 4
Glaſſenbury	Scray Lathe		
Goddenton	Scray Lathe		
Godmerſham	Scray Lathe	V. Bregge	9 3 8
Godneſton	Scray Lathe	R. Offpring	5 2 [illegible]
Goldweſt	Scray Lathe		
Goodwinſton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Gore-Court	Aylesford Lathe		
Gotley	Scray Lathe		
GOUDHURST ○=	Scray Lathe	V. Sutton	26 19 2 o
Graveney	Scray Lathe	V. Offpring	12 o o o
GRAVESEND ○=	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	15 [illegible]
Gravesend Blockhouſe	Aylesford Lathe		
Grayton	Scray Lathe		
Greane	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shorcham	9 [illegible] 8
Greenhill	Aylesford Lathe		
Greenhith	Sutton Lathe		
Greenway-Court	Aylesford Lathe		
Greepwich	Sutton Lathe	V. Dartford	21 o o o
Greenwich-Houſe	Sutton Lathe		
Greenwich-Mount	Sutton Lathe		

GRE

Digitized by Google

GRE.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Grenil	Aylesford Lathe		
Grombridg	Sutton Lathe		
Grovehurst	Scray Lathe		
Groveplace	Augustine Lathe		
Guilford	Shepway Lathe		
Gunningbrook	Shepway Lathe		
Gunston Place	Augustine Lathe		
Gunston	Augustine Lathe		
Hackington	Augustine Lathe	V. Canterbury.	5 2 2 0
Hacklins	Augustine Lathe		
Hadlow	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	13 0 0 0
Hadlow Place	Aylesford Lathe		
High Halden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	19 4 6 0
Halden Park	Scray Lathe		
Halesbridge	Aylesford Lathe		
Halkwell	Aylesford Lathe		
Halling	Aylesford Lathe		
Halling	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	7 13 4 0
Halsted	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	5 17 10 0
Halstow	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 2 0 0
Halstow High	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	14 5 6 0
Ham	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	5 6 6 0
Ham	Shepway Lathe		
Hampton	Augustine Lathe		
Harbledown	Augustine Lathe	R. Canterbury	9 2 6 0
Harbledown Hospital	Augustine Lathe		
Harden	Augustine Lathe		
Hardress Neather	Augustine Lathe	R. Canterbury	7 19 8 0
Hardress Upper	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	19 13 0 0
Harlackenden	Aylesford Lathe		
Harietsham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	11 10 0 0
Hartey	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	20 5 11 0
Hartley	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	7 0 0 0
Hartlip	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	9 10 8 0
Harwell	Scray Lathe		
Hasting-leigh	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	10 5 0 0
Hatch	Augustine Lathe		
Hatfield	Augustine Lathe		
Haw	Augustine Lathe		
Hawkhurst	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	16 13 4 0
Hawking	Shepway Lathe	R. Dover	7 7 10 0
Heber	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	15 7 4 0
Hebridge	Scray Lathe		
Hedcorn	Aylesford Lathe	V. Charing	15 13 4 0
Heden	Augustine Lathe		
Hellinghurst	Scray Lathe		
Hells	Augustine Lathe		
Herne	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	20 16 1 0
Herne Hill	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	15 0 0 0

HEV.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Hever	Sutton Lathe		
Hever Caſtle	Sutton Lathe		
Heys	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	6 18 0 0
Higham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	8 10 0 0
High Slade	Scray Lathe		
Hilden	Aylesford Lathe		
Hinkfell	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	8 1 8 0
HITH or	Shepway Lathe		
Hith New	Aylesford Lathe		
W. Hith	Shepway Lathe		
Hoad Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Hoath	Auguſtine Lathe		
Hollingborn	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	28 14 9 0
Hollingborn	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	28 14 9 0
Holms	Scray Lathe		
Holt	Scray Lathe		
Homell	Auguſtine Lathe		
Homeſtall-houſe	Scray Lathe		
Hoo	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	18 6 0 0
Hope	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	10 1 0 0
Horn Place	Scray Lathe		
Horſmunden	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	26 3 10 0
Horton	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Eltham	7 10 8 0
Horton	Sutton Lathe	V. Detford	5 7 4 0
Horton Monks	Shepway Lathe		
Hothfield	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	17 5 0 0
Hothfield-houſe	Scray Lathe		
Hougham	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Dover	6 13 4 0
Hougham-Weſt	Auguſtine Lathe		
Howletts	Auguſtine Lathe		
Hucking	Aylesford Lathe		
Hunton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	16 12 1 0
Hurſt	Shepway Lathe		
Hurſt	Sutton Lathe		
St. James	Aylesford Lathe		
Ickham	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Bregge	29 13 4 0
Iſield	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	4 7 0 0
Ightham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	15 16 8 0
Ileden	Auguſtine Lathe		
Ingham	Aylesford Lathe		
St. John's	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	8 0 0 0
St. John's	Scray Lathe		
Judd-houſe	Scray Lathe		
Ive Church	Shepway Lathe	R. Linne	44 16 6 0
Iwade	Scray Lathe		
Kemſing	Sutton Lathe	V. Malling	19 13 4 0
Kennardington	Scray Lathe		
Kennington	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	12 0 0 0
Keſton	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	6 10 0 0

Digitized by Google

KET.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Ketbrook	Sutton Lathe		
Keverton	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	12 0 11 0
Kingsborough	Sutton Lathe		
Kinſdown	Auguſtine Lathe		
Kingſdown	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	5 9 2 0
Kingſdown	Sutton Lathe	R. Rocheſter	6 0 0 0
Kingsferry	Scray Lathe		
Kingſnorth	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	11 9 10 0
Kingſton	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Bregge	16 0 0 0
Kingſwold	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Sandwich	13 12 6 0
Knoll	Sutton Lathe		
Knowlton	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Sandwich	6 5 2 0
Knowlton-hall	Auguſtine Lathe		
Laborn	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	17 13 4 0
Lamberhurſt	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	12 10 9 0
Langdon Abbey	Auguſtine Lathe		
Langdon-Eaſt	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Sandwich	7 0 0 0
Langdon Houſe	Scray Lathe		
Langdon-Place	Auguſtine Lathe		
Langley	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	6 19 8 0
Langley	Sutton Lathe		
Lang-Port	Auguſtine Lathe		
Larkfield	Aylesford Lathe		
St. Lawrence	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	7 0 0 0
St. Lawrence	Auguſtine Lathe		
Laydon	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	10 10 0 0
Leaveland	Scray Lathe	R. Offspring	4 0 0 0
Leden	Auguſtine Lathe		
Lee	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	3 11 8 0
Leeds	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	9 12 2 0
Leeds Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Lee Houſe	Auguſtine Lathe		
Lees Court	Scray Lathe		
Leigh	Sutton Lathe		
LENHAM or	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	13 15 2 0
Lenham-Eaſt	Scray Lathe		
St Leonards	Aylesford Lathe		
Leſnes	Sutton Lathe		
Lewſham	Scray Lathe		
Lewſham	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	23 19 2 0
Limme	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	9 1 4 0
Linſted	Scray Lathe	V. Offspring	8 3 10 0
Linton	Aylesford Lathe	D Sutton	7 15 4 0
Linton-hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Littleborn	Auguſtine Lathe		
Lodge	Scray Lathe		
Longbeach	Scray Lathe		
Longfield	Sutton Lathe	R. Rocheſter	5 17 6 0
Looſe	Aylesford Lathe		

Digitized by Google

LOV.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lovelace	Scray Lathe		
Luddenham	Scray Lathe	R. Oſpring	14 8 4 ●
Luddeſdon	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	11 11 6 ○
Luddeſdon	Aylesford Lathe		
Luddington-Hall	Sutton Lathe		
Lullingſton	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	7 16 8 ●
Lutton	Sutton Lathe		
LYD ○=	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	55 12 ○ ●
Lydden	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Dover	6 6 ○ ●
Lydſing	Aylesford Lathe		
Lyming	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	21 10 ○ ●
Lyming	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	10 18 8 ●
Lyngell	Sutton Lathe		
MAIDSTON ○=	Aylesford Lathe		
Malling-Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Malling-Eaſt	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	10 8 4 ○
MALLING-WEST ○=	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	10 ○ ○ ○
Mapleſcomb	Sutton Lathe	R. Rocheſter	3 1 8 ●
Marden	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	7 18 4 ○
Margaret-Bay	Auguſtine Lathe		
St. Margaret	Auguſtine Lathe		
St. Margaret	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	10 ○ ○ ○
St. Margaret	Sutton Lathe		
St. Margaret-Ardiff	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Dover	6 9 8 ○
St. Mary's	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	16 12 4 ○
Marſh	Auguſtine Lathe		
Martin	Auguſtine Lathe		
St. Mary	Shepway Lathe	R. Linne	23 4 ○ ●
Matham	Scray Lathe		
Matham-Ferry	Scray Lathe		
Mears	Scray Lathe		
Mepeham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	16 3 4 ●
Mereworth	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	14 2 6 ○
Meriam-Court	Aylesford Lathe		
Merſham	Scray Lathe		
Merſham	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	26 16 11 ○
Merſham-Hach	Scray Lathe		
Merſton	Aylesford Lathe		
Midley	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	30 ○ ○ ●
Mill-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Millſted	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	8 15 ○ ○
Millſted-Eaſt	Scray Lathe		
Milton	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Canterbury	4 14 4 ○
Milton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	16 5 10 ○
MILTON ○=	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	13 2 3 ●
Minſter	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	33 3 4 ○
Minſter	Scray Lathe		
Minſter-Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Miſtole	Auguſtine Lathe		

Digitized by Google

MOL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Molands	Auguſtine Lathe		
Moldaſh	Scray Lathe		
Mongham *Magna*	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Sandwich	18 0 0 0
Mongham *Parva*	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Sandwich	5 15 0 0
Monkton	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	13 8 4 0
Monkton	Scray Lathe		
Morans-Court	Sutton Lathe		
Mote	Aylesford Lathe		
Motingham	Sutton Lathe		
Mount-Marſh	Sutton Lathe		
Murſton	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	10 14 2 0
Muttenden	Aylesford Lathe		
Nackington	Auguſtine Lathe		
Naſh	Scray Lathe		
Naſh-Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Nether-Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Nether-Sole	Auguſtine Lathe		
Nettleſted	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	15 10 8 0
Newchurch	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	8 4 0 0
Newchurch	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	19 16 0 0
Newenden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	7 13 4 0
Newenton	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	14 0 0 0
New-Houſe	Scray Lathe		
Newington	Shepway Lathe	V. Dover	7 12 6 0
Newinham	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	5 12 6 0
St. Nicholas	Auguſtine Lathe		
St. Nicholas At-wood	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	15 19 7 0
Noke-holt	Sutton Lathe		
Noninton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Norborn	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Sandwich	12 11 8 0
Northdown	Auguſtine Lathe		
Northfleet	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	21 0 0 0
North-Foreland	Auguſtine Lathe		
Norton	Scray Lathe	R. Oſpring	10 18 4 0
Norton-Court	Scray Lathe		
Nowds	Scray Lathe		
Nurſted	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	4 15 0 0
Ockingfield	Scray Lathe		
Ofham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	6 0 0 0
Oldwives Leaſe	Scray Lathe		
Ollantigh	Scray Lathe		
Orgarſwick	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	3 0 0 0
Orlaſton	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	4 15 0 0
Orpington	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	30 14 4 0
Orpington	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	11 10 4 0
Orſenden	Scray Lathe		
Oſpring	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	10 0 0 0
Otenhanger	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	7 12 6 0
Otford	Sutton Lathe		

OTH

Digitized by Google

OTH.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Otham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	9 17 6 o
Otham-Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Otterden	Scray Lathe		
Otteringden	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	6 14 o o
Overland	Auguſtine Lathe		
Oure	Scray Lathe		
Oxenheath	Aylesford Lathe		
Oxney	Auguſtine Lathe		
Oyſterland	Aylesford Lathe		
Padleſworth	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	3 6 8 o
Padleſworth	Shepway Lathe		
Park-Houſe	Aylesford Lathe		
Patricksborn	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Bregge	5 7 4 o
Pattingden	Scray Lathe		
Peckham-Eaſt	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	23 o o o
Peckham-Eaſt	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	14 o o o
Peckham-Weſt	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	7 6 o o
Penſherſt	Sutton Lathe	R Shoreham	30 6 o o
Penſherſt	Sutton Lathe		
Pepenbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	8 8 o o
Perry	Shepway Lathe		
St, Peter's	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	9 o o o
Petham	Auguſtine Lathe		
Pevington	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	5 13 4 o
Pinſon	Aylesford Lathe		
Pluckley	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	20 1 5 o
Plumſted	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	6 18 4 o
Popeſtreet	Scray Lathe		
Poſtling	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	6 o o o
Preſton	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Bregge	9 15 o o
Preſton	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	8 12 6 o
Preſton-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Quekes	Auguſtine Lathe		
Quinborough	Scray Lathe		
Quinborough-Caſtle	Scray Lathe		
Radigundes	Auguſtine Lathe		
Rainham	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	14 4 8 o
Ramſgate	Auguſtine Lathe		
Reculver	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	9 12 3 ½
Reding	Scray Lathe		
Richborough	Auguſtine Lathe		
Ride	Scray Lathe		
Ridgway	Aylesford Lathe		
Ridley	Sutton Lathe	V. Rocheſter	3 14 8 o
Ringleton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Ripley	Auguſtine Lathe	R Sandwich	5 19 4 o
River-head	Sutton Lathe		
Rivers	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Dover	7 1 o o
ROCHESTER ☞	City		

Digitized by Google

ROD.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Rodmerſham	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 6 8 0
Rodmerſham-Hall	Scray Lathe		
Roking	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	14 13 5 0
Rolvenden	Scray Lathe		
Romden	Scray Lathe		
Rookſley	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	6 6 4 0
Royton	Scray Lathe		
Rudley	Scray Lathe		
Ruffington	Scray Lathe		
Rufway	Aylesford Lathe		
RUMNEY ○=	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	6 16 2 0
Rumney-Old	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	15 19 2 0
Ryerſh	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	8 0 10 0
Saltwood	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	34 0 0 0
Sandgate-Caſtle	Shepway Lathe		
Sandherſt	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	20 0 0 0
Sandown-Caſtle	Auguſtine Lathe		
SANDWICH ○=	Auguſtine Lathe		
Sarr-ſtreet	Auguſtine Lathe		
Savington	Auguſtine Lathe		
Scadbury	Aylesford Lathe		
Scadbury	Sutton Lathe		
Scotney	Aylesford Lathe		
Scots-Hall	Shepway Lathe		
Seal	Sutton Lathe		
Sea-Salter	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Weſtbere	11 0 0 0
Sednor	Scray Lathe		
Selling	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	6 13 2 0
Selling	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	7 4 5 0
SEVENOKE ○=	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	13 6 8 0
Sevenoke	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	15 3 0 0
Sevington	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	8 14 0 ½
Sewards	Scray Lathe		
Shadox-herſt	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	7 13 0 0
Shamsford	Scray Lathe		
Sharſted	Scray Lathe		
Sheer-Hall	Sutton Lathe		
Sherneſs	Scray Lathe		
Shelborough	Aylesford Lathe		
Shelden	Auguſtine Lathe		
Sheldwich	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	6 16 8 0
Shepway-Croſs	Shepway Lathe		
Shipborn	Aylesford Lathe		
Shipton	Shepway Lathe		
Shoreham	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	34 9 8 0
Shoreham	Sutton Lathe	V Shoreham	14 6 8 0
Shorland	Scray Lathe		
Shorne	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	13 1 8 0
Shote den	Scray Lathe		

Digitized by Google

SHR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Shripenden	Scray Lathe		
Shrubcoat	Scray Lathe		
Sibberts-Wood	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Sandwich	6 0 0 0
Sidenham	Sutton Lathe		
Sidner	Scray Lathe		
Siffingherſt	Scray Lathe		
SITTINGBORN ⊂	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	10 0 0 0
Small-Hith	Scray Lathe		
Smarden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	24 2 6 0
Smeeth	Shepway Lathe		
Smiths-Ditch	Scray Lathe		
Snargate	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	17 6 8 0
Snave	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	19 7 9 0
Snodehill	Scray Lathe		
Snodland	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	20 0 0 0
Socomb	Scray Lathe		
Somerfield	Shepway Lathe		
Southfleet	Sutton Lathe	R. Rocheſter	31 15 0 0
Spelherſt	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	15 5 0 0
Spelmonden	Aylesford Lathe		
Spilhill	Scray Lathe		
Stalisfield	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	5 6 8 0
Stanford	Scray Lathe		
Stanford	Shepway Lathe		
Stanford	Sutton Lathe		
Stanſted	Aylesford Lathe		
Staple	Auguſtine Lathe		
Staple	Scray Lathe		
Stapleherſt	Scray Lathe	R. Sutton	26 5 10 0
Statford-Caſtle	Shepway Lathe		
Stelling	Shepway Lathe		
St. Stephens	Auguſtine Lathe		
St. Stephen's Houſe	Auguſtine Lathe		
Stockbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sittingborn	9 11 0 0
Stodmarſh	Auguſtine Lathe		
Stodmarſh Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Stoke	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rocheſter	8 18 8 0
Stokebury	Shepway Lathe		
Stone	Scray Lathe		
Stone	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	9 12 8 0
Stone	Sutton Lathe	R. Rocheſter	26 10 0 0
Stone-Crouch	Scray Lathe		
Stoner	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Sandwich	3 6 8 0
Stone-ſtreet	Auguſtine Lathe		
Stormouth	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Bregge	18 19 10 0
Stow-hill	Shepway Lathe		
Stowling	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	7 17 10 0
Stroud	Auguſtine Lathe		
Stroud	Aylesford Lathe		

Digitized by Google

STR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Stroud-houſe	Auguſtine Lathe		
Sturry	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Canterbury	13 1 8 ob
Sturry-Court	Auguſtine Lathe		
Sundridg	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	22 13 4 ob
Surrenden	Scray Lathe		
Surrenden-Dering	Scray Lathe		
Sutton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Sutton	Scray Lathe		
Sutton	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	10 0 0 0
Sutton-Eaſt	Aylesford Lathe		
Sutton-Valence	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	7 9 6 ob
Swalecliffe	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Weſtbere	11 9 4 ob
Swanſcomb	Sutton Lathe	R. Rocheſter	25 12 6 ob
Swanſcomb-Uplands	Sutton Lathe		
Swinford	Scray Lathe		
Swingfield	Shepway Lathe		
Syllum	Scray Lathe		
Talingham	Shepway Lathe		
Tenham	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	10 0 0 0
Tenham-houſe	Scray Lathe		
TENTERDEN ○=	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	33 12 10 0
Teſton	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	6 10 0 0
Teſton-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Thanington	Auguſtine Lathe		
Themoat	Aylesford Lathe		
Thorndon	Auguſtine Lathe		
Thornam	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	8 0 10 0
Throwley	Scray Lathe	V. Oſpring	7 11 8 0
Throwley-houſe	Scray Lathe		
Tilmerſton	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Sandwich	7 9 7 0
Tonge	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 6 8 0
Tonge-Green	Scray Lathe		
Town	Scray Lathe		
Trapham	Auguſtine Lathe		
Tremworth	Scray Lathe		
Trotteſcliff	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	10 3 1 ob
Tudſham-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Tufton	Scray Lathe		
TUNBRIDGE ○=	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	20 3 4 0
Tunbridge Wells	Aylesford Lathe		
Tunſtall	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	14 8 4 0
Tunford	Auguſtine Lathe		
Tuppendens	Sutton Lathe		
Turnham	Aylesford Lathe		
Twade	Scray Lathe		
Twidall	Aylesford Lathe		
Twifords Bridge	Aylesford Lathe		
Twitham	Auguſtine Lathe		
Vintners	Aylesford Lathe		

Digitized by Google

DOCC.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Ulcomb	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	16 5 [illegible]
Upchurch	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	11 0 0
Upnor-Caſtle	Aylesford Lathe		
Upſtreet	Auguſtine Lathe		
Walderſhare	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Sandwich	5 8
Walderſhare	Auguſtine Lathe		
Walmer	Auguſtine Lathe		
Walmer-Caſtle	Auguſtine Lathe		
Waltham	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Bregge	7 15 4
Wanderton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Warden	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	4 15 0
Warchorne	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	19 [illegible]
Watringbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	5 [illegible]
Watringbury-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Welling	Sutton Lathe		
Well-place	Sutton Lathe		
Well ſtreet	Sutton Lathe		
Wenderton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Weſtbere	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Weſtbere	7 6 0
Weſtbrooke	Auguſtine Lathe		
Weſtcliff	Auguſtine Lathe		
Weſtgate	Auguſtine Lathe		
Weſthauk	Scray Lathe		
Weſtheath	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	8 14 6
WESTRAM ○=	Sutton Lathe	V. Malling	19 19 6
Weſtwell	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	13 0 0
Whitfield	Auguſtine Lathe		
Whiſtable	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Weſtbere	20
Whornſplace	Aylesford Lathe		
Wichling	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sittingborn	4 1 8
Wickham	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Bregge	29 12 6
Wickham Eaſt	Sutton Lathe		
W. Wickham	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	11 10 10
Widerton	Auguſtine Lathe		
Wigmere	Auguſtine Lathe		
Wigſell	Scray Lathe		
Wigate	Scray Lathe		
Willeſborough	Scray Lathe	V. Limme	8 16 8
Willington	Aylesford Lathe		
Wilmington	Scray Lathe		
Wilmington	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	6 17 4
Wimlingſwold	Auguſtine Lathe		
Wingfield	Aylesford Lathe		
Wingham	Auguſtine Lathe		
Wingham-place	Auguſtine Lathe		
Wittriſham	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	15 8 6
Woldham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rocheſter	14 6 8
Wolwich	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	7 12 5
Woodchurch	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	26 13 4

Digitized by Google

WOO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Woodland	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	3 14 6 0
Woodnesborough	Auguſtine Lathe	V. Sandwich	10 0 6 0
Wormdall	Scray Lathe		
Wormſell	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	10 0 0 0
Worth	Auguſtine Lathe		
Worting	Scray Lathe		
Wotton	Auguſtine Lathe	R. Eltham	8 10 4 0
Wrotham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	50 8 0 0
Wrotham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	22 5 10 0
Wye	Scray Lathe		
Wye-Court	Scray Lathe		
Yaldham	Aylesford Lathe		
Yalding	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	20 19 2 0
Yates	Aylesford Lathe		
Yelſted	Scray Lathe		

Digitized by Google

LANCAShire with some Conjoining Towns

	Lancaster	Preston	Kirkham	Ormeskirke	Leverpoole	Warrington	Wygan	Bolton	Bury	Rochdale	Manchester	Blackborne	Gisborne Yor	Colne	Garstrange	Clitheroe Lpk	Wiresdale	Hornby Lpk	Hurland Lpk	Bolton passage	Cardine pass	Cunyside pass	Vluerstone	Glaystoneige	Dalton Lpk	Kirkby Lonsd
Kendal Wgm N	25	30	30	40	40	50	40	40	40	40	46	32	24	30	27	27	29	23	22	22	20	14	14	17	17	9
Kirkby Lond NE	20	22	23	33	42	40	33	31	31	31	37	23	15	21	16	18	11	5	3	9	11	17	17	19	21	204
Dalton Lpk N	25	29	26	16	45	47	39	40	43	45	40	35	33	38	22	33	28	20	21	14	10	4	3	3	202	
Glayston Lpk N	24	27	24	34	43	46	38	38	41	43	47	32	31	37	20	31	19	19	19	12	9	4	5	199		
Ulverston N	23	29	26	36	45	48	40	40	43	44	48	33	30	37	22	32	20	18	18	12	7	2	203			
Cunyside pass	23	27	25	35	42	46	38	39	20	43	46	32	20	35	20	30	18	16	17	10	6	198				
Vlurstone pass	9	25	23	34	42	44	36	36	37	38	44	2.	25	31	17	25	14	12	12	6	194					
Glaystone pass NE	3	19	18	28	37	38	29	30	30	31	36	22	18	24	11	18	8	6	8							
Hurland Lpk	8	14	20	31	40	38	30	28	29	29	35	20	17	19	14	15	8	3	19							
Hornby Lpk NE	6	18	19	29	37	36	28	27	28	28	33	19	17	19	12	14	7	186.								
Wiresdale SE	5	12	13	23	30	30	22	22	23	24	29	14	12	17	5	12	180									
Clithero Lpk	17	12	16	22	31	25	18	14	17	17	19	7	5	6	17	16										
Garstrange S	8	8	7	17	25	26	18	19	21	23	27	17	16	20	180											
Colne. S E.	23	17	22	27	34	27	22	16	14	12	19	11	6	165												
Gisborne Yor S	17	16	20	28	35	39	23	29	28	17	23	12	140													
Blackeborne	19	7	12	16	23	28	11	8	9	10	15	165														
Manchester S	34	20	24	21	24	13	13	8	6	9	140															
Rochedale SE	29	17	22	22	27	17	14	8	4	154																
Bury S E	28	14	20	26	23	14	10	4	16																	
Bolton S E	20	12	16	14	20	11	7	170																		
Wigan S E	26	12	14	8	13	8	150																			
Warrington S	35	20	22	13	13	160																				
Leverpoole S	34	20	20	9	166																					
Ormeskirck S	26	12	11	176																						
Kirkham S	15	6	167																							
Preston S E	16	169																								
Lancaster																										

LANCASHIRE sends XIV Members to Parliament has XIII Market Towns and 36 Parishes is divided into Hundreds containg about 1150000 Acres and about 40202 Houses and above 240000 Inhabitants In Compass 170 Miles

Lancaster.

Newton

Wigan

Clitheroe

Leverpoole

Digitized by Google

Lancaſhire.

LANCASHIRE is a maritime County, bounded on the Weſt with the *Iriſh* Sea, on the North with Part of *Cumberland* and Part of *Weſtmorland*, on the Eaſt by the Weſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*, and on the South by *Cheſhire*, on which Side 'tis the broadeſt as it is narroweſt Northward, where it ends almoſt in a Point, and is broke off by the Intruſion of the Sea, ſo that a ſmall Part of it lies beyond the Bay.

It takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *Lancaſter*, and was anciently called by the *Saxons* Loncarter-ceyne, which, Cuſtom hath ſince abridged into *Lancaſhire* or *Lancaſhire*, and the Royal Favour hath made long ago a County-Palatine. It is a large County, being in Length from North to South, 45 Miles; in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 32 Miles; and in Compaſs 170 Miles; within which Circuit are contained 1150000 Acres of Land, 40000 Houſes, 240000 Inhabitants, 6 Hundreds, 27 Market-Towns, and but 36 Pariſhes (as Mr. *Camden* tells us) as few, or fewer, than *Rutlandſhire*, or the little *Welſh* Counties; and the Reaſon is, becauſe many of the Pariſhes are very large, having in them ſeveral Chapels of Eaſe as big as Pariſh-Churches, and the Inhabitants belonging to them, as numerous. How Mr. *Camden* was led into this Miſtake about the Number of the Pariſhes, we know not, but it appears by an Eccleſiaſtical State of the County taken about the Beginning of K. *James* I.'s Reign, that there were ſixty Pariſhes.

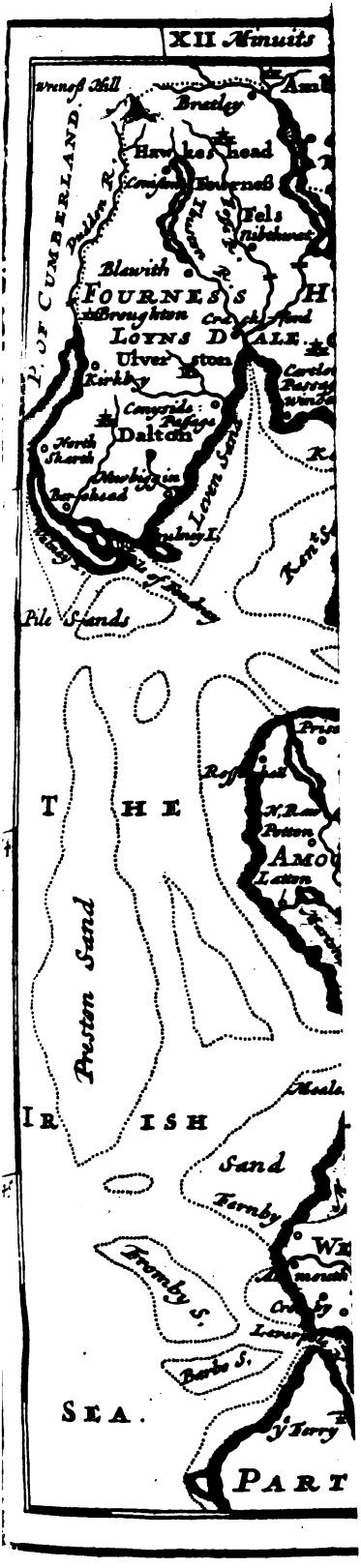
As a County-Palatine it hath theſe Privileges, which it hath enjoyed ever ſince it was made ſo by K. *Edward* III. in Favour of his fourth Son, but then firſt in his Affections, *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, *viz.* They have,

1. A Court which ſits in the Dutchy-Chamber of *Lancaſter*, at *Weſtminſter*, which takes Cognizance of all Cauſes that any Ways concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, of which the chief Judge is the Chancellor of the Dutchy, *Nicholas Lechmere* Eſq; who is aſſiſted and attended by ſeveral other Officers; as the Attorney-General, Receiver-General, the Auditor of the South and North Parts of the Dutchy, the King's Serjeant and Counſel, Secretary, Deputy Clerk and Regiſter, Attorneys, Uſher, Deputy Uſher, and Meſſenger.

2. A Court of Chancery to hear and determine all Cauſes with Moderation and Equity, according to ſome peculiar Cuſtoms uſed among themſelves, which is held at *Preſton*: The Chancellor is chief Judge in this Court alſo, and has theſe Officers under him, a Vice-Chancellor and Attorney-General, a chief Clerk, Regiſter and Examiner, five Attorneys and Clerks, a Prothonotary and his Deputy, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, all which being frequently changed, we have not thought fit to mention the preſent Officers.

The People are repreſented in Parliament by fourteen Members, *viz.* two for the County, who are at preſent (*viz.* in the Year 1719.) Sir *John Bland* Bart. and *Richard Shut-*

Digitized by Google



y the Hun-
The Mar-

ituated up-
ere the *Irk*
nt Town,
l *Manutium*,
have quite
er. That
ote in the
the large
and some
nd in and
ppose the
hich in the
or Stone,
Hill, and
ere are still
s. It sur-
northern
ness, and
were com-
municants,
s are much
to the In-
bable the
e Fustian-
ottons, has
d is of late
nodern In-
and this
er Manu-
apes, Fil-
yn by the
rs not on-
oining Pa-
dustrious;
ations and
, yet it is
l Burgesses
kept here
yearly on
ace is very
Lord *De la*
. Of late
iat there is
Church re-
St. *Ann.*
f Antiqui-
a Park ad-
joining

Digitized by Google

L

the We
South b
broadeſt
where i
broke o
that a ſm
It take
it, *Lanca*
Saxons
ſtom hat
Lancaſhir
long ag
County,
South,
to Weſt
Miles;
115000
240000
ket-To
den tell
ſhire, o
Reaſon
very la
of Eaſe
Inhabit
rous.
Miſtak
we kn
ſiaſtica
the Be
there v

Digitized by Google

Shuttleworth Esq; and two for each of these Boroughs, *viz. Lancaster*, *Liverpool*, *Preston*, *Wigan*, *Clitheroe*, and *Newton*, which shall be named when we come to treat of those Towns particularly.

In the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans*, this Shire was part of the Territories of the *Brigantes*, who have been spoken of in *Cumberland*. When the *Saxons* became Masters of this Part of the Isle, it was subject to the Kings of the *Northumbers*, which sometimes were Two, the one ruling over *Deira*, and the other *Bernicia*, and then this County belonged to the former; but when one got the Victory, and ruled the Whole, it followed the common Fate, and then was reckoned no more than a common Shire, till the *Norman* Monarchy dignified it with the Honours and Privileges of a County-Palatine and Dukedom, which it still enjoys, tho' annexed long since to the Royal Family.

This County hath furnished the City of *London*, tho' at so great a Distance, with two Mayors, *viz.*

Nicholas Mosley, the Son of *Edward Mosley* of *Hough*, in 1599.

James Pemberton, the Son of *James Pemberton* of *Eccleston*, in 1611.

In surveying this County we shall take our former Method in dividing it into Set Parts or Hundreds, and then having described the chief Market-Towns in every one of them, take Notice of such Villages as have any Thing remarkable in them. The Names of the Hundreds are,

1. *Salford*.
2. *West-Derby*.
3. *Leyland*.
4. *Blackburn*.
5. *Amounderness*.
6. *Lonsdale*, in which some Place *Furness*, tho' others account it a distinct Hundred.

We shall treat of them in their Order, and begin with,

I. Salford *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the South by Part of *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*, on the East by Part of *Yorkshire*, on the North by the Hundred of *Blackburn*, and on the West by the Hundreds of *West-Derby* and *Leyland*. The Market-Towns of it are,

1. *Manchester*.
2. *Rochdale*.
3. *Bury*.
4. *Bolton*.

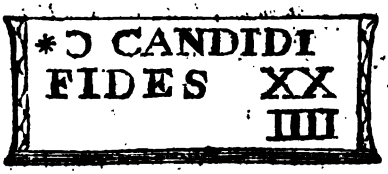
Manchester is a Market-Town situated upon the *Irwell*, near the Place where the *Irk* flows into it. It is an ancient Town, called by *Antoninus*, *Mancunium* and *Mancunium*, which Name it may not seem to have quite lost, being now called *Manchester*. That this Place was a Fortress of Note in the *Roman* Time, is apparent from the large Ruins in a near adjoining Field, and some Inscriptions that have been found in and near it: Some Antiquaries suppose the Name to be taken from *Mon*, which in the *British* Language signifies a Rock or Stone, because it is situated on a stony Hill, and beneath the Town at *Golyhar* there are still noble and very famous Quarries. It surpasses all the Towns in these northern Parts in Buildings, Populousness, and Trade: Eighty Years ago there were computed near twenty thousand Communicants, since which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous proportionable to the Increase of Trade, tho' 'tis probable the Communicants may not. The Fustian-Manufacture, called *Manchester* Cottons, has continued long in this Town, and is of late very much improved by some modern Inventions in Dying and Printing, and this with the great Variety of other Manufactures, as making Ticking, Tapes, Filletting, and Linen Cloth, known by the Name of *Manchester* Wares, renders not only the Town it self, but the adjoining Parishes, rich, populous, and industrious; but tho' it excels many Corporations and Boroughs in Wealth and Extents, yet it is neither of them, nor doth it send Burgesses to Parliament. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturday, and Fairs yearly on

The Market Place is very large and spacious, built by the Lord *De la Ware*, who founded the College. Of late the People are so multiplied, that there is a new Parish erected, and a new Church rebuilt in it, which is dedicated to St. *Ann*.

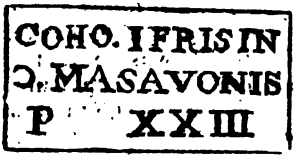
There are many Monuments of Antiquity in and about this Town. In a Park adjoining

Digitized by Google

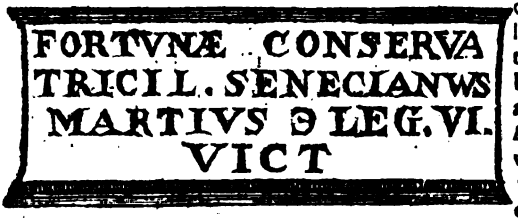
joining to the County of *Derby*, called, *Alpare*, there are the Marks of an old square Fort, just where the *Medlock* joins the *Irwell*, which the Inhabitants thereabouts call *Mancaſtle*; ſome perhaps may think this was the ancient *Mancunium*, but the Compaſs of it being too ſmall for a Town, it may rather be ſuppoſed a *Roman* Station. Here Mr. *Camden* tells, that he ſaw an old Stone with this Inſcription,



And had another taken for him by the famous Mathematician *J. Dee*, Warden of *Manchester* College, and ſent him with this Inſcription,



These Stones may ſeem erected to the Memory of two Centurions, who had given Proofs of their Faith and Loyalty for ſo many Years together, to their *Roman* Maſters. Since Mr. *Camden*'s Time, *viz. Anno* 1612, another Inſcription has been dug up near the ſame Place, in this Form:



This Stone is three Quarters of a Yard long, fifteen Inches broad, and eleven thick, and remains yet entire in the Garden of Sir *John Bland*, at *Holm*, who is Lord of the Town, having married the Heireſs of Sir *Edward Moſeley*, who placed it there. It ſeems to be an Altar dedicated to *Fortune* by *L. Senecianus Martius*, the third Governor or Commander in the ſixth Legion, which was ſettled at *York* the Time that *Severus* was there, after he had vanquiſhed *Albin* the General of *Britains*, and reduced their State under his Obedience. It was ſurnamed *Victrix*, and is placed by *Dio* in the Lower *Britain*, as the Twentieth of the ſame Name remained at *Cheſter* in the Higher *Britain*, which Diviſion was made by *Severus*.

In the *Saxons* Time, *Edward* the Elder, the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and afterwards of the *Mercians*, ſent an Army of theſe latter into *Northumberland* (which then had a King of its own) to repair the City of *Manchester*, and put a Garriſon into it, becauſe it had been defaced by the *Danes*, and was a frontier Town between the *Mercians* that inhabited *Cheſhire* and *Derbyſhire*, and the *Northumbers* inhabiting *Lancaſhire* and *Yorkſhire*, and in their Wars and mutual Incurſions, was ſometimes poſſeſſed by the *Mercians* and ſometimes by the *Northumbers*.

This Town is eminent for three remarkable Foundations, *viz.* of

1. A College, which was at firſt founded by *Thomas Weſt*, Brother to the Lord *De la Ware*, and at firſt Rector of the ſaid Pariſh-Church, but coming by his Brother's Death to his Eſtate and Honour, founded a College here, conſiſting of one Maſter or Keeper, eight Fellows, four Clerks, and ſix Choriſters, in Honour of the Virgin *Mary* (to whom the Pariſh-Church was before dedicated) St. *Dennis* of *France*, and St. *George* of *England*. Dr. *Fuller* in his Worthies of this County, tells us: His Brother dying without Iſſue, and his Family being likely to be extinct, the Pope allowed him to marry, upon Condition that he ſhould build a College for a Warden, and ſuch a Number of Fellows as the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Litchfield* ſhould think fit; which he accordingly did, endowing it with a Glebe of 800 Acres of Land, according to the Computation of this County, which is half as much more as the Statute, together with a conſiderable Part of the Town, corruptly called *Deanſgate*, for St. *Dionyſe*'s-*Gate*, built upon Part of it, and the Tithes of the whole Pariſh lying in thirty-two Hamlets.

This Foundation was diſſolved in 1547, 1 *Edward* VI. and the Lands and Revenues of it being ſeized into the King's Hands, were demiſed to *Edward Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*,

Digitized by Google

Derby, and the College-House, and some Lands sold to the said Earl; but upon the Accession of Q. *Mary* I. to the Throne, it was restored to its former State, Her Majesty so far refounding it, as to re-unite most of the Lands and Revenues, but left some of them together with the College it self in the Hands of the said Earl, the Nobility and Gentry holding fast the Ecclesiastical Revenues which they had grasped in the former two Reigns; so that Queen *Elizabeth* finding it an half finished Foundation, took Occasion to found it a-new in 1578, by the Name of *Christ's* College in *Manchester*, consisting of one Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Singing-men, and four Choristers, the Number being lessened, because the Revenues were not recovered, chiefly by the Covetousness and false Dealing of *Thomas Herle*, then Warden, and his Fellows, who sold away, or made such long Leases of the Revenue, as could never yet, some of them, be retrieved. This Foundation was afterward confirmed by K. *Charles* I. in 1636, and incorporated by the same Name, the Statutes for it being drawn up by Archbishop *Laud*.

The Collegiate Church is a very magnificent Building, and has a famous Clock, shewing the Increase and Decrease of the Moon. Dr. *John Dee*, the famous Mathematician and Conjurer (as he was reputed on that Account) was made Warden of this College by Q. *Elizabeth*.

One Mr. *Hollingworth*, formerly a Fellow of this Collegiate Church of *Manchester*, hath written a Book of the Antiquities of this Town, which remains in *MS.* in the Library there, out of which the Author of the Additions of *Camden*, and Dr. *Leigh*, have given us some Transcripts. This College was again dissolved by the Ordinance of Parliament for the Sale of Deans and Chapters Lands, and sold as they were, tho' some of the best Divines and Lawyers in those Times thought that they did not come within the Act, but they had a Restoration with K. *Charles* II.

2. An Hospital, which was founded by *Humphrey Chetham*, Esq; that great Example of industrious Improvements, and incorporated by King *Charles* II. designed by that bountiful Benefactor for the Maintenance of forty poor Boys, out of the Town and Parish of *Manchester*, and some other neighbouring Parishes; but since it is enlarged to the Number of Sixty by the Governours of the said Hospital: The Boys are to be admitted between the Age of six and ten Years, and there maintained with Meat, Drink, Lodging and Cloaths, to fourteen Years of Age, and then to be bound Apprentices to some honest Trade or Calling, at the Charge of the said Hospital; for the Support of which he endowed the same with the Revenue of 420 *l.* a Year, which since is increased by the Care and good Husbandry of the Feoffees and Governors, to the yearly Sum of 517 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* they having laid out in the Purchase of Lands the Sum of 1825 *l.* which was saved out of the yearly Income, over and above the Maintenance of the poor Children, and others belonging to the said Hospital, wherein there are annually near seventy Persons provided for.

Within this Hospital, and by the Bounty of the said Founder is also erected a very fair and spacious Library, already furnished with a competent Stock of choice and valuable Books, to the Number of near 4000, which are daily increasing by reason of the Income of 116 *l. per Annum*, settled upon the same by the said worthy Benefactor to buy Books for ever, and to afford a competent Salary for a Library-keeper: There is also a large School added to it for the Hospital-boys, where they are daily instructed, and taught to write and read.

One Mr. *George Clarke*, an Haberdasher, an honest and devout Man, and a constant frequenter of the Prayers and Sermons in the College-Church, dying without Issue, made the Poor of this Town his Heir, giving them One hundred Pounds *per Annum*, in good Lands, lying in *Crompsall*, within a Mile of it.

3. A publick School founded *Anno Dom.* 1519. by *Hugh Oldham*, D. D. and Bishop of *Exeter*, who bought the Lands on which the School stands, and took the Mills there in Lease of the Lord *De la Ware* for sixty Years: Afterward *Hugh Bexwick*, and *Jane* his Sister, with the Bishop's Money, purchased of the said Lord his Lands in *Ancoats*, and the Mills upon the *Erke*, and left them in Feoffment to the said Free-School for ever; which Revenues are very much increased by the Feoffees of the School, who

Digitized by Google

who out of the Improvements have as well considerably augmented the Masters Salaries, as the Exhibitions yearly allowed towards the Maintenance of such Scholars of the University, as the Warden of the College and the High-Master shall think requisite; and have besides for some Years past, added a third Master, for whom they have already erected a new and convenient School at the End of the other.

To these Benefactions bestowed on the publick School, *William Hulme* of *Broadstone* Esq; had nobly added four Exhibitions to be settled on so many Scholars, who have commenced Bachelors of Arts, in the College of *Brazen-Nose* in *Oxford*; they are to be elected by the Warden of *Manchester*, the Rector of *Bury*, and Parson of *Prestwich*, for the Time being. The Exhibitions are at present of the yearly Value of between twenty and thirty Pounds *per Annum* each, but after the Death of his Lady, will advance to near sixty Pounds *per Ann* each, and the Scholars are to hold them till they have commenced Masters of Arts. One Mr. *Tho. Cogan*, a Physician, became School-master of this School in 1575, and practised Physick also at the same Time with good Success. He wrote *The Haven of Health for the Use of Students*; *A Preservative from the Pestilence*: Abridged some of *Tully's* Epistles, and selected others, and some Orations for the Use of his School: He died *June* 10, 1607.

Besides these publick Benefactions and Endowments, there have been several considerable Sums of Money and annual Revenues left and bequeathed to the Poor of the said Town by several Persons, who are thereby, with the Charity of the present Inhabitants, competently provided for, without starving at home, or being forced to seek Relief abroad.

Among the ancient Writers of this Nation, this Town has afforded one of no inferior Note, *viz. Hugh* of *Manchester*, a *Franciscan* Friar, esteemed a great Scholar, and famous for his Severity: He having detected an Impostor, who pretending himself to be blind, gave it out that he was cured at the Tomb of King *Henry* III. that he might get Money for raising the Reputation of the dead King, wrote a Book, *De Fanaticorum Deliriis*, dedicated to K. *Edward* I. who kindly accepted it, and sent him with another *Franciscan* to *Philip* the King of *France*, to demand some Lands detained from him in *Aquitain*, by that Prince.

This Town gives the Title of Earl to an honourable Family of the *Montagues*, of which Duke *Montague* is the eldest Branch, this the second, and the Earl of *Sandwich* the Third. The Founder of this noble Family was *Henry Montague*, third Son of *Edward Montague* of *Boughton* Esq; He being a sedulous Student of the Laws in the *Middle-Temple*, *London*, was first Autumn-Reader in that Society, shortly after Recorder of *London*; and being constituted the King's Serjeant 8 *Jac.* I. was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the 14th, and Lord Treasurer of *England* in the 18th of that King; upon which account he was created Lord *Montague* of *Kimbolton* in *Huntingdonshire*, and Viscount *Mandeville*, and afterwards 1 *Car.* I. created Earl of *Manchester*. His Heir and Successor was

Edward, Earl of *Manchester* by his first Wife: He, for his good Services in promoting the Restoration of King *Charles* II. was by that Prince made Chamberlain of his Houshold. He had by *Ann*, the Daughter of *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*,

Robert, his Son and Heir, who by *Ann*, Daughter of Sir *Christopher Nevorton* of *Easton Mandvit* in *Northamptonshire*, had several Sons, of which the Eldest surviving is

Charles, now Earl of *Manchester*, who hath born many publick Employments with great Reputation, *viz.* attended King *William* into *Ireland* at the Revolution, was Embassador to *Venice* and the *French* Court after the Treaty of *Ryswick*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Ambassador to the Court of *Vienna* and several *Italian* Princes, finishing his Embassy at *Venice*, where he stoutly vindicated his Character from the Affront offered him in the Persons of his Domesticks. He has two Sons, *viz. William*, Lord Viscount *Mandeville*, born in 1700, and *Robert*, with four Daughters, all in their Minority.

Close to this Town was anciently a Fort, called *Aldport*, which signifies in the *Britannic* Language, an Out-Post, but afterward named *Mancastle* or *Manucastle*: It was built Four-square, as may be presumed, by *Ma-*

Digitized by Google

cius Lupus, Propretor and Lieutenant of *Britain*, as *Ulpian* the Civil Lawyer calls him, who ſtrengthened theſe northern Parts with Forts and Caſtles. Many *Roman* Coins have been digged up hereabouts. At *Worſith-hall* near this Town, the Family of the *Cudworths* had a Seat; of them Dr. *Ralph Cudworth* was deſcended: He was an excellent Preacher, and continued and finiſhed the imperfect Works of Mr. *Perkins*, and afterward was preſented by the College to the Pariſh of *Auler* in *Somerſetſhire*.

Three Miles South from *Mancheſter*, a ſmall Diſtance from the River *Merſy*, is the Manor and Hall of *Barlow*, a pleaſant Seat, of great Antiquity, always poſſeſſed by the Family of the *Barlows*, who are the preſent Owners of it. This Family bear for their Arms, Sable, an Eagle with two Heads diſplay'd, Argent, beaked and legged, Or, Wings elevated; and for their Creſt, an Eagle's Neck with two Heads raiſed Argent, beaked, Or; The Motto of their Arms is, *Renovabitur ut aquilæ juventus tua*. Near this Town ſtands

Trafford, a ſmall Village, famous for nothing, but that it gives Name and Habitation to the famous Family of the *Traffords*. On the other Side of the *Irwel* Weſtward, is

Chatmoſſe, a wet marſhy Ground of great Extent, a conſiderable Part whereof, ſince the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. was waſhed away by a River-flood, not without great Danger to the Inhabitants, cauſing alſo a Corruption of the Waters, which deſtroyed a great many Fiſh in the Rivers. In this Place there is a Valley watered by a ſmall River, where Trees have been diſcovered, lying flat in the Ground, ſuppoſed to be born down by a Flood coming down from the Hills, and not finding free Paſſage, beat down the Trees, and overwhelmed them with Mud and Filth; by which Means the Land becoming boggy, they are looked upon as ſubterranean Products. The People hereabouts uſe Poles and Spits to diſcover where they lie, and having found them, dig them up, and uſe them for Firing. They burn clear, and give a good Light as Torches, which perhaps is cauſed by the bituminous Earth they have long lain in. And for this Reaſon the Vulgar think they are Fir-Trees, which, tho' *Cæſar* denies to have grown in *Britain*, yet we have ſufficient Proofs of his Miſtake; for Sir *Robert Sibbald* tells us, That there are whole Foreſts of thoſe Trees in the *North* of *Scotland*; and Mr. *Speed* aſſures us, That certain Commiſſioners who were ſent by King *James* I. into *Scotland*, to enquire after Timber for Maſts for his Ships, brought him an Account, that they had diſcovered at *Lough-Argick* in the North-Weſt of *Scotland*, Fir-Trees 90 Foot in Height, bearing 20 Inches Diameter throughout, and 28 Hands Breadth in Circumference: And 'tis demonſtrable that the Wood found in theſe Bogs, or (as the People uſually call them) Moſſes, is of this kind; nay, in this County at *Hey*, formerly the Seat of the *Heys*, but now of Mr. *Brotherton*, theſe Trees grow in Abundance thro' his Induſtry and Contrivance. North-Eaſt of this Village, at ſome little Diſtance, is

Worſeley, famous for a Family of that Name, having their Seat at *Worſeley-hall* in this Pariſh, where they have flouriſh'd ever ſince the Conqueſt. From them has branch'd out the Families of *Worſeleys* in *Hampſhire*, *Suſſex*, and the *Iſle of Wight*. Sir *James Worſeley* of theſe laſt, was Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*, and is worthy of all Honour for repulſing the *French* when they had almoſt poſſeſs'd themſelves of it. He built the Fort, or Block-houſe in that Iſle called, *Worſeley's-Tower*. Upon the North-Eaſt of *Mancheſter*, near the River *Roche*, which empties it ſelf into the *Irwell* near *Pilkington*, a ſmall Village, ſtands

Rochedale, a Market-Town of good Traffick; the Market is kept Weekly on *Tueſday*, and the Fair upon *May* 2. This Place is honoured by giving a Title to Sir *Richard Biron*, who being made Governor of *Newark* in *Nottinghamſhire* by K. *Charles* I did good Service to his Majeſty's Cauſe, by often ſurprizing the Enemy which lay thereabout; for which Adventures he was created Lord *Biron* of *Rochedale* by the ſame King, *October* 24, 1643. Many of this Family of the *Birons* engaged in the King's Cauſe, as Sir *Nicholas*, and Sir *Robert*, and ſeveral others were ſequeſtred, and were forced to compound for their Eſtates, as *Richard Biron*, who paid 128 *l.* *Gilbert Biron* 126 *l.* and *Edward Biron*, Eſqs; 1164 *l.* to the Committee ſitting in *Goldſmith's hall*. Near this Town, upon the *River-Irke*, ſtands

Digitized by Google

Chatterton, a small Village, but of some Note for the Seat of a Family of the same Name, from which *Lawrence Chaderton*, or *de Chatterton*, was descended. His Parents were Papists, and he was intended for a Lawyer, but choosing rather to study Divinity, he removed to *Cambridge*, and turn'd Protestant. His Father hearing that he had changed his Study and Religion, sent him a large Bag or Poke with a Groat in it, shewing him, that he had lost his Estate, and might go a begging: But God provided him a plentiful Subsistence soon after, being chosen Fellow of *Christ-College*, and Lecturer at St. *Clement's*, and at length Master of *Emanuel* in *Cambridge*. He was sent by the Non-Conformists to plead their Cause at the *Hampton-Court* Conference. He lived to be very old, and not thinking himself able, by Reason of his Age, to govern his College as it ought to be, he resigned, and lived to see Dr. *Preston*, Dr. *Sancroft*, and Dr. *Holesworth*, who preached his Funeral Sermon in 1640, his Successors. He was 94 Years old at his Death. At a little Distance towards the West lies

Bury, a little Market-Town situated upon the River *Irwell*, no way inferior to the former for Trade. The Market is *on Thursday* Weekly, and the Fair *April* 23. Here have several *Roman* Coins been dug up, but they are not thought an Argument sufficient to establish a *Roman* Station here. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that being here, he sought very diligently for the ancient Town called *Coccium* by *Antoninus*, and seems to think he found it in a Place something like it, called *Cockley Chapel*, whose Judgment being so considerable, may be the Reason that in our common Maps it is so placed, but by Mistake, as we shall shew when we come to speak of *Ribchester*. Here is a Wooden Chapel see about with Trees. Near it is it

Turton-Chapel, situated in a dirty steep Place, which hath *Turton* Tower adjoining to it, the Seat of the famous Family of the *Orels*; and not far from this is a fair built House, called *Entwisell*, being the Seat of certain noble Persons of that Name. On the other Side of *Bury* is a little Village called

Wolstenholm, which is remarkable for nothing but for giving the Name to an ancient Family, of which was Sir *John Wolstenholme*, Knight of the Shire for *Middlesex* in several Parliaments, and several other Gentlemen of Note in these Parts. This Custom of taking Names from Towns, many of them not remarkable for any Thing else, is very common here, and in *Cheshire*; as *Asson* of *Asson*, *Atherton* of *Atherton*, *Tillesley* of *Tillesley*, *Standish* of *Standish*, *Bold* of *Bold*, *Hasket* of *Haskes*, *Worthington* of *Worthington*, *Tunbeck* of *Tunbeck*, and many others too numerous to be particularly mention'd, yet are worth our Observation for this Reason, to shew the good Husbandry and Frugality of many of these Families, who still are the Inhabitants of the same Places, tho' it be many Hundred Years since their Ancestors took their Names from them: Whereas in the Southern Parts of *England*, tho' the same Custom was followed, there is hardly one in a County that bears the same Name with the Town he lives in, Luxury and Debauchery, Vanity and Prodigality having undone the most flourishing Families, and brought new Owners into their Estates and Houses, most commonly Citizens, whose Heirs generally follow the same Vices, and so are of little Continuance.

Bolton is another Market-Town in this Hundred; of which we have little more to observe, than that the Market is *on Monday* Weekly, and that it hath two Fairs Yearly, the one on *June* 29, the other on *August* 15.

This Town is the Staple-place for Fustians, which being of divers Sorts, *Ian*, *Augsburg* and *Milan* Fustians, which shews they were brought hither from foreign Parts, are brought to this Market and Fairs from all Parts of the County, and sold to the Countrymen for Cloaths, and Gentry for Linings and other Uses. On the West Side of this Town lies

Dean, a small Village, yet the Seat and Manor of the ancient Family of *de Hetun*, from whom their House is called *Horn-Hall*. The late Dutchess, Daughter of *Henry Cavendish* late Duke of *Newcastle*, was descended by Sir *Robert de Ogle* of Sir *Alan de Hetun*. Of this Family was Dr. *Martin Heton*, Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, Dean of *Winchester*, and at length Bishop of *Ely*; who died in 1609. He was an eminent Preacher, an hospitable Prelate, and has a Monument erected for him in *Ely*-Minster. Mr. *Tho. Heton* of *Hulme* in *Bedfordshire* is of this Family. These

are

Digitized by Google

all the Places of Note in this Hundred, and therefore we shall pass into the next, which lies on the West of it, *viz.*

II. West-Darby *Hundred.*

Which is bounded on the South with the River *Mersey*, at whose Mouth is the Haven of *Leverpool*, on the West with the *Irish* Sea, on the North with the *Ribble*, and Part of *Blackburn* Hundred, and on the East by *Salford* Hundred: It contains these Places of Note, *Leverpool*, *Ormeskirk*, *Leigh*, *Wigan*, *Newton*, *Warrington*, and *Prescot*.

Leverpoole, *Litherpool*, in the *Saxon* Liverpole, or as 'tis commonly called *Lirpole*, which Name was given it, (as some think) from the Waters spreading themselves like a Fan there. It is not a Town of any great Antiquity, the Name not being mention'd in any ancient Writers, except that *Roger* of *Poictiers*, who was Lord of the Honour of *Lancaster*, built a Castle here; but is of late grown very neat and populous, and is the most flourishing Sea-Port Town in these Parts, beginning to rival *Bristol*, the second Port in *England*: 'Tis the most convenient and frequented Passage into *Ireland*, which (with whose Trade to the *West-Indies*, and the several Manufactures of the Places adjacent) may probably be the Cause of the vast Growth of it of late Years, so that its Buildings and People are more than doubly augmented, and the Customs eight or ten-fold increased within twenty-eight Years last past.

The Inhabitants of this Town have lately built a Town-house, placed on Pillars and Arches of hewn Stone, with a publick Exchange for Merchants underneath it. It is principally indebted to the *Moors* of *Blackhall*, chief Lords and Owners of the greatest Part of it, by whom it has been beautified with many goodly Buildings of hewn Stone, so that some of the Streets are named from the Relation to that Family. The Government of it from near the Time of the Conquest was possessed by the Family of the *Molineux's*, Knts. whose Seat lies hard by, *Sefton*, which the above-mentioned *Roger de Poictiers* bestowed upon *William de Molineux*, about the Beginning of the *Norman* Times. The Harbour is defended on the South Side by a Castle built by King *John*, and on the West-side by a Tower upon the River, which is a stately and strong Piece of Building, a great Encouragement to its Trade.

For the Management of the Customs in this Port, there are a Collector, Controller, and Customer, besides other Officers, Searchers and Waiters.

It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and the Aldermen, his Brethren, and as its Reputation is much increased by this, that many Gentlemen of the most considerable Families of the County, have been Mayors of it, so it makes as much for its Advantages in Trade, that all the Freemen of this Town are also free of *Bristol* in *England*, and *Waterford* and *Wexford* in *Ireland*. The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and the Fair on St. *James*'s Day, *July* 25. The Inhabitants have a Free-School, which was formerly a Chapel, at the West End of which there formerly stood a Statue of St. *Nicholas* (long since defaced and gone) to which the Mariners made an Offering when they went to Sea. They enjoy the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, who are in this present Session, 1719. Sir *Thomas Johnson* Knt. and *Edward Norris* Esq; Upon this Coast, at a little Distance from *Leverpool*, stands

Crosby Magna, a Village famous for nothing but a good Grammar School, which is an handsome Free-stone Building, erected by one *Harrison*, a Native of the Place, who endowed it with 50 *l.* a-year for the Master and Usher's Salary, and 7 or 8 *l. per Annum*, for the keeping it in Repair, and bearing the Charges of the Visitors. Adjoining to this Parish is

Crosby Parva, within which Lordship, in a Place called *Hurkirke*, several *Saxon* Coins were dug up, *April* 8, 1611. the Pourtraitures whereof were printed on a Copper-plate, by *William Blundel*, Grandfather to the present Mr. *Blundel*. Near this Parish, on the East, lies

Sefton, the Seat of the *Molineux's*, a Family not only ancient, as is abovesaid, but of Note and Honour, for *Richard de Molineux*, was a Knight of the Shire for this County of *Lancaster*, 20 *Richard* II. Sir *William Molineux*,

Digitized by Google

Ilineux, who flouriſhed in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, was then a Man of great Command in this County, and brought a conſiderable Strength to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Norfolk*, when he fought the *Scots* in *Haddon* Field, where he behaved himſelf with ſuch Courage and Succeſs (the *Scots* being vanquiſhed, and their King with moſt of their Nobility ſlain) that King *Henry* wrote a congratulatory Letter to him, in which he thus ſpeaks: 'We have good Cauſe to 'favour and thank you, and ſo We full 'heartily do, and aſſured may you be, that 'We ſhall in effectual wiſe remember 'your ſaid Service, *&c.*' And *Richard Molineux* was Sheriff of this County in the 8th, 31ſt, and 40th Years of Queen *Elizabeth*; but we do not ſuppoſe it the ſame Perſon, tho' of the ſame Name. One *Molineux* of this Family, was a famous Preacher in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. He built the Church of *Sefton* a-new, and Houſes for Schools about the Church-yard, and erected the great Wall about *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*. By *Sefton* runs the little River *Alt*, which falling into the Sea, gives name to a ſmall Village, called from thence, *Altmouth*, over againſt which ſtands

Fernby, or rather *Formby*, where, in the marſhy Grounds belonging to it, they dig excellent Turf, which ſerves both for Fire and Candle to the Inhabitants. Mr. *Camden* tells us (but from whence he had the Account, we find not) that under the Turf is diſcovered a blackiſh dead Water, which has a kind of oily Subſtance floating upon it, and little Fiſhes ſwimming in it, which ſuch as dig the Turf often take, ſo that (ſays he) we can ſay, That we have Fiſh dug out of the Ground in *England*, as well as the Inhabitants have about *Heraclea* and *Thus* in *Pontus*: How true this might be in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, we know not, but the Author of the Additions to this County aſſure us, that one Mr. *Blundel*, who had lived about ſixty Years in the Neighbourhood of this Place, could never, upon the ſtricteſt Enquiry, find any ſuch Thing. The unctuous Matter he mentions, is indeed very remarkable; and a Chymiſt in the Neighbourhood reports, That he has extracted from it an Oil extraordinary Sovereign for Paralytick Diſtempers, having firſt congealed it into a Turf. More into the Country is

Ormeskirk, a Market-Town, the Market on Tueſday weekly, and Fair on ; at which Time there is a good inland Trade carried on; but this Town is moſt noted for being the Burying-place of the noble Family of the *Stanleys*, Earls of *Derby*, who have their Seat in the adjoining Village of

Lathom, from thence called *Lathom Houſe*. This Family is originally from *Cheſhire*, as has been before-mention'd in that County, but removed hitherto upon this Occaſion: Sir *John Stanley* married the ſole Heireſs of Sir *Thomas de Lathom*, and had with her this Seat and a large Eſtate belonging thereto; to which he upon his Marriage removing, made ſo many Additions, that with what his Succeſſors built afterwards, it became the principal Seat of the Family. This Houſe is famous for a Siege maintained by *Charlotte*, Counteſs of *Derby*, two Years together, againſt the Parliament-Forces, who were forced to leave it untaken; tho' afterwards they became Maſters of it, and laid it almoſt level with the Ground, the Heroick Lord of it being beheaded at *Bolton*, *Octob.* 15, 1651.

In the Park belonging to this Seat, not above a Quarter of a Mile diſtant from it, is a mineral Water, or Spaw, now called *Maudlin-Well*, of which the Spring lies much higher than the Road which is near it, and leads to *Ormeskirk*: It is made into a Well, which is walled in with good Freeſtone, and defended from the Weather and other outward Accidents, by a decent Covering, which was done at the Charge of the Right Honourable *Charles*, late Earl of *Derby*. The Waters themſelves are impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Ocre, and a marine Salt united with a bitter purging Salt, which makes one of the beſt Sort of vitriolick Chalybiats. One Thing is remarkable in it, that tho' it is remote from the Sea, or any ſalt Rivers, it caſts up marine Shells, and that in ſuch Quantities, that they became troubleſome to the Drinkers; but this hath been of late prevented by laying Milſtones upon the Spring, ſo that the Sand and Shells can't boil up ſo high as formerly. The Want

of

Digitized by Google

of Conveniencies for Reception makes it less frequented than it would be; for 'tis certain the drinking of the Waters has done some notable Cures. Near to this Village is

Croft-hall, where the Earl of *Derby* has another Seat, which served often for a Place of Retirement to his Ancestors. On the West Side of *Ormeskirk* is

Halsal, a small Village, yet worthy of our Notice for the Sake of *Edward Halsal* Esq; Chamberlain for some Time of the Exchequer at *Chester*, who founded a Free-School in this Place (from whence 'tis probable his Ancestors took their Name) and endowed it with a competent Revenue for the Maintenance of a School-master there for ever. The *Douglas Waters* belong to the Manor of *Lathom*, and adjoin to it: Near this Rivulet our Historians tell us, that the Heroick Prince *Arthur* defeated the *Saxons* in a memorable Battle. This River leads us to

Wigan, called by the *Saxons* Wibiggin, the Commonalty use the Name *Wiggin*, and Mr. *Camden* seems to like that Name best, deriving it from *Biggin*, which in this County signifies Buildings, and may refer to the Houses, which are fair and well built. This Town is famous for its Manufactures, *viz.* Coverlids, Rugs, Blankets and other sorts of Bedding, with which there are Markets here twice a Week, *viz.* on Monday and Friday, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* well stored. It is also noted for its Pit-coal, Iron-work, and other Manufactures.

It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, who are in this present Session, 1719. Sir *Roger Bradshaigh*, Bar. and *James* Earl of *Barrimore*. In this Town was born Dr. *John Wollton*, Nephew to *Alexander Nowel*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, with whom in Queen *Mary*'s Days he fled beyond Sea; upon his Return he was made Canon Residentiary of *Exeter*, and some Years after Bishop of the same See. He was a zealous Assertor of Conformity against all the Opposers of it, for which, tho' he met (while he was alive) with many hard Speeches, yet he was had in great Veneration from his Adversaries after his Death. He died *March* 13, 1593. Dr. *Francis Godwin*, Bishop of *Hereford*, whose learned Pen has deserved so well of the Church of *England*, married his Daughter.

Near this Town was a Fight between a Party of the King's Army, headed by the Earl of *Derby* and Sir *Timothy Fetherstonhaugh*, and a Part of the Parliament Army, which being victorious, the Earl and Sir *Timothy* were taken Prisoners, and being sentenced to Death by a Court-Martial at *Chester*, were beheaded in different Places. In this Battel also *William*, Lord *Widdrington*, lost his Life, *August* 3, 1650. Near this Town stands

Haigh or *Hay*, where is the Seat of the knightly Family of the *Bradshaighs*, which have long inhabited in this County, and been Men of Estates and Reputation; for we find that *William de Bradshaigh* was Knight of the Shire for this County 6 *Edward* II. and 8th *ejusdem*, and the 2 & 4 *Edward* III. and of them is descended the present Owner, Sir *Roger*, abovementioned. In this Gentleman's Ground are many plentiful and profitable Mines of extraordinary Coal, commonly called *Cannel*; for besides that it yields a very clear Light in burning, it is capable of being polished into an Appearance of black Marble, and of it large Candlesticks, Sugar-boxes, Spoons, Standishes, and many other Sorts of Vessels, very neat and useful, have been framed, and presented as Curiosities, both in *London* and the Country, acceptable to Friends. A little above this Place, not far from *Chorley*, stands

Whittle, where in the Grounds of Sir *Richard Standish*, a Mine of Lead has lately been found and wrought with good Success; possibly the first that has been wrought in this County; and near the same Place is a plentiful Quarry of Milstones, not inferior to those found in the *Peak* of *Derby*. On the West Side of *Wigan*, at some Distance stands

Holland, which tho' now it is but an obscure Village, yet it is remarkable for giving the Name to the famous and noble Family of the *Hollands*, who were anciently Dukes of *Exeter*, and Earls of *Holland* and *Surrey*. The Daughter and Heir of the eldest Brother, who flourished here, under the Di-

Digitized by Google

Degree and Title of a Knight, being at length married to the *Lewis*, brought them both the Estate and Arms of the Family, *viz.* in a Field Azure, with *Flowers-de-Luce*, a Lion Rampant, Gardant, Argent. Near the Mouth of the *Douglas* in this Hundred, is *Merton-Lake*, a large and broad Water, emptying it self into that River. This Pond, tho' very large, hath of late been drain'd by that ingenious Gentleman and generous Undertaker, *Thomas Fleetwood*, of *the Bank* Esq; and will no Doubt turn to his mighty Advantage, being a fat muddy Soil, and containing a great Quantity of Marl. Its Circumference was about eighteen Miles, and its Diameter two. In it were found vast Quantities of Fish, as Roach, Eels, Bream, *&c.* and no less than eight Canoos, in Figure and Dimensions something like those of *America*, which 'tis like the *Britains* used to fish this Lake, and when the *Romans* came, sunk them, to keep them out of their Hands. South of *Wigan* lies

Ince, a small Village, but the Seat and Habitation of *Thomas Gerard* Esq; whose Family produced such a Number of loyal and brave Men to uphold the Right of King *Charles* I. against his rebellious Subjects, for there were eight of his Family Colonels in that King's Army; and such as were not able to bear Arms, were as valiant to suffer for his Cause, *viz.* this *Thomas's* Estate was sequestred, and he was obliged to pay 209 *l.* Composition, *Thomas Gerard* of *Angton* also paid 280 *l.* upon the same Account, as did likewise *Richard Gerard* of *Bath*, 100 *l.* all in this County; Sir *Gilbert Gerard* of *London* 200 *l.* and *William Gerard* of *Penington* 30 *l.* in this County. Having thus surveyed the Places about *Wigan*, we shall pass to the next considerable Place in this Hundred, *Leigh*, (for *Leigh*, tho' once a Market-Town, is of no Note) which is

Warrington, a Market-Town, whose Market is on Wednesday weekly, and Fair on St. *James's* Day, *July* 25. This Town is remarkable for its Lords, the *Butlers*, who obtained for it the Privilege of a Market from King *Edward* I. This Town is famous for Malt, which is here brought to as great Perfection as at *Derby*, or elsewhere; and the Ale brewed from *Warrington* Malt, is not inferior to the most noted Ales in *England*.

This Town is honoured by giving the Title of Earl to *Henry Booth*, Lord *Delamere* of *Dunham-Massy*, created Earl of *Warrington* by King *William* III. He was the Son of Sir *George Booth* Bar. who in consideration of his loyal and acceptable Services to recover and restore King *Charles* II. to his Throne, was created Baron *Delamere*, *April* 20, 1661. by the said King. This *Henry* was his Heir, and because at the landing of King *William*, he raised some Forces in *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, either to support his Interest in his Country, which was a great Encouragement to the Prince's Party, and the Protestant Interest, his said Majesty did, *April* 17, 1690. advance him to the Dignity of Earl of *Warrington*. He died in *January*, 1693. leaving

George Booth his eldest Son and Heir to succeed him. He married one of the Coheirs of *John Oldberry*, a Merchant of *London*, and hath by her one Daughter only, *Mary*, now in her Minority. At a little Distance northward from this Town is

Winwick, a Country Village, yet famous for being one of the best, if not the very best Benefice in *England*. In the upper Part of this Church are these Verses to be seen, written in an old barbarous Character, concerning King *Oswald*:

Hic locus, Oswalde, *quondam placuit tibi valde*;
Northanhumbrorum *fueras Rex, nunc*q; *Polorum*
Regna tenes, loco passus Marcelde *vocato.*

In English *thus*:

This Place of old, did *Oswald* greatly love,
Who the *Northumbers* ruled, now reigns (above,
And from *Marcelde* did to Heaven remove.

The Rectory here being of so great a Value, we may expect that Men of great worth should be preferred to it, and accordingly we find several of them to have been, *viz.*

John Rider, born at *Corrington* in *Cheshire*, but after made Minister of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, Rector of *Winwick*, Archdeacon of *Meath*, Dean of St. *Patrick*, and at length

Bishop

Digitized by Google

Bishop of *Kilmore*, where he was much reverenced for his Religion and Learning, of which he gave these Proofs, *viz.* a *Latin* and *English* Dictionary, the first that was ever printed in that Kind: Printed in 1606. *A Letter about the* Spaniards *landing in* Ireland, *and the Present State there, printed* 1601. *A Claim of Antiquity in the Behalf of the Protestant Religion.* He died in 1632.

Richard Sherlock, born at *Oxton* in *Cheshire*, and educated at *Trinity* College in *Dublin*, where he commenced Master of Arts in 1633, was a while Minister in *Ireland*, but at length coming into *England*, became Chaplain to King *Charles* I.'s Forces at *Nantwich*, and afterwards to the Governor of the Garrison at *Oxford*, but being ejected by the Visitors in 1648, he went into *Lancashire*, and became Chaplain to Sir *Robert Bindlosse* of *Berwick-hall*, in the Parish of *Warton*, Bart. Here he came to be known by *Charles*, Earl of *Derby*, was made his Chaplain, and by him at the Restoration of King *Charles* II. preferred to this Rectory of *Winwick*. He was a very pious Man as well as learned, and so zealous for the Church of *England*, that he was by Dissenters accounted popishly affected. He wrote four Treatises against the Quakers. *The Practical Christian*, in two Parts, consisting of Confessions, Meditations, Psalms and Prayers, *&c.* and some Sermons: He died *June* 20, 1689. *Ætat.* 76. and lies buried in the Chancel of *Winwick*, under a Stone prepared in his Life-time.

Holcroft is another Village, lying a little North-east of *Winwick*, noted only for giving Name to the Family of the *Holcrofts*, who were formerly enriched by a Marriage with the Co-heir of the Family of the *Culchits*, who inhabited

Culchit, or *Culketh*, the neighbouring Village, which *Gilbert de Culchit* held in Fee of *Almerick Butler*, as this last did of the Earl *De Ferrariis* in *Henry* the Third's Reign. This *Gilbert* had only four Daughters, to whom leaving his Estate, the Eldest married to *Richard de Hinley*, who took the Name of *Culchith*, the second married to *Thomas* his Brother, who from the Estate he had with her, was called *Holcroft*, the other's Husband took the Name of *Peafalong* for the same Reason; and the Fourth *De Risely*. Near this Place is

Newton, another Market-Town, whose Market is on and Fair on , neither of which are famous or remarkable, yet this Town sends Burgesses to Parliament, which in this present Session in 1719, are Sir *Francis Leicester* Bar. and *William Shippen* Esq; South-west of this Town lies

Bold, a small Village, of Note for nothing but for being the native Place of *Richard Barnes*, first Suffragan Bishop of *Nottingham*, and then raised to the See of *Carlisle*, 1570. and last of all made Bishop of *Durham*. He had the Misfortune, thro' the false Information of his Brother, his Chancellor, to suspend that Apostolical Man Mr. *Bernard Gilpin*, but being undeceived, he restored him, and begged his Pardon, promising to defend him from his Enemies for the Future. He sat eleven Years in this See, and died just before the *Spanish* Invasion, in 1588.

Prescot, another Market-Town, borders upon this Village: Its Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on

Near this Town lieth

Farnworth, the native Place of Dr. *William Smith*, who was elected Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, by King *Henry* VII. made President of the Marches of *Wales*, and at length removed to the See of *Lincoln*, 1495. when he was chosen Chancellor of *Oxford*: In all which Stations he behaved himself with Acceptation to his Prince, the Learned and People; but his Charity may seem to outshine his other Virtues, because they were so great and numerous; for,

1. At *Litchfield* he founded an Hospital for a Master, two Priests, and ten poor People; and,

2. In the same Place he founded a Free-School, procuring from King *Henry* VII. that the Hospital of *Downhall* in *Cheshire*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, should be bestowed on it.

3. He founded a School also at this Place, annually allowing ten Pounds a Year (in that Age no mean Salary) to the Master of it.

4. He founded *Brazen-Nose* College in *Oxford*, being more bountiful for his Honour

nour to *Oxford*, than he was to *Cambridge* for his Education; but he lived not to finish his Intentions. Thus we have observed all that is remarkable in this Hundred, and now pass to

III. Layland *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the East with Parts of *Salford* and *Blackburn* Hundreds, on the South with *West-Derby* Hundred, on the West with part of *West-Derby* Hundred and the *Ribble*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Amounderness*. The chief Towns of this Hundred are, *Charley* and *Eccleston*,

Charley, a Market-Town situate upon a Rivulet that runs into the River *Yarrow*: The Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on . Near this Place stands upon the Æstuary of the *Ribble* or *Bellisama*,

Penwerthem or *Penwerdant*, where was a Castle in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by *Domesday-Book*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Fleetwoods*, of whom *William Fleetwood*, an eminent Lawyer, was descended. He was twice chosen Reader in the *Middle-Temple*, and afterwards made Recorder of *London* and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Serjeant. His Writings give us a Proof of his Learning, *viz. Elenchus Annalium Regum Edvardi* V. *Ricardi* III. *& Henricorum* VII. *&* VIII. *The Office of a Justice of Peace*; *Observations upon* Pickering's Iters Lambard's Archaion. &c. And a little South-east, near the Mouth of the *Darwen*,

Walton or *Waleton*, which Manor, *William*, Lord of *Lancaster*, King *Stephen*'s Son, gave to *Walter de Waleton*, from whom it passed by the female Issue to the Family of the *Langtons*, who were descended from them. On the other Side of the *Yarrow* is

Standish, famous for a good Family of that Name, one of whom was Bishop of *Ely* in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, a Man memorable more for his Birth than Office, and another was Bishop of St. *Asaph* in King *Henry* VIII.'s Days, and being very zealous for the popish Establishment, chose rather to deal with that rough Prince, *Precibus & Lacrymis*, than by Argument or Authority; and is therefore said to have fallen down on his Knees to that King, when he was about withdrawing his Neck from the Papal Yoke, and beginning a Reformation, to petition him that he would continue to uphold the Religion established by his Ancestors. Lower on the *Darwen* lies

Eccleston, a Market-Town, the Market on and Fair on .

This Town is famous for nothing so much as their Minister, Dr. *Richard Parr*, Bishop of the *Isle of Man*, and Rector of this Place at the same Time, but held this last in *Commendam* with his Bishoprick. He was sequestred from both in 1643 by the Parliament, and died before the Restoration. These are the most remarkable Places in this Hundred, and therefore we shall proceed to the next Hundred Eastward, *viz.*

IV. Blackburn *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Yorkshire*; on the South with the Hundred of *Salford*, on the West with the Hundred of *Layland*, and the River *Ribble*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Amounderness* and part of *Yorkshire*. This Hundred seems to have been a Shire by it self, being anciently called *Blackburnshire*, but now being united to *Lancashire*, it is but one Hundred of it. The chief Towns in it are

Blackburn, *Hastingden*, and *Clithero*:

Blackburn, a Market-Town, belonging to the *Lacy*'s, and so called from the Blackness of the Water of the *Darwen*, that glides by it. The Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on . This is, or at least was once, the chief Town in this Hundred, because it takes its Name from it; but we find nothing else remarkable of it, save that it was the native Place of the great Preacher and Divine, Mr. *Robert Bolton*. 1572; the Year infamous for the Massacre of *Paris*. He was descended of mean Parents, but by his Industry became a great Scholar and eminent Preacher, having left us many valuable Treatises, in two Volumes, 4°. He was chosen one of the Disputants that was to entertain King *James* I. when he came to *Oxford*, and performed his Part with great Applause. He had been like to be carried over to the *Romish* Church by

Digitized by Google

by his School-fellow *Anderton*, who was brought up with him in this Town; and for his Eloquence was ſtyled, Golden-mouthed *Anderton*; but by a good Providence eſcaped his Snares, tho' *Anderton* became a Popiſh Prieſt, and one of the Learneſt of them.

Haſtingden, another little Market-Town at a little Diſtance from it, whoſe Market is on Wedneſday, weekly, and Fairs on . . . . . The *Darwen* leaving *Blackburn*, paſſeth by

Houghton-Tower, the Seat of an ancient Family that has long dwelt there, bearing the Name of the *Houghtons*. More Northward is

Clitheroe, a Market-Town ſtanding upon the *Ribble*, not far from the Riſe of it: Its Market is on Saturday weekly, and Fair on . . . . . It enjoys the Priviledges of a Borough, tho' 'tis not incorporated, and ſends Repreſentatives to Parliament, who are in this preſent Seſſion *Thomas Liſter* and *Edward Harvey* Eſqrs. The *Lacy's* long ſince built a Caſtle here at the Bottom of *Pendle-hill*, at a little Diſtance from the *Ribble*, ſome Remains of which are yet to be ſeen. Not far from this Town is

Milton, famous for the ancient Family of the *Sherburns*, whoſe Heir, Sir *Nicholas Sherburn*, now reſides at their ancient Seat, called *Stonyhurſt*. They were of the Equeſtrial Order in the Reigns of K. *Edward* III. *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. when Sir *Richard Sherburn* was Knight of the Shire for this County. His Great Grandſon Sir *Richard Sherburn*, was knighted at 21 Years of Age, under the Banner, for his Valour in fighting againſt the *Scots*. Almoſt over-againſt this Village is

Whaley, called by the *Saxons* Walalez, which is famous for a Monaſtery built here by the *Lacy's*, the Monks of which were tranſlated hither from *Stanlaw* in the County of *Cheſter*, in 1296. Here for the Conveniency of Travellers is a Bridge over the *Ribble*,; and here it was that in 798, Duke *Wada* unfortunately engaged *Athulph*, King of the *Northumbrians*, at *Billangho*, now by Contraction called *Langho*. Next to this Village is

Read, a Place of Note only for a knightly Family of the *Nowells*, of which *Alexander Nowell* was deſcended: He was Maſter of *Weſtminſter*-School in K. *Edward* VI.'s Days, and happening to be a Fiſhing on the *Thames* (a Paſtime which he much delighted in) was himſelf catched by *Bonner*, and had been led to the *Smithfield* Slaughter-houſe, had not one Mr. *Francis Bowyer*, a Merchant, and afterward Lord Mayor of *London*, ſaved him, and conveyed him beyond-Sea. As ſoon as Queen *Elizabeth* arrived at the Throne, he returned home, was made Dean of St. *Paul's*, and entruſted by Parliament and Convocation to compoſe a Catechiſm for publick Uſe, to be a Rule for Faith and Manners to all Poſterity. He was Confeſſor to Queen *Elizabeth*, and ever preached the firſt and laſt Sermons in *Lent*. He died *Feb.* 13, 1601. in the 90th Year of his Age, and left 200*l. per Annum* to *Brazen-Noſe* College in *Oxford*, to maintain thirteen Scholars. He hath ſeveral Treatiſes in Print, *viz.* Three againſt one Mr. *Dorman* about Popiſh Doctrines, which he zealouſly confutes; a ſhort Catechiſm in *Latin* and *Greek*, and a larger in *Latin*; a Conference with *Edmund Campian* the Jeſuit, in the Tower of *London*, *&c.* And now following the Courſe of the *Ribble*, we find no Place worthy our Notice, till we come at

Ribcheſter or *Ribblecheſter*, called by *Antoninus*, *Coccium*, from *Coccius Nerva*, or *Goccium*, and by others of the Ancients *Ribodunum*, and *Bretannicum*, as the Learned conjecture. It is evident by the Ruins of it, that it has been a Town of large Circumference, and doubtleſs one of the richeſt Towns in Chriſtendom, when it was in its flouriſhing Condition, as may be more than gueſſed, from the many Signs of a ſumptuous State, *viz.* Statues, Coins, Pillars, Pedeſtals of Pillars, Chapiters, Altars, Marbles, and Inſcriptions, conſidered with the Tradition common among the Inhabitants, tho' in a Ruſtick Poetry:

It is written upon a Wall in Rome,
Ribcheſter *was as rich as any Town in* Chriſtendom.

This Place in the *Romans* Time was queſtionleſs a *Roman* Station, and maintained as a Fortreſs to keep this Part of the Country in Awe, as is probable from the military

Digitized by Google

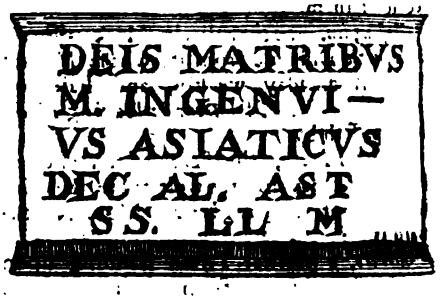
Ways leading hither; the one from *York*, which is an high Causey, and the other from the North thro' *Bowland*, a large Forest, which for several Miles together is plainly visible; and from the Reliques of the military Engines and Weapons daily discovered. The curious Antiquaries of our Nation have made many Discoveries of these Things from under the Ruins, which we hope the Reader will not grudge his Time and Labour to peruse. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that upon his Search into them he found many Inscriptions, but most of them so defaced by the ignorant Country-People, that he could not read above one or two, which he copied out, and thus represents: In *Salisbury-hall*, just by the Seat of the noble Family of the *Talbots*, in the Pedestal of a Pillar, he found this Inscription,

In the Wall adjoining to it, he saw another Stone, with a Pourtraiture of *Cupid* and another Image; and on the Backside of it this Inscription, of which being able to make no Sense, he set it down for others to give their Opinion of it.

SEOSEAM.	BREVENM.
ROLNASON	BEDIANIS.
OSALVEDN	ANTONI
AL. Q. QSAR	VS MEG VI.
	IC DOMV
	ELITER.

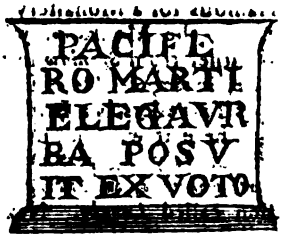
Mr. *Camden* declares, that he can't so much as fancy what it means, but supposes that many of the Words are the *British* Names of Places hereabouts; but Dr. *Leigh* is of Opinion, that they be rather the Names of Officers in a Wing of the *Sarmatians* AL. Q. Q. SAR. denoting *Ala Sarmatum*, or a Wing of the *Sarmatians*, of which *Tacitus* gives a full Account, and OSALVEDN signifying *Oswald's* Town, the noble Family of the *Oswaldstons* still residing there; so that these Names may be *Roman* or *Sarmatian*, as well as *British*.

Further he says, that at his second going to this Place, he found an Altar with a very fair Inscription,



The meaning of which Mr. *Camden* owns himself ignorant of, because he says upon Inquiry, he could not find out who these *Deæ Matres* were, they being no where mentioned in *any* Inscriptions found up and down the World, but in this and another in *Great Britain*, but was informed, that *Engistum*, a little Town in *Sicily*, was famous for the Presence of the Mother Goddesses, and that some Spears and brass Helmets were shewn there consecrated to these Goddesses by *Nisus* and *Ulysses*: However, this Inscription is now no Secret, for Dr. *Leigh* being informed at *Oxford*, that *Juno* and *Diana* were constantly called by the *Romans*, *Deæ Matres*, thus explains this Altar to Satisfaction; That *Ingenuus*, an *Asiatic*, one of the *Decurions* of the *Asian* Wing, dedicated this Altar to the Mother Goddesses *Juno* and *Diana*.

He saw also at the same Time another little Altar cast out among the Rubbish, with this Inscription,



Mr. *Camden* supposes this to have been some poor Man's little Altar, which he carried about

about with him for offering Incenſe, Salt, and Flower, which was cuſtomary among the *Romans* in Imitation of *Noah's* Altar. Theſe Altars they made not only in Honour to their Gods, but to the Emperors. To theſe they prayed, before theſe they ſwore, and on theſe they ſacrificed; and whoever had none of theſe Altars, was ſuppoſed to have no Religion; but Dr. *Leigh* gives us another Interpretation of this Altar, thus: *Elegauritia* hath dedicated this Altar to peace-making *Mars*; yet leaves us to find out, who this *Elegauritia* was, that was ſo thankful to *Mars*, who had by ſome ſignal Victory brought the Enemy to yield to a Peace.

He alſo further tells us, That there was another Stone lately dug up with the Portraiture of a naked Man on Horſe-back, without a Saddle or Bridle, brandiſhing his Spear with both Hands, and inſulting over a naked Man proſtrate before him, who held out a Kind of ſquare Piece. Between the Horſe and the Perſon proſtrate, ſtand the Letters, D M, and under the proſtrate Man G A L (which he conjectures ſhould rather be C. A L) S A R M A T A. and ſo ſignify. *Centurio Alæ Sarmatarum, i. e.* a Centurion of the Band of the *Sarmatians*. There were many more Letters upon this Stone, but they were ſo defaced, that he could make nothing of them; but to favour his Conjecture above, he produces another Inſcription, which renders it probable, that a Wing of the *Sarmatians* had their Station here:

HIS TERRIS TEGITVR
AEL MATRONA QV---
VIX ANN XXVIII M II D VIII
ET IVLIVS MAXIMVS FIL.
VIX AN VI M III D XX ET CAM
PANIA DVBBA MATER
VIX AN L IVLIVS MAXIMVS
---ALÆ SAR CONIVX
CONIVGI INCOMPARBILI
ET FILIO PATRI PIENTIS
SIMO ET SOCERAE TENA
CISSIMA MEMORIAE P

This Inſcripeion which Mr. *Camden* tranſcribed out of Mr. *Lambard's* Papers, he has not deciphered, and therefore we ſhall take the Tranſlation from Dr. *Leigh*, who thus Engliſheth it:

Digitized by Google

In this Earth lies entombed
Ælia a Matron, who
Lived XXVIII Years, two Months, and eight Days.
And M. *Julius Maximus* her Son
Who lived six Years, III Months, and XX Days, and *Campania Dubba* her Mother
Who lived fifty Years, *Julius Maximus*
----- *Alae*, a *Sarmatian*, Wife
To her incomparable Husband, erects
This to perpetuate the Memory of *Simo*
The Son of a Pious Father, and his
Father-in Law.

But this latter Part, without any Reflection on the learned Doctor, we conceive, is mistaken, for these Reasons; because, *Alae* is made a Woman, which is only the Genitive of *Ala*, a Wing of an Army; *Simo*, a proper Name, which is only the last Part of *Pientissimo*; and (which is worst of all) *Socero*, to signify a Father-in-Law; and therefore we conceive it ought thus to be render'd from *Julius*, &c. with Reference to the Persons for whom the Monument was erected, *viz.*

..... *Julius Maximus*
----- Of the Wing of the *Sarmatians*, the Husband
Hath erected this (Monument)
To his incomparable Wife. *i. e. Ælia*, the Matron,
And to his Son, most obedient to his Father, *i. e. M. Jul. Maximus*;
And to his Mother-in-Law, never to be forgotten, or ever to be
remembred, *i. e. Campania Dubba.*

But tho' Dr. *Leigh* hath made this Mistake in this Monument, he has furnished us with many rare Antiquities found in this Place by himself, or Friends, with ingenious Conjectures upon them, of which we shall gratify the curious Reader with some of the most principal, which he took Notice of upon the Place, *Anno* 1699.

The first remarkable Piece of Antiquity (he says) which he observed, was a Fortification, called *Anchor-hill*, because Anchors have been found there sometimes under Ground, with Rings and Nails of small Vessels; *Roman Pistera*, of a Metal like that of our China; Tea-pots, with the Effigies of Wolves, and Flowers upon them; and at the Bottom of some of them these Letters, FAB. PRO. which doubtless implies, That they were made when one of the *Fabii* was *Procurator* or *Proconsul*. How these Anchors, &c. should come hither, is the Question which many start, since the Ocean is at a great Distance, and no River navigable comes up to it; but this Doubt he solves by a Letter he received of Mr. *Ody*, School-master at *Blackburn*, who answers it thus: That it is indisputable, that this Place was a *Roman* Station, and being maintained as a Fortress, their Machines of War were placed here; that the Hill was a Rampire of the Fortress, under which the broad and deep Foss leading towards the River, served as a Trench to fortify the Place, and a Canal for Boats, for the Garrison to pass and repass the River upon all Occasions, of which we may suppose there was a great Number belonging to so large a Fort and City; the *Anchor-hill* being a little Dock or Hythe for Building and Repairing them, and for their Use were the Anchors, Rings, and Nails there found, being far too little, either for Ships of Burden, or War.

From *Anchor hill* he observed, that there goes a Way to *Preston*, and a Road to *Lancaster*, where there was another Fortification, and a *Roman* Wall, and another Road leading to *Manenium* or *Manchester*, where was a Fortress, called *The Giants* or *Tarquin's* Castle, and doubtless was their Highway

to

Digitized by Google

to *Drome* or *Chester*, where the XXth Legion, called *Valens* or *Victrix*, was placed: Near *Anchor-hill* he saw a Common-Sewer, and a Floor laid with *Roman* Tiles, by which he demonstrates, that the River was never navigable; for if it had, both the City and Country lying round it, must unavoidably have been overflown.

Near the Sewer here he met with a Pillar 17 Inches Diameter, but the Letters not legible: He supposed it erected by the *Romans*, in Memory of a Victory over the *Britains*; but that being uncertain, we pass to the Coins, which he found there, *viz.* One Piece of *Augustus Cæsar*'s, several others of *Titus*, *Vespasian*, *Diocletian*, *Coccius Nerva*, from whom the Place was called, *Coccium*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Severus*, *Commodus*, *Marcus Antoninus* and *Julia*, some of them in Copper, and others of a mixed Metal, of which last the Letters were very legible; one silver *Saxon* Coin, among which was found a Ruby with *Mars* on the Reverse, two Coins with Crosses on the Reverse, and the Head of an Emperor, but the Letters erased; yet 'tis probable they are *Constantine*'s the Great, from the Appearance of the Cross to him in the Air, with his Motto, *Sub hoc signo Vinces*. At the same Place are frequently discovered Pieces of *Roman* Urns and Flower-pots, and not long since, the Finger of a Copper Statue, which was doubtless erected for one of their Emperors, which prove the Antiquity and Magnificence of the Place in those Days, tho' now it be a small inconsiderable Village.

He also tells us, that there was shewn him an Altar dedicated to *Mars*; the Genius of this Place, which is now in the Possession of *Edward Warren* Esq; who has his Seat at *Dinkley*, a Village just by, and hath these Words inscribed upon it:

DEO MARTI, & Victoriæ; i. e. *To the God* Mars, *and* Victory.

Here is also another Altar, but the Letters are so defaced, as not to be legible. These Monuments of Antiquity (he says) may sufficiently represent to us the Grandeur of this Place, but do not prove that any Emperor ever resided there, but rather that the Station was commanded by Tribunes, Proconsuls, and Procurators.

The following Pieces of Antiquity were communicated to him by the abovesaid Mr. *Oddy* and Mr. *Ogden* Fellow of *Manchester* College, and then Vicar of *Ribchester*, *viz.* An Altar with this Inscription:

This Altar is dedicated to *Mars*, and *Victory*, the *Genii* of the Place by an *Asiatick Decurion*, commanding a Wing of the *Sarmatæ*; but the remaining Letters he does not give any certain Exposition of.

Another eminent Piece of Antiquity shewn him, was a large Stone dug up here, but now a Corner-stone of *Salisbury hall*, just by, on one Side of which is *Apollo*, with his Quiver on his Shoulder, leaning on his *Plectrum* or Harp, with a loose Mantle, or *Velumen*, and on the other Side two of his Priests in the same Habit, with an Ox-head in their Hands, sacrificing to him; the Heads likewise of various Animals lying prostrate at his Feet. This votive Altar was erected, 'tis probable, in the Time of *Diocletian*, when that Emperor consulting *Apollo*, received this Answer, *That the just Men were the Cause he could say nothing*; which that Emperor interpreting to be the Christians, began his bloody Persecution, wherein thro' the whole Year there was not one Day in which he destroyed not 5000 of them, except the first of *January* (on which it was not accounted lawful among the Heathen *Romans* to shed Blood). Thus the Grandeur of this Place seems evident; but when it came to its Period, or how it was at last destroyed, whether by War, or an Earthquake (as is commonly supposed) we can affirm nothing certainly. The Parsonage of this Place, which is in the Archdeaconry of *Richmond*, and fell into the King's Hands, probably by the Dissolution of the Monastery of *Whalley*,

was

was assigned to the Bishop of *Chester*, at the Erection of that See, by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1547, *Sept.* 20. yet with a Reservation of 6 *s.* for Synodies, 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. for Proxies, to be paid yearly into the Court of Tenths and First-Fruits, as also 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Vicar's Salary, and above 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Stipend of a Priest to serve in the same Church; all which deducted, it was valued at 161. 19 *s.* 2 *d.* ½. *per Annum*, as was also the Parsonage of *Chipping*, a small Parsonage adjoining, with proportionable Deductions, valued at 9 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Near to *Ribchester* there is a Place, called

Rixton, or *Rishton*, which hath nothing memorable, but that it seems to have some Remains of the old *Rigodunum*, and so we shall leave these Parts, and remove to

Colne, another next Market-Town in the same Hundred; the Market is on Wednesday weekly, and the Fair, *July* 21. This Place is remarkable for its Antiquity, as appears from the several Sorts of *Roman* Coins found here, *viz.* some Copper ones in *Wheatly-lane*, and others of Silver, cast up by a Plough, not many Years since at *Emmet*; they were inclosed in a great silver Cup, some of them were *Gordianus's*, and others, one of the *Antonines*. Mr. *Burgrave*, a learned inquisitive Person, Rector of *Brandsburton*, near *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, and a Native of this Place, will have this Town a *Roman* Station, in which Conjecture, he says, he was confirmed by its Distance from *Almondbury*, according to an *Itinerary*, written about the 7th Century, by a nameless Author of *Ravenna*, in Dr. *Gale's* Hands; but Dr. *Leigh* contradicts his Opinion; 1. Because where the *Roman* Stations were, there were Fosses and Fortifications, which are not found at *Colne*. 2. Because Coins are no Arguments for a *Roman* Station, they being often found, where no Stations can be pretended; as at *Bury* and *Standish* in this County. 3. Because where the *Roman* Stations were, there have been commonly found *Roman* Altars dedicated to the Genius of the Place, *Patere & fibulæ*, besides Coins, which this Place has not afforded; and so 'tis probable that the Coins were buried by the *Romans* in their Marches by this Place, least they should come into the Enemy's Hands. 4. Because the Colonies, where the *Roman* Stations were, had Marks set up for their Boundaries, as the Image of *Mercury*, a Wine-Vessel, a *Spatula*, a *Rhombus*, or a Lozenge, none of which having been dug up at *Colne*, we may conclude it not to have been a *Roman* Station.

The *Ribble* rises not far from hence in *Yorkshire*, and being carried Southward, passes by two Mountains in the same Shire, *viz.* *Ingleborough-hill*, which is near the Spring, and *Penigent*, so called, perhaps, from its white and snowy Head, for so *Penguin* signifies in the *British* Tongue; and then entring *Lancashire*, a little above this Town, passes by *Pendle-hill*, a Mountain of a great Height. It produces upon the very Top, a peculiar Plant, called *Clendestery*, as it were an Offspring of the Clouds. Our Botanists, some of them, call it, *Vaccinia nubis*, but others more truly and better, *Chamæmorus*, for it is a Dwarf-Mulberry. It is not peculiar to *Pendle-hill*, but grows on other high Mountains in *England* and *Scotland*, as also in *Norway* and other northern Countries. The common People hereabout call it, *Cust-berry*, from King *Canute* the *Dane*, whom they say was so distressed at one Time in his Wars here, that he was forced for some Days to live on them, but this may be all Fable, and therefore we shall add no more, but this, That this Hill is famous for a great Damage done the Country under it, by a fall of Waters, that descended from it, and for being an infallible Prognostick of Rain, when the Top is black and cloudy. They are indisputably the highest Hills in this Part of *Britain*, according to the Proverb hereabout,

Ingleborrow, *Pendle*, and *Penigent*,
Are the highest Hills between *Scotland* (and *Trent*.

On the North-west of this Town is *Rimington*, a Village famous for the ancient Family of the *Pilkingtons*, who were of Repute in this Place before the Conquest, about which Time the Chief of them being sought for, was forced to disguise himself by putting on the Habit, and Guise of a Thresher in a Barn, in Memory of which he gave for his Arms, a Flail with

Digitized by Google

with this Motto, *New thus, New thus.* Of this Family was Dr. *Jewel Pilkington*, who to avoid the Perſecution in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, fled into *Germany* for Safety, where he employed his Time in ſacred Things, and wrote Comments upon the Book of *Eccleſiaſtes*, and both the Epiſtles of St. *Peter*. He returned Home 1 *Eliz.* and was made, firſt, Maſter of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, and then Biſhop of *Durham*, *March* 2, 1560. He was forced to fly from his See, when the northern Rebels invaded his Dioceſe, and tore the *Engliſh Liturgy* and *Bible* in Pieces, threatning to have done the like to him, if they could have found him. The Rebellion being ſuppreſſed, he commenced a Suit againſt the Queen for the Lands and Goods of the Rebels attainted in his Biſhoprick, and had obtained them, had not the Parliament on a ſpecial Conſideration adjudged them to the Queen *pro hac vice*.

The other Villages about this Town have nothing remarkable in them, and ſo we ſhall haſten to the next Market-Town in this North-eaſt Corner of the County, which is

Burnly, a ſmall Market-Town. The Market on , and Fair on . Here were many Conſular or Family-Coins dug up ſome Years ago, one of *L. Caſſius*, *Ann.* 162 before Chriſt's Nativity. Theſe Coins are ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Nummi Dyrrhii*, *&c.* before the Emperors Time; for inſtead of the Emperors Heads they have the antique Form of *Caput Urbis*, without any Inſcription. *Tacitus* calls them *Aligas & Sardigeni, pecuniam veterem & ſine notam.* Some have ROMA ſet upon them, a Thing not uſed by any of the Emperors, it being natural for ſuch Men to think no Name ſo great as their Own. Others have Letters on them, but often interwoven after this manner, as V—L *m.* one of *L. Paletius Flaccus*'s, AVG COXCII, the 7th Year after the *Romans* firſt ſtamp'd ſilver Money. All the Coins found here were of ſuch old Dates

One *John Shaw* of this Town, who died about the Year 1568, was 112 Years old, which Age may be attributed to the wholeſomneſs of the Air hereabout. Near this Place is *Holm*, a ſmall Village, which the learned Dr. *William Whitacre*, Maſter of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, and *Regius Profeſſor* of that Univerſity, has made famous by being born there. The *Arminian* Controverſy began in his Time; and as he had ſome Diſputes with *Bere* about the *Arminian* Points at *Cambridge*, ſo he was one, who in the *Lambeth* Conference, endeavoured to ſuppreſs the Spreading of them, but found his Death there, *Anno* 1596. Having thus deſcribed the moſt conſiderable Places of this Hundred, we ſhall proceed to

V. Amounderneſs *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the Eaſt with *Yorkſhire*, and part of *Blackburn* Hundred; on the South with the Æſtuary of the *Ribble*, which parts it from *Leyland* Hundred; on the Weſt with the *Iriſh* Sea, and on the North by the Hundred of *Leyſdale*. The moſt conſiderable Places of this Hundred are, *Preſton*, *Kirkham*, *Poulton*, and *Garſtang*, of which with the Villages adjoining, we ſhall treat.

Preſton is the moſt conſiderable Town in this Hundred. It is called commonly *Preſton* in *Anderneſs*, inſtead of *Amundeſneſs*; for ſo the *Saxons* named this Part of the Country, becauſe between the Rivers *Ribble* and *Conder*, it hangs out for a long Way into the Sea, like a Noſe or Neſs. It is alſo ſometimes called *Agmunderneſs*. In *William* the Conqueror's Time, there were only ſixteen Villages in the whole Hundred inhabited, the reſt lay waſte, as we find in *Domeſday Book*, and then it was poſſeſſed by *Roger* of *Poictiers*. After him it belonged to *Theobald Walters*, from whom the *Butlers* of *Ireland* are deſcended; for ſo we read in the Charter of *Richard* I. to this Effect, 'Know ye, that We have given, 'and by this preſent Charter confirmed to 'Theobald Walter, for his Homage and Ser'vice, all *Agmunderneſs*, with all other Ap'purtenances thereunto belonging, *&c.*' The Soil here will bear no Grain well but Oats, but is excellent for Paſture towards the Sea, where it is partly Champion, whence it is called the *Eile*, *i. e.* the *Fielding*, tho' in the Records of the Tower, it is

Digitized by Google

is expreſſed by *Lima*, the Smith's Inſtrument wherewith he poliſhes Iron. In other Places it is fenny, and therefore not counted wholeſome.

Having thus deſcribed the Hundred, we ſhall come to ſpeak particularly of the Town. *Preſton* is ſaid to ariſe out of the Ruins of *Ribbleceſter*, and may for its Beauty and Bigneſs be termed a City: It is incorporated and governed accordingly by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, four under Aldermen, and twelve Common-council men. It has three Markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, and as many Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *June* 24, *Auguſt* 15, and , which are all very well frequented. The Borough ſends its Burgeſſes to repreſent it in Parliament, and in this preſent Seſſion, 1719. they are Sir *Henry Houghton*, Bar. and *Henry Fleetwood* Eſq; This Town hath the Honour to have given the Title of Baron to Sir *Richard Griſmes* or *Graham*, Son of Sir *George Graham* of *Netherby* in *Cumberland*. He being a Burgeſs for *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, in the *Oxford* Parliament, held *March* 20, 1680, was ſoon after created by King *Charles* II. Viſcount *Preſton* in *Scotland*; when K. *James* II. came to the Crown, he was made Secretary of State to that Prince, after his Return from his Embaſſy into *France*, and nominated Viſcount *Preſton* of *Amounderneſs*, but the ſudden Change of Affairs in 1688, then happening by the Prince of *Orange*'s Arrival, his Patent was not ſealed, and ſo he was equivocally and by Courteſy, a Viſcount of this Place. He was a Gentleman of great Accompliſhments, and a zealous Lover of the Church of *England*, and the Monarchy, which laſt had like to have coſt him his Life.

Near this Town, *Auguſt* 17, 1648. (as Dr. *Fuller* relates it) Duke *Hamilton* reſolving to play an After-game of Loyalty, who entring *England* with an Army more numerous than well-diſciplined, joined Battle with the Parliament-Army He was looked upon more cunning than wiſe, and yet more wiſe than valiant; however, having Officers, who kenned War-craft, as well as any of the Age, he would accept of no *Engliſh* Aſſiſtance, becauſe he would engroſs the Honour and Advantage of a Victory, which they thought would be poſſeſſed without Purchaſe; but Major General *Lambert* (others ſay *Cromwell*) came upon them before they expected him, and gave the *Scotch* Army ſuch a Blow, as not only ſtopped its Progreſs, but wounded the King's Cauſe almoſt irrecoverably, the Duke himſelf being taken Priſoner by Colonel *Waite*, at *Ulceter* in *Staffordſhire*, and his Army utterly defeated. Following the *Ribble*, which plentifully ſupplies this Town with Fiſh, Water, Coal, and other Conveniences of Life, we come to

Kirkham, a ſmall Market-Town, whoſe Market is on Tueſday, and Fair on *Midſummer-day*, *June* 24. 'Tis the chief Town of that Part of the County, called the *Field-Lands*, and ſituated about ſix Miles from *St. George*'s Chanel. It is remarkable only for a Free-School founded by *Henry Colborn*, a Citizen of *London*, in or about the Year 1674, which conſiſteth of three Maſters, the chief of whom is obliged to preach monthly a Lecture in the Mother-Church, or ſome Chapel in the Pariſh, and hath a yearly Salary of 45*l.* the ſecond Maſter 30*l.* and the Uſher 8*l.* About a Mile South of this Town is

Newton, where there is a very eminent Charity School founded in 1707, by *John Hornby*, late of the ſame Place, Yeoman, where all the Poorer ſort of Children are not only taught to read, write, and caſt Accompts, and have Dinners on School-days *gratis*, but alſo twenty of the poorer Sort, elected by the Truſtees, *viz.* ten Boys and as many Girls, have convenient Lodgings in an Hoſpital adjoining to the School, where they are furniſhed with all Things neceſſary till they are fourteen Years of Age, with competent Salaries for a Maſter, Houſe-keeper, and other Officers, the whole Gift amounting to two thouſand Pounds, and upwards.

From hence we ſhall take a View of the Sea-coaſts, which have ſome Things remarkable. In many Places near the Shore there are great Heaps of Sand, of which the Inhabitants have an Art to make Salt after this manner: In Summer-time, when the Weather is dry, they pare off the upper Part of the Sand, and lay it up in great Heaps, which, when they have lain ſome Time,

Digitized by Google

Time, they put into Troughs bored full of Holes at the Bottom, and pour Water upon it, to make a *Lixivium* or Lye: The Water draining thro' it, carries along with it a Salt, which by changing the Sand, and making the ſame Water paſs thro' it again and again, they thicken ſo, that it will bear an Egg, which done, they boil this impregnated Water in leaden Pans, with a fierce Turf-Fire, till the Water being evaporated, leaves a white Salt. Near the Mouth of the *Coker* alſo, which is a River in this Hundred, there are deceitful and voraceous Sands (commonly called Quickſands) very dangerous for Travellers, who, when the Tide is out, are ſo venturous as to croſs them (becauſe much the neareſt Way) into *Fourneſs*; but for Want of due Care and a ſure Guide, ſome have been (as *Sidonius* expreſſes it) Shipwreck'd by Land, *i. e.* have ſunk into them with their Horſes, and periſhed, as others have been drowned by the coming in of the Tide upon them. Being now upon the Coaſts, we ſhall take Notice of

Poulton, the neareſt Market-Town to the Sea. It ſtands very convenient for Trade, being not far from the Mouth of the *Wire*, and having the River *Skippon*, which runs into it, paſſing by it. The Market is kept every Monday, and Fair on .

The *Wyre* being near this Town, we ſhall take this Opportunity to ſpeak of this River, and ſuch Places as lie upon it, or near it, as may afford us any Thing remarkable. The Riſe of this River is at

Wiredale, a ſmall Village in the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, which we can hardly avoid ſpeaking of here upon this Occaſion. It is a deſolate Place, near the Foreſt ſo called, and remarkable for nothing but for the Fountain from whence this River flows It runs from hence with a ſwift Stream, and touches upon

Greenhaugh-Caſtle, which was built by *Thomas Stanley*, the firſt Earl of *Derby* of that Family, for his Defence againſt certain of the Nobility, from whom he had great Apprehenſions of Danger, becauſe, being outlawed, King *Henry* VII. had given him their Eſtates; for they made ſeveral Attempts upon him, and frequently made Inroads into his Grounds; but at laſt he pacified all their Animoſities and Diſcontents, by his prudent Behaviour towards them. Near this Caſtle is

Garſtang, another Market-Town in this Hundred, having its Market weekly on Thurſday, and Fairs yearly on

. We have nothing more to add of this Hundred, for want of better Information in theſe Parts, and ſo go on to

VI. Loynſdale *Hundred.*

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by part of *Weſtmorland* and *Yorkſhire*, on the South by the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, on the Weſt by the *Iriſh* Sea and part of *Cumberland*, and on the North, where it is very narrow, and almoſt ſharp, by *Cumberland*. The chief Towns of this Hundred are,

Lancaſter, *Cartmal*, *Dalton*, *Ulverſton*, and *Hawkshead* in *Fourneſs*.

Lancaſter is the chief Town of this County, which is more truly called, not only by the Inhabitants, but almoſt all People in thoſe northern Parts, *Loncaſter*; and by the *Scots*, *Loncaſtell*, from the River *Lon* or *Law*. Theſe Names, both of the Town and River, in a Manner prove it to be the *Longovicum*, where the Lieutenant of *Britain* (as the *Notitia* informs us) kept a Company of *Longovicarians* (who took their Name from that Place) in Garriſon. There have been many Things diſcovered, which prove it to have been a *Roman* Fortreſs, *viz.* ſeveral Coins of the Emperors, where the Friars had their Cloiſter; for the Inhabitants ſay, there ſtood their ancient City, which being deſtroyed by a ſudden Inroad of the *Scots*, in 1322, the preſent one was built near a green Hill by the River, upon which ſtands the Caſtle, as the Church does upon the Hill it ſelf. The Caſtle is neither great nor ancient, but fairly built, and ſtrong; and lately in digging a Cellar, ſeveral *Roman Diſci* and *Sympuvia*, or Cups uſed in Sacrifices, and ſome Coins of *Ælius*, *Adrianus* and *Auguſtus Cæſar*, were found. The Cups have upon their Sides the Figures of various Creatures, and *Julius Flavius* in Letters; and on the Bottom of one of them appeared theſe Letters very legible, RE-

Digitized by Google

GIN. I. which we may eaſily interpret, a *Diſcus* uſed in Sacrifice to *Juno*, as ſhe was ſtyled, *Regina Cæli*.

Below the Church, near a very fine Bridge, over the *Lon*, on the ſteepeſt Side of the Hill, there hangs a Piece of a very ancient Wall, which is *Roman*, commonly called the *Wary-wall*, which Mr. *Camden* thinks was taken from the *Britiſh* Name of the Town, *Caerwerid*, or a green City, from the *Green-hill*, perhaps, on which it is built. Theſe Obſervations abundantly prove this Town to be a moſt eminent *Roman* Station at leaſt. Nor may we ſuppoſe it a Town of an inferior Note, either in the *Saxon* or *Norman* Times, ſince it has given Name to the whole Shire, which is called from it, *Lancaſterſhire*, or for ſhortneſs *Lancaſhire*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, that this Town in his Time was not populous, and that the Inhabitants thereof were all Husbandmen, who well cultivated the Grounds about it, which were open, flouriſhing, and woody enough; which being ſuppoſed true, it is very much improved ſince, for it is at preſent populous, and a very thriving Corporation, and a convenient Port. The Charter for its Incorporation is very ancient, for *John*, Lord of *Morton* and *Lancaſter*, confirmed by his Charter to it all the Liberties, which he had granted to the Burgeſſes of *Briſtol*; and *Edward* III. in the 36th Year of his Reign, granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Village of *Lancaſter*, that Pleas and Seſſions ſhould be held no where but there, which may ſeem to have continued ever ſince, the Aſſizes for this County-Palatine being uſually held in the Caſtle here. It is now governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs; but has but one Market a-week, which is on Saturday, and the Fair is on *Midſummer*-Day. The Officers of the Cuſtoms at this Port are, *Thomas Bateman*, Collector, whoſe Salary is 80 *l. per Annum*, and thirteen others under him. This Borough ſends Members to Parliament, who are in this preſent Seſſion, 1719, *William Heyſham* Eſq; and *Doddington Braddyl* Eſq; But notwithſtanding theſe Privileges, this Town hath a greater Dignity to boaſt of, which is this, That many Branches of the Royal Family have derived their Titles from it, as will appear in the enſuing Catalogue of its Lords, Earls, and Dukes.

The firſt Perſon that was ſtyled Lord of this Place, in the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, was *Roger* of *Poictou*, or *Pictavenſis*, Son of *Roger Montgomery*. He aſſumed that Surname, becauſe his Wife came out of *Poictou* in *France*; but he being deprived of this Honour for his Diſloyalty, King *Stephen* conferred it upon his own Son,

William, Earl of *Morton* and *Warren*, and ſo he was Earl of *Lancaſter* during his Father's Life; but after his Deceaſe, K. *Henry* II. reſumed all the Honours he enjoyed belonging to the Crown, and left him only his hereditary Titles of *Boulogne*, *Surrey*, and *Morton*, which he held but a few Years, dying in 1160. King *Henry*, after his Deceaſe, conferred ſome of theſe Honours upon his Son

John, whom he made Earl of *Morton* and *Lancaſter*, to which his Brother *Richard* added the Earldoms of *Cornwal*, *Nottingham*, and *Derby* in *England*, and an Earldom in *Normandy*, and made him Lord of *Ireland*, *&c.* Theſe numerous Preferments, tho' no other than the Marks of *Richard*'s brotherly Affection, yet made him thought (as *Walter de Hemingford* and *Roger Hoveden* relate) Tetrarch of *England*. After *John* came to the Crown, upon the Death of his Brother *Richard*, we find none dignified with this Title, till *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, promoted his younger Son,

Edmund Plantagenet, his ſecond Son, ſurnamed *Crouchback*, to this Earldom of *Lancaſter*: He had vowed a Voyage to *Jeruſalem*, and upon that Account wearing a Croſs or Crouch (as 'twas then called) on his Back, was denominated *Crouchback*. His Father attempted to make him King of *Sicily* and *Apulia*, but being diſappointed of his Aim, he gave him the Eſtates and Honours of *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*; *Robert Ferrars*, Earl of *Derby*; and *John* of *Monmouth*, who had rebelled againſt him, and created him Earl of *Lancaſter* in theſe Words: 'I grant unto my Son *Edmund*, 'by this my Charter, the Honour, Earl-'dom, Caſtle, and Town of *Lancaſter*, 'with the Cow-paſtures and Foreſts of *Wi-'reſdale*, *Lounſdale*, *Newcaſtle-under-Line*, 'with the Manor, Foreſt, and Caſtle of 'Pickering,

Digitized by Google

'*Pickering*, the Manor of *Scaleby*, the Village of *Gomecestre*, and Rents of the Town 'of *Huntingdon*, *&c.*' This *Edmund* left for his Heir, of his Honour and Eſtate,

Thomas, whom he had with *Henry*, by his ſecond Wife, of the Royal Family of *France*. He married *Alice*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*: By her the Eſtate of her Father and her Mother, who was the Daughter and Heir of the *Long-Eſpees*, Earls of *Salisbury*, were united in the Family of *Lancaſter*, as by his Mother-in-Law, the Eſtate of *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, had been before; ſo that this Family had very large Poſſeſſions. This *Thomas*, for his Inſolence and diſreſpect to King *Edward* II. and for imbroiling the State, was taken Priſoner in the Field, and beheaded, leaving no Iſſue; however, his Sentence was reverſed by Act of Parliament, becauſe he was not tried by his Peers; and ſo

Henry, his Brother, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate: He married *Maud*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Peter Chaworth*, *Maurice* of *London*, and *Siward*, who brought him a very great Eſtate in *England*, *Wales*, and elſewhere. He left a Son,

Henry, who was raiſed from an Earl to a Duke, by King *Edward* III. and was the Second among our Nobility that had the Title of Duke conferred on him, *Cornwal* being the firſt in the Perſon of *Edward* the *Black-Prince*. He died without Iſſue male, and left only two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, between whom his vaſt Eſtate was divided. *Maud* was married to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Frizeland*, *Hanault*, and *Leiceſter*, in Right of his Wife, but ſhe dying without Iſſue, her Moiety deſcended to her Siſter *Blanch*, who being now Heir of the whole Eſtate, married to

John of Gaunt, the King's Fourth Son, who being thereby become equal to many Kings in Wealth, was created by his Father, Duke of *Lancaſter*, and obtained of him, that the County of *Lancaſter* ſhould be made a Palatinate by this Reſcript, wherein having firſt declared the great Services he had done his Country, both at home and abroad; he adds, 'We have 'granted for us and our Heirs, to our Son 'aforeſaid, that he, during his Life, ſhall 'have within the County of *Lancaſter*, his '*Chancery*, and his Writs to be iſſued out 'under his own Seal, belonging to the 'Office of Chancellor; his Juſtices likewiſe 'as well for Pleas of the Crown, as for 'other Pleas relating to Common Law, to 'have Cognizance of them, and to have 'Power to make all Executions whatſoever 'by his Writs and Officers; and to have 'all Liberties and Royalties whatſoever appertaining to a County Palatine, as freely 'and fully as the Earl of *Cheſter* with the 'ſaid County is known to have, *&c.*' By this Wife he had

Henry of *Bullingbroke*, who was his Succeſſor in this Dutchy. This Duke having depoſed his Couſin *Richard* the Second, and obtained the Kingdom of *England*, conſidered, that being now King, he could not bear the Title of Duke of *Lancaſter*, and yet being unwilling that the ſaid Title ſhould be diſcontinued, had an Act of Parliament made to entail it upon him and his Heirs, in theſe Words, 'We being unwilling that our ſaid Inheritance, or its Liberties, by reaſon of our now aſſuming 'the Royal State and Dignity, ſhould be 'any Ways transferred or diminiſhed, but 'with all its Rights and Liberties—be 'wholly and fully preſerved, continued, 'and enjoyed by Us and our Heirs— Do 'by the Tenure of theſe preſents, upon 'our certain Knowledge, and with the 'Conſent of our preſent Parliament, grant, 'declare, decree, and ordain for Us and 'Our Heirs, that as well our Dutchy of '*Lancaſter*, as all other Our—Poſſeſſions— 'and Seigniories, deſcended to Us before 'Our Royal Dignity was obtained— in 'Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, remain to Us and 'Our ſaid Heirs— for ever.' Which being obtained, Prince *Henry* (afterwards K. *Henry* V.) by Aſſent of the ſame Parliament, was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain*, *Lancaſter*, and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Cheſter*, upon Condition, That the Franchiſes of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* ſhould remain to his ſaid Son, ſevered from the Crown of *England*, and ſo we muſt reckon

Henry, Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son of King *Henry* IV. the next Duke of *Lancaſter*: This Prince held this Dutchy in Conjunction with his other Honours, during his Father's Reign, and when he ſucceeded him

Digitized by Google

him in his Royal Dignity, he by Act of Parliament annexed a very great Estate to this Dutchy, which had fallen unto him in Right of his Mother, the Lady *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Humphry Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*. And in this State and Condition it remained from that Time, saving that *Edward* IV. in the first Year of his Reign, having attainted King *Henry* VI. in Parliament, for Treason, appropriated it to the Crown, *i. e.* to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; but this Entail was not of long Duration, for King *Henry* VII. soon broke this Settlement, and so at this Day it has its particular Officers, *viz.* a Chancellor, Attorney, Receiver, Clerk of the Court, six Assessors, a Messenger, two Auditors, twenty-three Receivers, and three Supervisors. Five Miles North of *Lancaster* stands,

Warton or *Ware-town*, so called from a *Tarn* (or Lake) named the *Ware*, upon which it stands, at the Foot of an high Hill, called *Warton-Cragg*, on the Top of which is a Beacon to alarm the Country in Case of an Invasion. The Town is the King's Demesne, and was part of the late Queen Dowager's Jointure. Here is a good Grammar-School, with two Chambers, and a Library for the Benefit of the Masters, *&c.* founded and endowed by Dr. *Matthew Hutton*, whilst he was Bishop of *Durham*, tho' in the same Year made Archbishop of *York*. as appears by this Inscription over the Door.

ANNO DOMINI MDXCIV, DEO ET BONIS LITERIS MATTHÆVS HVTTON, EPISCOPVS DVNELMENSIS.

In this Town he also founded and endowed an Hospital for six poor Men, one always to be of *Prist-Hutton*, where he was born, and the rest of this Parish.

The Church is a very neat Building, but the Rectory is impropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, in whom the Presentation of the Vicarage is. The present Vicar is Mr. *Aylmer* Having thus described *Lancaster* and *Warton*, we shall take the River for our Guide, and observe these Places situated upon the Banks of it, *viz.*

Hornby Castle, a fine Building, which glories in its Founder, *Nicholas de Mont Begm*, and in its present Lords, the *Harringtons* and the *Stanleys*, Barons *de Monte Aquila*, or *Monteagle*, descended from *Thomas Stanley*, first Earl of *Derby*: *William Stanley* the third and last Baron of *Monteagle*, of that Name, left only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Elizabeth*, who marrying to *Edward Parker*, Lord *Morley*, had a Son, *William Parker*, who was restored by King *James* I. to the Barony of *Monteagle*, the Honour belonging to his Ancestors by his Mother's Side. This Nobleman must be acknowledged by us, and all our Posterity, to be born for the Good of the whole Kingdom, and the Preservation of our Religion; for by an obscure Letter, privately sent him, and produced by him in the very Nick of Time, the most hellish and detestable Treason, that Wickedness it self could project, was discovered and prevented, when the whole Kingdom was at the very Brink of Ruin; for several of the *Romish* Religion had placed thirty-six Barrels of Gun powder under the Parliament-house, and had laid the Match ready to have blown up the whole Assembly of the King, Prince, Lords, and Commons there met, at one blow, which being hindred by his Discovery, as the Nation hath with just Reason given Thanks to God ever since, for this great and wonderful Deliverance, so we ought gratefully to own this Person the blessed Instrument of it. A little higher upon the same River stands

Thurland-Tunstalls, so called from the *Tunstalls*, who were the Lords of it for some Generations. Here Sir *Thomas Tunstal* Kt. having obtained of King *Henry* IV. a Grant of Leave to fortify, and *Kernel* his Mansion-house, *i. e.* to embattle it, built a strong Fort, of which there are some Remains to this Day. A little higher towards the Border of the Shire, the River *Lac* falls into the *Lon*, near which is

Over-burrow, at present a small Country Village, but anciently a great City, taking up a large Space of Ground between the said Rivers; but being forced to surrender to its Enemies, who besieged it, thro' famine, was (as the Inhabitants have a Tradition) utterly ruined and demolished. The

Place

Digitized by Google

Place it ſelf ſhews its own Antiquity by many old Monuments, Inſcriptions upon Stones, chequer'd Pavements, and *Roman* Coins found there, as well as by its modern Name, which ſignifies a Borough. This Place Mr. *Camden* conjectures to be the *Bremetonacum*, (which was a diſtinct Place, from *Bremetunracum*, as *Jerom Surita*, a *Spaniard*, in his Notes upon *Antoninus*, ſuppoſes with good Reaſon) of the Ancients, upon the Account of its Diſtance from *Coctium* or *Ribleceſter*. Having thus tracted the Courſe of the *Lon*, which runs thro' the Body of this Hundred, we ſhall croſs the Sand, (for unleſs we go into *Weſtmorland*, there is no Way) to the other Part of this Hundred, and *Fourneſs*, where at our Entrance we meet with

Cartmel, a Market Town, whoſe Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on . This Town lieth in *Fourneſs*, bordering upon *Kenſands*, of which it may be convenient to give ſome Account before we ſay any Thing more of the Town; and, 1. As to *Fourneſs*, Mr *Camden* ſays, that the Name ſignifies the ſame as a *Foreland* or *Promontorium Anterius*; but the Author of the Additions to *Camden* is of Opinion, that it ought to be written *Furneſs* or *Furnage*, from the many Furnaces, which were in it of old Time, as the Rents and Services ſtill paid for them do teſtify; for Tenants in this County pay a Rent, called *Bloom-Smithy Rent*. The Sewer hereabouts lay certainly a great Way into the Ocean; but the Sea continually beating againſt it with Violence, firſt flaſhed and mangled it, and at length ſwallowed it up quite by its boiſterous Tides, and thereby has made three large Bays, *viz.*

2. *Kenſand*, where the River *Ken* empties it ſelf into the Ocean, *Levenſand* and *Duddenſand*. Theſe three Sands are very dangerous for Travellers, who paſs them for the ſhorteſt Way commonly, both by Reaſon of the Uncertainty of the Tides, which are quicker or ſlower, according as the Winds blow more or leſs from the *Iriſh* Sea, as alſo by Reaſon of the many Quick-ſands, cauſed principally by much rainy Weather. Upon this Account there is a Guide on Horſeback appointed to each Sand, for the Direction of ſuch Perſons as ſhall have Occaſion to paſs over, and each of the three has a yearly Salary paid him out of the King's Revenue. Southward of *Cartmel*, by the *Kenſand*-ſide, is ſituate

Wrayſholm Tower, near which was not long ſince diſcovered, a medicinal Spring, of a brackiſh Taſte: The Waters of which are now drank by many People every Summer, being eſteemed a very good Remedy for Worms, Stone, Gout, Itch, and ſeveral other Diſtempers.

The reſt of *Fourneſs* is all high Mountains and great Rocks (the People call them *Furneſs-Fells*) among which the *Britains*, after the *Saxons* had deſpoiled them of their fair Territories, lived ſecurely a long Time, relying upon thoſe Fortifications of Nature to guard them; and tho' nothing proved in the Event impregnable to the *Saxon* Conquerors, yet we may infer, that the *Britains* lived here in the 128th Year after the coming in of the *Saxons*, becauſe at that Time *Egfrid*, King of the *Northumbrians*, gave St. *Cuthbert* the Land called *Carthmel*, and all the *Britains* in it. This Town keeps its Name to this Day, and *William Marſhal* the Elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, built a Priory in it, and endowed it: Mr. *Camden* finding in ſome Books of *Ptolemy Setantiorum* Λιμνὴ, tho' in others it is read, Λιμὴν, *i. e.* an Haven, and not a Lake, is inclined to think, that the *Britains* inhabiting theſe Parts, were the *Setantii*, becauſe among the Mountains lies the greateſt Lake in *England*, called *Winander-mere*, in *Saxon* Winapdpemep, perhaps from the Windings of it. It is about ten Miles in Length, and two Miles in Breadth; the Bottom paved, as it were with a continued Rock, and in ſome Places wonderful deep; but of this more in our natural Hiſtory. Upon this Lake ſtands a little Village, taking its Name from it, and called

Winander-mere, where in the Year 792, *Eathred*, King of the *Northumbrians*, ſlew the Sons of King *Elfwold*, *Alfus* and *Alwin*, after he had taken them from *York*, that by his own Wickedneſs and their Blood, he might ſecure himſelf in his Kingdom. This Story of *Eathred*, the Author of the Additions to *Camden*, will have not to be very probable, for theſe Reaſons: 1. Becauſe

Digitized by Google

cauſe 'tis mentioned by none of our Hiſtorians, except *Roger Hoveden*; and, 2. Becauſe *Eathred* himſelf was King *Elfwold's* Son. On the other Side of the *Mere*, a little more North of this Place, ſtands

Hawkshead, another Market-Town in *Fourneſs*, whoſe Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on . Between this Place and the River *Dudden*, is the Promontory, properly called *Fourneſs*, which hath the Iſle of *Walney* like a Counterſcarp, lying along by it, and a ſmall Arm of the Sea between. The Entry into it is defended by a Fort, called *The Pile of* Fouldrey, ſituated upon a Rock in the Middle of the Water, and built by the Abbot of *Fourneſs*, in the firſt Year of King *Edward* III. Upon the Promontory are to be ſeen the Ruins of *Fourneſs*-Abbey, of which we ſhall give an Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County. In this Town, one Mr. *George Walker* was born of religious Parents. In his Childhood, being near Death (as was ſuppoſed by all about him) he ſtarted up, as in a Trance, and cried out, *Lord, Take me not away till I have ſhewed forth thy Praiſes*, which made his Parents to educate him to the Miniſtry. He became an eminent Divine and good Linguiſt, was Preacher near forty Years, at *St. John the Evangeliſt, London*, and would accept of no other Preferment, tho' often proffered him. He had frequent encounters with the Jeſuitical Faction. He was a great Benefactor to *Sion*-College Library, and advanced or procured above a thouſand Pound to maintain preaching Miniſters in his native Country. He never read his Sermons, but yet never preached without Notes, becauſe (he ſaid) he feared he ſhould be out, if they were not about him. He printed ſome Sermons againſt *The Profanation of the Sabbath*, and other Practices and Opinions of Churchmen, which procured him two Years Impriſonment, till the Parliament releaſed him. He died in 1641. *Ætat.* 70. A little more upland, toward the Eaſt, bordering upon the *Leven ſands*, ſtands

Aldingham, the ancient Seat of the Family of the *Harringtons*, to whom it came from the *Flemmings* by the *Corcefields*, whoſe Inheritance, by a Daughter, went to *William Bowil* of *Somerſetſhire*, and by him to the *Greys*, Marquiſſes of *Dorſet*. Within this Manor is *Glayſton* or *Gleſton*-Caſtle, which hath been very large and ſtrong, having four Towers of great Height, beſides many other Buildings with very thick Walls; for the *Scots* often making Inroads upon the bordering Counties of *England*, it was allowed the Nobility and Gentry in all the adjoining Parts, not only to kernel, fortify, and embattle their Houſes, but to build Caſtles and Towers to defend themſelves and their Tenants againſt them. This Caſtle of *Gleſton* is ſituated in a fertile Vale, among rich Meadows, and ſheltered from the Sea by fruitful Hills, which render it one of the pleaſanteſt Seats in this Country. North-weſt of this Caſtle, at ſome Diſtance, ſtands upon the *Dudden* Sand,

Dalton, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is on Saturday, and Fair on . Near this Town, upon the ſame Coaſt, near the *Dudden*-Sands, is

Kirkby-Ireleth, made two Villages in our Maps erroneouſly. The Manor-houſe of this Place is called *Kirkby-croſs-houſe*, from a Croſs which anciently ſtood before the Gate, till Archbiſhop *Sandys*, in whoſe Province of *York* this Shire is, ordered the Top of it to be broken off. It is a ſtately Seat, giving a Name to the *Kirkby's*, who have been Lords of it ever ſince the Conqueſt, and the preſent Owner of it is Colonel *Roger Kirkby*. Near this Place South-eaſtward, is

Fourneſs, the Manor of which Place was the Seat of Sir *Thomas Preſton*, who quitted it to enter into a Religious Order, and left it to the next Heir. It is now poſſeſſed by Mrs. *Katherine Preſton*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Thomas Preſton* of *Holker* Eſq; Near it is a conſiderable Salmon-fiſhing, and a large Park of red Fallow and white Deer. It is much the fineſt Seat in theſe Parts. Here are ſtately Ruins of the old Abbey, as beautiful Pillars, ſpacious Windows, noble Arches, and ſubterraneous Vaults. North-eaſt-ward of this Place lies

Ulverſton, another Market-Town, having its Market on Thurſday weekly, and Fair on . This Place is chiefly memorable upon this Account, that King *Edward* III. gave a Moiety of it to *John Copeland*, one of the moſt warlike Men

Digitized by Google

of the Age whom he alſo advanced to the Honour of a Banneret, for taking *David* II. King of *Scots*, Priſoner, in a Battle at *Durham*. After his Death, the ſame King gave it with other great Eſtates in theſe Parts, and the Title of Earl of *Bedford* to *Ingelram*, Lord *Coucy*, a *Frenchman*, who having married *Iſabel*, that King's Daughter, was poſſeſſed of large Revenues in *England*, from his Anceſtors, by the Marriage of *Chriſtian de Lindſey*. *Richard Ulverſton*, as he had his Name, ſo he had his Original in this Place. He was a very learned Man, and wrote a Book, entitled, *The Articles of Faith, or the Creed of the Church*, with ſo much Judgment, that *John Standbury*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, thirty Years after the Author's Death, cauſed it to be printed with his own Annotations upon it. He died about *Anno* 1434. Above this Town weſtward, near the River *Dudden*, lies

Broughton, formerly the Manor and chief Seat of a Family of that Name, till in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. it was forfeited for Treaſon by Sir *Thomas Broughton* Knt. who took Part with the counterfeit *Plantagenet*, that landed in *Fourneſs*, and accompanied him to the Battle of *Stokefield*, where he fought againſt King *Henry*, to diſſeiſe him of his Throne; but the King being Conqueror, Sir *Thomas* was thought to have been among the Slain (and ſo our Hiſtorians, by Miſtake, reckon him) but he made his Eſcape from that Battel to *Witherſlack*, a Manor then belonging to him in *Weſtmorland*, where he lived a good while *Incognito* among his Tenants, and at length dying, was buried in that Pariſh, and his Grave is known, and to be ſeen there at this Day. Near this Village is

Conſtide, anciently called *Coningeſheved*. Here *William de Lancaſter*, Baron of *Kendal*, built an Hoſpital or Priory. The Manor was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Sandys's*, and 'tis ſaid, that *Edwin Sandys*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was born here. By it is

Swart-moor, ſo called from *Martin Swart*, a famous *German* Commander, ſent over into *England* by the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, with her *Flemiſh* Troops, to ſupport the Pretenſions of her counterfeit *Plantagenet*, *Perkin Warbeck*. He was ſlain in *Stokefield*, with the Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord *Lovel*, *&c.* Here it was alſo, that in 1652, *George Fox*, and his Fellow-Quakers, firſt ſhewed themſelves in this County, where they have almoſt ever ſince remained. A little North from hence is

Plumpton, where were formerly Mines and a Forge, from whence a pretty Way North is,

Coningſton, a Manor placed between *Coningſton-Fells* (very high Mountains, where are many Mines of Copper, Lead, *&c.*) and *Coningſton* Water, a Lake five Miles long, and near a Mile broad. The Village is ſometimes called *Fleming Coningſton* (to diſtinguiſh it from others lying on the other Side of the Lake, called *Monk Coningſton*, becauſe it formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Fourneſs*) for in the Reign of King *Henry* III. it came by Marriage from the *Urſwicks* to Sir *Richard de Flemming* of *Caernarvon*-Caſtle, and has been ever ſince enjoyed by his Heirs male: Sir *Daniel Flemming* of *Ridal-hall* in the County of *Weſtmorland* Knt. being the preſent Owner. The Manor of *Ridal* came to them by Sir *Thomas de Fleming*'s marrying *Iſabel*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John de Lancaſter* of *Rydal* and of *Hoſkil-Caſtle* in the ſame County, Knt. The Chapel here was made parochial, with divers others in this Country, by *Edwin Sandys*, Archbiſhop of *York*.

Divers Places in this County having produced Men of Excellency, which are otherwiſe no Way memorable; we have thought fit here to ſubjoin them promiſcuouſly, that no Part of the Hiſtory may be defective.

And here thoſe Royaliſts of this County, who valiantly maintained or ſuffered for King *Charles* I's Cauſe, will deſerve an honourable, tho' brief Mention, *viz.*

The Lord *Aſhton*, who run ſo great Hazards to relieve *Cheſter*

Sir *Thomas Aſhton*, and Colonel *Ralph Aſhton* of his Family, and Relations.

Sir *John Talbot*, whoſe Eſtate being ſequeſtred, he paid 600*l* Compoſition.

Sir *Thomas Dalliſon*, killed at *Naſeby* Fight, who had by Sequeſtrations, Plunderings, and

Digitized by Google

and other Losses, suffered the Damage in his Estate of 12000 *l.*

Sir *Charles Dallison*, Sir *Robert*, and Sir *William Dallison*, were of this Family, and Colonels in the King's Army, and spent to serve His Majesty, 130000 *l.*

Sir *Francis Gerard*, Sir *Cecil Trafford*, and Colonel *Francis Trafford*, Reculants in Religion, yet true *English* Subjects, who armed themselves in Defence of the King and Laws, tho' they suffered by them.

Sir *Nicholas Forteſcue*, a Knight of *Malta*, slain in this County, fighting for the King.

Colonel *Edward Chiſenhall*, who being engaged in the Defence of *Latham house*, under the Heroine, *Charlotte*, Countess of *Derby*, and hearing the Enemy brag of their Provision, sallied out and stole their Dinner; and another Time decoying them under a Pretence, that the House was open, slew 500 of them upon the Place, for which Actions, when he came into the Parliament's Power, he was sequestred, and fined 800 *l.*

Capt. *Haggerſton*, the eldest Son of Sir *Thomas Haggerſton*, slain in this County.

Thomas Gerard of *Ince* sequestred, who paid 209 *l.*

Thomas Gerard of *Angton*, who on the same Account paid 280 *l.*

Richard Gerard of *Brin*, who paid likewise for the same Cause 100 *l.*

William Gerard of *Penington*, who fined also and paid 30 *l.*

Ferdinand Stanley of *Broughton* Esq; compounded also for 150 *l.*

William Stanley of *Woodhal*, who paid 46 *l.*

Robert Holt of *Caſtleton*, who redeemed his Estate by paying 150 *l.*

Sir *Edward Moſeley* of *Hunyden*, who having a great Estate, was forced to rescue it from Sequestration, by paying 4874 *l.*

Hugh Oldham, the Founder of *Manchester*-School before-mentioned, was born at *Oldham*, a Village within about six Miles of *Manchester* North east ward. He excelled in that which was most valuable, Goodness; tho' he wanted not Learning. He became Bishop of *Exeter*, and tho' a Popish one, was no Lover of Monkish Superstition; which render'd him so obnoxious to the Pope's Displeasure, when he had a Quarrel with the Abbot of *Tavistock*, that the Pontiff excommunicated him, because he would not submit to his Decision. He was no small Benefactor to *Brazen Nose* and *Corpus Christi* Colleges in *Oxford*, and died, *Anno* 1520. He lies buried in a Chapel on the South side of his Cathedral, built by himself.

Thomas Penketh, an *Auguſtinian* Friar of *Warrington*, and Doctor of *Oxford*, was born at *Penketh*, a little Village near that Town. He was a deep *Scotiſt*, and a Man of so tenacious a Memory, that some foreign Writers report of him, that if all the Books of *Scotus* had been lost, he could easily have restored every one of them. He was called to be Professor of *Padua*, and returning into *England* again after some Years, became Provincial of his Order. He was unfortunate in promoting the bastardizing *Edward* IV.'s Children, whereby he not only fell into Disgrace himself, but so cast his whole Order out of the Royal Favour, that it daily decayed from this Time to the Dissolution. He died, and was buried in *London*, in 1487.

Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, Son of *Curwen Rawlinſon*, of *Clark-hall* in *Cartmell*, memorable for being the last of the male Line of the *Plantagenets* by the Mother's Side, who was *Elizabeth Monke*, second Daughter and Coheir of *Nicholas Monke*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, and Brother of *George Monke*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Son of Sir *Thomas Monke* of *Potheridge* in *Devonshire*, who was the only Son of *Anthony Monke* of the same Place Esq; the Son of *Thomas Monke* Esq; by *Frances Plantagenet*, Daughter and Coheir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Liſle*, Son of *Edward* IV. This Gentleman, when he was at *Oxford*, published the *Saxon* Version of *Boethius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ* in the *Saxon* Tongue.

Humphry Chetham, the Founder of the noble Hospital of *Manchester* above-mentioned, was born at *Crompſal*, near *Chetham* in *Salford* Hundred. He was the third Son of *Henry Chetham*, who was descended of Sir *Jeffry Chetham*, of *Chetham*, and betaking himself to dealing in *Manchester* Commodities, so prospered that he became a Man of great Wealth, and as such was High Sheriff of his County in 1635. He in his Life-time

Digitized by Google

time was a diligent Reader of the Scriptures, and the Works of ſound Divines, and being charitably inclined, gave 7000 *l.* to buy 420 *l. per Annum*, for the erecting an Hoſpital and School at *Mancheſter*, as is before ſaid.

Richard Wrothwell was born at *Bolton* in the *Mores*. He is ſaid to have had a temporal Eſtate of his own, but when he entred into the Miniſtry, diſpoſed of it to his Friends, becauſe it is ſaid, That ſuch as preach the Goſpel, are to live of the Goſpel. He is ſaid by Mr. *Gower*, a Miniſter of *Dorcheſter*, who wrote his Life, to have been *Orbis terrarum Anglicarum oculus, i. e.* the Eye of our *Engliſh* World, and to have diſpoſſeſſed one *John Fox*, near *Nottingham*, of a Devil, with whom he had a Diſcourſe by Way of Queſtion and Anſwer, a good while; ſuch Dialogues are ſaid to be frequent among the Popiſh Exorciſts, but being rare among Proteſtants, is the more to be obſerved, and not disbelieved, becauſe vouched by ſo good a Man. He died at *Mansfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*, in 1627. *Ætat.* 64.

John Bekinſau, Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, was born at *Bekinſau*, a little Village in the Hundred of *Layland*, in this County. He left the College becauſe he was married, and being eſteemed an admirable *Grecian* in the College, went to *Paris*, and became the Reader of the *Greek* Lecture there. *John Leland*, the great Antiquary and Hiſtorian, had a mighty Veneration for him, as had alſo moſt of the Learned Men of the Nation. He was pretty forward in exterminating the Pope's Power, and wrote a Book, *De ſupremo, & abſoluto Regis imperio*, which he dedicated to King *Henry* VIII. with whom, as alſo with his Son King *Edward* VI. he was in ſome Eſteem; but changing his mind in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, he became a Papiſt, and, zealous againſt the Proteſtants, who being again reſtored by Queen *Elizabeth*, he was aſhamed to recant, and therefore retired to *Sherburn*, an obſcure Town in *Hampſhire*, where he died with Diſcontent, and was buried in the Church there.

Lawrence Nowel, Brother of *Alexander Nowel*, was born at *Great Meerly*, in *Blackburn* Hundred. He was the Maſter of the Free-School at *Sutton-Coldfield* in *Warwickſhire*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. abſconded in Queen *Mary*'s Days, and returning home in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, obtained the Archdeaconry of *Derby*, a Prebend at *York*, the Deanery of *Litchfield*, and one or two Benefices. He was a great Searcher into Antiquity, and firſt recalled the Knowledge of the *Saxon* Tongue, in which he initiated Mr. *Lambard*, who became ſo eminent afterwards, for that Learning. He compos'd a Book, called, *Vocabularium Saxonicum*, or a *Saxon-Engliſh* Dictionary, as alſo *Collectanea ex Chronicis Greg. Caerquent, &c. ab Anno*, 681. *ad Annum* 1290. which falling into Mr. *Seldon*'s Hands are in the *Bodleian* Library, among his Books. He alſo aſſiſted Mr. *Lambard* in compiling his Book, *De Priſcis Anglorum Legibus*. He died in 1576, and is thought to be buried at *Litchfield*.

William Barlow of *Barlow*, in *Salford* Hundred, was Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, Dean of *Cheſter*, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in 1605. He was tranſlated two Years after to *Lincoln*, where he ſat about eight Years, dying in 1613. He wrote and publiſhed ſeveral Books, and was a great Benefactor to St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, being the Founder of the *London* Fellows, and Scholars of the Houſe.

Richard and *John Bancroft*, the one Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhop of *Oxford*, were both born at *Farnworth*. The firſt who was educated at *Cambridge* in *Jeſus* College, and being made Chaplain to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, then Lord Chancellor, he was by him recommended to Queen *Elizabeth*, and raiſed to the See of *London*, in 1597, and about ſeven Years after to *Canterbury*, which See he had in a manner before governed; Dr. *Whitgift*, his Predeceſſor, in his decrepit old Age, having committed the Management of all his Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, entirely to him. He was a great Stateſman, and zealous Champion for the Church and its Diſcipline. He deprived ſome for Non-conformity, but offered to maintain ſuch as were conſcientious. He ſaved the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and ſome other Church-Lands, from being ſwallowed up by Courtiers. He was traduced as a Papiſt, but by fomenting a Difference between the Seculars and Regulars,

Digitized by Google

lars, he endeavoured to weaken their Attempts againſt our Church, and all Proteſtants. He was one of the Divines at the *Hampton-Court* Conference, where he ſpoke moſt politickly. He foreſaw the Eclipſe of the Archiepiſcopal Dignity long before it happened, and therefore gave the Library at *Lambeth* to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in caſe the Archiepiſcopal See ſhould be extinct; which Foreſight (whether by a Politick Forecaſt or Propheſy) ſecured the Library (which was a Collection of many valuable Books made by his Predeceſſors, *Whitgift*, *Grindal*, and *Parker*) in *Cambridge*, during the Vacancy of that See, from being embezilled. He died in 1610.

The other, who was Biſhop of *Oxford*, was Brother's Son of the Archbiſhop, and by his Intereſt elected Maſter of *University-College* in *Oxford*, the Archbiſhop being then Chancellor of that Univerſity. He was created Biſhop of *Oxford* in 1632, and did not live to ſee the Biſhops deprived, becauſe he was ſo affrighted with the preliminary Proceedings againſt his Brethren the Biſhops, that he died with a very little Sickneſs, in 1640. The Biſhops of *Oxford* having no Houſe either in City or Country, this Biſhop built one at the impropriate Parſonage of *Cudeſden*, five Miles from *Oxford*, belonging to his See, and that it might be annexed to the See, would not renew the Leaſe The Building coſt him 3500*l.* and was finiſhed in 1635, but was almoſt as ſhort-lived as its Founder; for Colonel *Legg*, while he was Governor of the Garriſon at *Oxford*, burnt it down, leaſt it ſhould be made a Garriſon for the Parliament-Forces, whereas he might as well have garriſon'd it for the King, unleſs he thought, that as there were no Biſhops there ſhould be none of their Houſes; Biſhop *Fell* has reſtored it, and it is now in its Splendor.

Henry Maſon, Chaplain to Dr. *King*, Biſhop of *London*, and Rector of St. *Andrews Undershaft*, in that City, was born at *Wigan* in this County: He wrote divers Treatiſes and Sermons, and did as much good by his exemplary Life and edifying Preaching, as by his Writings. He was forced out of his Rectory of St. *Andrew's* by the intruding Presbyterians, in 1641; and retired with his Goods and Books to *Wigan*, his native Place, to live quietly and privately, but could not eſcape the Vexations of that Party. He died in 1647, having before given to the Poor of the Town, 13*l.* *per Annum*, to bind poor Children Apprentices, his Library to the School, and many Bibles to poor Children.

Samuel Mather of *Much-Woolton* in the Hundred of *Weſt-Derby*, was educated at *Harwarden-College* in *Cambridge* in *New England*, but coming into *England*, when he had taken his Degrees in Arts, became one of the Chaplains of *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, and commenced Maſter of Arts there, in 1650. He was a Man of Parts, and on that Account removed to *Dublin* in *Ireland*, where being made a Senior Fellow of *Trinity-College*, he preached in St. *Nicholas*'s Church, before the Deputy and Council. He was a Man of congregational Principles, but always civil to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Perſwaſion, and therefore when *Henry Cromwel*, Lord Deputy, ſent him and others a Commiſſion to remove certain Epiſcopal Miniſters, who preached in *Munſter*, he declined it, as he did alſo in *Dublin*, ſaying, *He was called thither to preach the Goſpel, and not to hinder others from doing it.* He was a religious Man, and valued by them that differed in Opinion from him, but was ejected at the Reſtoration of *Charles* II. yet preached in private. He died *Octob.* 29. 1671.

Ralph Brideoake, a Perſon of mean Condition, but a good *Grecian* and Poet, was born at *Chittham-hill* near *Mancheſter* He by correcting a Book of Dr. *Tho. Jackſon's*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College *Oxford*, got into his Favour, and by him was made School maſter of *Mancheſter*, where he improved his Intereſt ſo, as to become Chaplain to the Earl of *Derby*. Here his Behaviour rendered him ſo acceptable, that he was truſted and employed in the greateſt concerns of that noble Family He was principal Agent in maintaining *Latham-Houſe* againſt the Parliament-Forces. When *James*, Earl of *Derby*, was taken after the Battel of *Worceſter*, he was employed to ſollicit his Pardon, which tho' he could not obtain, yet Mr. *Lenthal*, the Speaker, to whom he applied himſelf, found him a

Man

Digitized by Google

Man of ſuch Parts, that he took him for his Chaplain, and ſoon after made him Preacher of *The Rolls*, and Rector of *Whitney* in *Oxfordſhire*, where he laid about him ſo, that he out-did moſt of the Presbyterian Clergy, but all this did not hinder his higher Exaltation, for when King *Charles* II. was reſtored, he wound himſelf ſo into the Epiſcopal Intereſt, that he was made his Chaplain, Doctor of Divinity and Canon of *Windſor*, Rector of *Standiſh*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and at laſt Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He died in his Viſitation, 1665.

Sir *William Dugdale*, the Officer of Arms, called *Rougecroix*, was the Son of *John Dugdale*, the Son of *James Dugdale*, Gent. of *Clitheroe* in *Lancaſhire*. His natural Inclination tended chiefly to the Study of Antiquities and Hiſtory, and having read Mr. *Burton*'s Hiſtory of *Leiceſterſhire*, he was thereby incited to compoſe the Antiquities of *Warwickſhire*, in which County he was born. He was much helped and encouraged in this Work by Mr. *Burton*, Sir *Simon Ashton*, and Sir *Simon Clerke*, who procured him the Aſſiſtance of Sir *Henry Spelman*, and the *Cotton* Library, by which means he was enabled, not only to compoſe the Hiſtory of *Warwickſhire*, but his Baronage, *Monaſticon*, and ſeveral other Books.

The Natural Hiſtory.

THE Air of this County is tolerably good; and of all the maritime Counties, the leaſt ſubject to Fogs, ſo that the Inhabitants are generally ſtrong-bodied and healthy, except near the Fens and Sea-ſhoar, where the People are frequently viſited with malignant and intermitting Fevers, Scurvy, Conſumptions, Rheumatiſms and Dropſies, occaſioned by ſulphurous ſaline *effluvia*, ſometimes extreamly fetid, eſpecially before the coming of an extraordinary Storm. The Soil, where it is plain and level, yields for the moſt Part, plenty of Wheat and Barley; and tho' the hilly Parts Eaſtward are generally ſtony and barren, yet the Bottom of the Hills produce excellent Oats. There are indeed ſome moiſt and unwholſome Spots of Ground, called by the Inhabitants, Moſſes, but they make a ſufficient Amends for that Inconvenience by many countervailing Benefits; for the Surface of them being pared off, makes an excellent fat Turf for Fuel, in digging which the Workmen ſometimes find Trees that have either grown under Ground, or have lain long buried there, ſome think ever ſince the general Deluge; and ſometimes under them they find great Store of Marle, wherewith they ſo manure their Ground, that that Soil which was found unfit for Corn is ſo kindly improved, that it becomes equally fertile with the moſt fat Ground, and by bearing ſmall Crops, upbraids the Husbandman's Idleneſs.

Beſides this uſual Product, the Lands of this County in ſome Parts bear very good Hemp, which contributes very much to the Manufacture of the *Mancheſter* Wares, which are ſo famous all over *England*; and the Paſture ſeems to have a peculiar nouriſhing Quality, the Species of Kine here, both Cows and Oxen, being of a much larger Size than thoſe of any other County of *England*. Under-ground here are alſo found Plenty of Coal, and Quarries of Stone for Building, which is helped by almoſt an equal Quantity of Wood. The Inhabitants make good Improvements of their Situation, by driving a good foreign Trade to *Ireland* and the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo that take this County with all its Advantages, it may be looked upon as thriving, and as rich a Part of the Nation, as any other Shire almoſt.

The Waters of this County, which are very plentiful, deſerve our Conſideration

Digitized by Google

as well as the Land: They are of two Sorts, 1. Rivers. 2. Meers. The principal Rivers are the *Merſey*, which divides this County from *Cheſhire*, on the South: It riſes in the Mountains of *Derbyſhire*, and runs all along the Borders of this County to the Sea, receiving into it, as it glides along, the *Gout*, which parts *Derbyſhire* and *Cheſhire*; the *Taume*, over-againſt whoſe Mouth ſtands *Stopford*, a Market-Town in *Cheſhire*; the *Irwell*, which riſing near the *Calder*, receives it into it in its Courſe toward the *Merſey*, the *Spodden*, the *Roche*, on which ſtands *Rochedale*, the *Irke*, *Medlock*, and divers other Rivulets and Brooks without Name; the *Bollen* out of *Cheſhire*, and ſeveral other leſſer Streams, having *Leverpool-Haven* at the Mouth of it. 2. The *Ribble*, which croſſes the County about the Middle, and in its Courſe is augmented by the larger *Calder*, on which ſtands *Burnley*, the *Hodder*, the *Darwen*, and the *Savok*, with divers ſmall Rivulets, and at the Mouth or Æſtuary, receives a large River made up of the *Toud*, *Dowgles*, and *Charnock*. 3. The *Wire*, which is made up of the *Little Calder*, *Broke*, and other ſmall Currents. 4. The *Lun*, which riſing near *Kirkby Langſdale* in *Weſtmorland*, enters this Shire near *Tunſtal*, where it is encreaſed with two ſmall nameleſs Rivers, and then receives the *Winning*, *Hinborn*, and the *Roburn*, by which the Stream is conſiderably enlarged, yet being further augmented by the *Hartlebeck*, is made a navigable River to *Lancaſter*; and then falls into the Sea at a wide Chanel, which the *Condor* and *Coker* empty themſelves into. 5. The *Ken*, which paſſing by *Kendal* in *Weſtmorland*, holds on its Courſe in that Shire, till near the Mouth it comes into this County, and falls into the Sea at the Creek, called *Kenſands*. 6. The *Winſter*, *Foſſe* and *Duddon*, are Rivers in *Furneſs*, but of ſmall Note.

Theſe Rivers afford great Plenty of Fiſh to the Inhabitants; for in the *Merſey*, whoſe Mouth affords a commodious Port for Trade, are taken vaſt Quantities of Sparlings and Smelts, beſides the Fiſh common to all Rivers almoſt in the *Ribble*, plenty of Salmon, Cod-fiſh, Flounders, Turbuts, and Plaiſe, tho' it is ſo full of Sand, that 'tis very unfit for Trading. In the *Lune* is a noted Salmon-fiſhing, the beſt found almoſt any where. This River is commodious for Trading, which is beginning in theſe Parts, and the River *Wire* affords a Pearl-fiſhing, which are frequently found in a Sort of large Muſcles, called by the Inhabitants *Hambleton-Hookings*, a Name taken from the Manner of catching them, which is by plucking them out of their Beds with Hooks. But the Eels of the River *Irke* are perhaps as remarkable as any other, tho' a meer common Fiſh. They are reputed the fatteſt in *England*, and are indeed ſo luſcious, that they muſt be ſtrong Stomachs that don't nauſeate them. The Cauſe of this Fatneſs is by an ingenious Gentleman near *Mancheſter*, attributed to the fat Greaſe and Oils, which by the *Woke-Mills* are preſſed out of the Woollen-cloths, and ſo mixed with the Water, which conſidering the Number of ſuch Mills as ſtand upon it, is not improbable. Next to the Rivers moſt obſervable Waters are,

Several *Meres* or large Ponds, as *Winander*, *Keningſton*, and *Martin* Meres. *Winander* Mere is the largeſt, as may appear from the Dimenſions above given, *viz.* 18 Miles in Circumference, ten in length, and two over. This Lake abounds with all Sorts of Fiſh almoſt, that are uſual in our Clime; but it is moſt remarkable for the Charr, which are plentiful in one Part of it, the Pikes deſtroying them in the other. They are not peculiar to this Mere, (for they are alſo found in *Coningſton*-Mere, which is not above five Miles diſtant) but only more plentiful. This Fiſh is about a Quarter of a Yard long, and thought to be a Sort of Golden Alpine Trout. The Male, which is called the Milting Charr, is the largeſt, has a red Belly, and Fleſh ſomewhat white; the female Charr is not ſo red on the Belly, but in the Fleſh very red, and when potted, is moſt delicious Meat. Of theſe great Quantities are yearly ſent up to *London* from *Kendal* and *Lancaſter*. The *Keningſton-Mere* is neither ſo large, nor ſo full of Fiſh as the former; but 'tis ſaid, that the Charrs caught there are fairer and more ſerviceable than thoſe of *Winander*-Mere. *Martin*-Mere is drained, as is above-mention'd, and ſo muſt be reckoned for the Future, Land, and not Water.

We

Digitized by Google

We now come to treat of the Mineral Waters of this Shire, as having a near Relation to the Rivers and Meres, tho' working different Effects, *viz.* Near *Aſhton-hall*, about two Miles from *Lancaſter*, there is a pleaſant and ſmooth Water, remarkable for its agreeable Taſte and Lightneſs: It iſſues out of a white Marle, from whence it is probable that it receives its oily Taſte and Lightneſs, that being an oily and light Body. 2. There are ſeveral Springs near the Manor of *Fourneſs*, which appear only at certain Times: Theſe are occaſion'd by Rains, or an hazy Atmoſphere. 3. At *Kirby* in *Fourneſs* there happened ſuch a violent Eruption of Waters, as drove down Houſes and Rocks of that Magnitude, that many Teams of Oxen could not move them, by which ſome think it may be concluded, that there is a ſubterraneous Abyſs of Waters, but nothing can be certainly determined in this Caſe, becauſe we know not, but they may proceed from the Ocean by ſome unknown Ways.

4. There are alſo in divers Places of this Shire, *Acidulæ* or Chalybeate Waters, as beſides thoſe at *Latham* above-mentioned, thoſe near *Wigan*, *Stockport*, *Burnley*, *Bolton*, *Plumpton*, *Middleton*, *Strangeways* near *Manchester*, *Lancaſter*, *Larbrick*, and *Chorley*. The ſtrongeſt of theſe, by much, is *Stockport*, which ſprings out of the Bottom of a great Rock, and are of the ſame Strength both in Winter and Summer, which is a Conveniency that very few Waters in *England* have beſide: They become inſipid by being expoſed to the Air 24 Hours, and lie very light upon the Stomach, which the Waters of *Knaresborough* and *Tunbridge* do not. Theſe Waters, like the *Latham* Spaw, are impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol and Ocre mixed with Iron, a little *Lapis Sciſſilis*, and a marine Salt united with a bitter purging Salt; but the Sulphur is only diſcernable in a Morning early, except in one near *Manchester*, whoſe Smell is very ſulphureous at all Times: But

5. The *Burning-well* at *Ancliff*, two Miles from *Wigan*, is the moſt diverting *Phænomenon*, and for its Rarity is viſited by moſt Perſons, whoſe Curioſity leads them to look into the Rarities of Nature. It is a ſulphur-Water, and is found at the Bottom of a Tree, cold, and without Smell. When any Perſon comes to ſee it, a Man clears the Well from all its Water, which being done, you preſently hear an hiſſing Noiſe in the Corner of it, from whence a ſulphurous Vapour breaks out, which makes the Water bubble, as if it boiled. A Candle being put to this Vapour, it preſently takes Fire, and ſpreads it ſelf upon all the Water, which it ſeems to burn like Brandy, and in a calm Seaſon will continue the Flame ſometimes a whole Day, by the Heat whereof Eggs are boiled, and Meat; tho' at the ſame Time the Water continues cold. By the Bubbling the Water does not increaſe, but is only kept in Motion by the conſtant *Halitus* of the Vapours breaking out. The Water taken out of the Well will not burn, nor the Mud upon which the *Halitus* has beat.

6. At *Barton* is a Fountain of Salt-Water, which, with others of the like Nature at the *Wiches*, and *Dunham* in *Cheſhire*, ſome imagine to proceed from the Sea by ſome hidden Aqueducts; but this is diſproved by the Quantities of Salt, which are raiſed out of it above what the Sea-water yields; for one Quart of theſe Salt-waters affords ſeven or eight Ounces of a good white granulated Salt; whereas a Quart of Sea-water will not produce above an Ounce and half; and therefore 'tis moſt likely that theſe Fountains iſſue out from ſubterraneous Rocks of Salt, for they always come out of a Rock it ſelf, or at the Bottom of it. The ſaline Water at *Rougham* in *Fourneſs* is alſo purging. There is a Water near *Roſſal*, which deſcends from *Hagbur*-Hills, where the Sea frequently overflows, and in ſeven Years Time will convert the Marle into ſo hard a Free-ſtone, that the Inhabitants thereabouts uſe it to build Houſes, and have found it the beſt Sort for that Purpoſe.

As to the Moraſſes and Moſſes near *Martin*-Mere, and other Places in this County, they are of three Sorts: 1. White, which is nothing elſe but a Compoſition of the Leaves, Seeds, Flowers, Stalks, and Roots of Herbs, and Fruits or Shrubs. 2. Grey, which is more ponderous, and appears to be only a more perfect Putrefaction of the former. 3. Black, which is moſt bituminous;

Digitized by Google

pous, and makes the best Fire: This seems to be nothing but the consummate Putrefaction of the Plants that grow upon those Places, as *Eleagnus*, *Ros Solis*, *Erica*, *&c.* The Moss has the same Cause; and whereas it usually appears white, by draining the Morasses it turns black. The bituminous Earth about *Ormskirk* in this County, is another Species of Moss. It sends forth a Smell like the Oil of Amber, and from it an Oil may be extracted, scarcely to be distinguished from it, and answering almost all the Intentions of that noble Medicine. Pieces of this are made use of by the Country People instead of Candles, and burn like Torches. The Oil works strange Effects in preserving raw Flesh, making it like the *Ægyptian* Mummy. These Morasses are made arable by draining and marling them, and produce good Corn.

This County affords Mines and Minerals of divers Sorts, as Coals and Kannel at *Haigh-lead*, at *Audlesack*, where is also found a Sort of Spar that causes a Vomiting, green Vitriol in the Kangel pits at *Haigh*, Roch-Allom at *Brindle* and *Houghton*; an alcalious fixed Salt in the Waters at *Townley* and *Burnly*, the feathered Allom at *Thernham*, Brimstone at *Coke*, and *Teston*, and in many other Places.

There are also found in this County divers Metals, as Lead, Iron, and Copper, as also *Metallis affinia*, or Bodies between Metals and Minerals, such as Antimony, Black-lead, and *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Besides the Fish mentioned above, which are found in the Rivers, there are divers others, which are commonly found and catched by the Sea-shoar of this County, as the Sea-dog, Ink-fish, Sheath fish, upon the Sands near *Liverpool*; Sturgeons, which have been catched near *Warrington*, Greenbacks, Mullets, Soles, Sand Eels, Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps, and Prawns; the best and largest Cockles in *England*; Muscles in such Abundance, that the Husbandmen on the Sea-coasts manure their Ground with them, the Echim, Torculars, Whilks and Periwinkles, the Rabbit-fish and Pap fish.

Upon the Sea-shoar of this County are observed many unusual Birds, as the Sea-crow, blue on the Body and black on the Head and Wings, its Food is Muscles, the Puffin, the Asper, a Species of Sea-Eagle, the Sparling-fisher, the Cormorant, the Curlew-hilp, the Razor bill, the Bird like a Water-wagtail, which loves a Red-cow, Dr. *Leigh* calls it, the copped Wren. Redshanks and Perrs, Swans, the Tropick-bird, Kings fisher and Heyhough, with all the common Sorts, as Ducks, Teal, *&c.*

The Beasts and Cattle of this County are much the same with those of others, except that the Black-Cattle, as Cows and Oxen, are of a much greater Size, and have more spacious and large Horns, especially the Oxen, which is attributed to the Fatness of their Pasture, or as some think, to a peculiar Way of managing them, For about *Burnley* and *Mandsley*, where the largest Cattel are reared, they buy Calves from other Parts, and by putting them into better Pastures, raise them to such a Bigness as to sell an Heifer sometimes for fifteen or twenty Pounds; and some Beasts peculiar almost to it, as spotted Deer in the Park near *Manner*, wild Cattle in a Park near *Bury*.

Herbs and Plants of this County, either not at all, or not commonly found in others.

Asphodelus Lancastriæ verus, the *Lancashire* Asphodel, or Bastard *English* Asphoidel, growing in the Mosses of this County more plentifully than others.

Alga, or Sea-oak, found commonly by the Sea-shoar.

Bifolium minimum, the least Tway-blade, growing on *Pendle-Hill*.

Digitized by Google

Cerasus silvestris fructu minimo cordiformi: The wild Heart-cherry Tree, about *Bury*.

Cochlearia marina folio anguloso parvo: Small Sea Scurvy-grass with a corner'd Leaf; in the Isle of *Walney*.

Conyza helenitis foliis laciniatis: Jagged flea-bane Mullet, or Marsh Flea-bane; in the Ditches about *Pillin-moss*, plentifully.

Coralline, in great Quantities in many Places, an eminent Medicine for killing Worms, much better than *Mercurius Dulcis*, because much safer.

Crithmum spinosum: Prickly Samphire, or Sea Parsnep, found at *Rootbeck* in *Low Fourness*.

Echium marinum: Sea Bugloss, over-against *Bigger* in the Isle of *Walney*.

Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea: Small jagged yellow Rocket of the *Isle of Man*, between *Marsh grange* and the Isle of *Walney*.

Geranium hæmatodes, flore striato: Bloody Cranes-bill with a variegated Flower; in the Isle of *Walney*, in a sandy Soil, near the Sea-shoar.

Juncus Alpinus cum cauda leporina: Hares-tail, Rush or Moss-crops; upon the Mosses.

Rosmarinum purpureum: Purple Goats-beard; on the Banks of the River *Chalder*, near the Lady *Hesketh*'s House, two Miles from *Whalley*.

Tormentilla, quadrifolia, radice rotunda: Four-leaved Tormentil with a round Root; near *Wigan* in *Lancashire*

Sambucus foliis laciniatis: Elder with jagged Leaves; in an Hedge near *Manchester*.

Dr. *Leigh*, in his natural History of this County, adds several others; as,

Spunges frequently found upon the Shoars here, tho' where they grow is not known.

Alga Saccarifera: Sugar-bearing Sea-weed, by hanging in the Air it will afford repeated Efflorescences of white Sugar, as sweet as any prepared from Sugar-canes.

Mermaids Purses, black and yellow, Sea-Grapes; *Eringo*, *Soldanella*, Sea-Purslain; *Sedum minimum*, Sea-Spurge; thrift Marsh-Pinks; Rock and Marsh Samphire; horned Poppy, *Flore luteo*; *Carduus Mariæ*; *Verbena*, Rocket; *Absinthium Abrotani folio*, or Sea Wormwood: These are the amphibious and marine Plants. Here are also many inland Plants of Note; as, *Vaccinia Nubis*, Cloud-berries, growing on *Pendle*-Hill, a Fruit of a pleasant Taste, and a good Antiscorbutick; the Lilly of the Valley, a noted Sternutatory; *Herba Paris*, an eminent Counterpoison; *Androsæmum*, a most excellent Balsamick and Vulnerary, growing on the Mosses; *Ros Solis*, good in Astrophies; Dwarf *Cynorhoidon*, the Conserve of which is a good Antiscorbutick; *Ophioglossum*, or Adders-Tongue, near *Martin* Meer; Osmond Royal, on the Morasses; *Virga aurea*, on the Sea-coasts of *Fourness*; Rocombo's, near *Preston*; *Telephium* or Pilewort, and many others.

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

SIR *Richard Molineux* of *Sefton*, Knt. created *May* 22 1611 Since made Viscount *Molineux* in *Ireland* Bar. 2.

Sir *Richard Houghton*, of *Houghton* Tower, Knt. created *ditto* Bar. 8

Sir *Thomas Gerard*, of *Brin*, Knt. created *ditto*. Bar. 14

Ralph Ashton, of *Lever*, Esq; created *July* 1, 1620 Bar. 137.

Edward Stanley, of *Bickerstaff*, Esq; created *June* 26, 1627. Bar. 239.

Robert Binlosse, of *Barwick*, Esq; created *August* 16, 1641. Bar. 350 Extinct.

George Middleton, of *Leighton*, Esq; created *June* 27, 1642 Bar 399. Extinct.

John Preston, of *Manner* in *Fourness*, created *April* 1, 1644. Bar. 441. Extinct.

Thomas Prestwick, of *Holm*, Esq; created *April* 25, *ditto* Bar 443. Extinct.

Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, of *Great Lever*, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, &c. and afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Digitized by Google

Seal of *England*, created *June* 7, 1660. Bar. 472.

Sir *Ralph Aſhton*, of *Middleton*, Knt. created *Auguſt* 17, *ditto*. Bar. 551.

Thomas Cliſton, of *Cliſton*, Eſq; created *March* 4, *ditto*. Bar. 617.

Charles Huſſey, of *Caythorp*, Eſq; created *July* 21, 1661. Bar. 668.

Edward More, of *More hall*, Eſq; created *Nov.* 22, 1675. Bar. 821.

Francis Anderton, of *Loſtock*, Eſq; created *October* 8, 1677 Bar. 837.

Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, of *Haigh*, Knt. created *November* 17, 1679. Bar. 852.

Nicholas Shirburn, of *Stonyhurſt*, Eſq; created *February* 4. 1 *Jac.* 2. Bar. 887.

William Norris, of *Speake*, Eſq; Ambaſſador to the *Great Mogul*, created *December* 3, 1698. Bar. 928. Extinct.

GENTLEMEN *of Note, who are found to be of this County, but the Place of their Nativity or Habitation is not known.*

SIR *Edmund Trafford* and Sir *Thomas de Aſhton*, Knts. were highly deſcended and richly revenued in this County; and being eminent in their Times for natural Philoſophy and Chimiſtry, obtained a Patent of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 21. ſo to work upon certain Metals, as to tranſlate them from their own Kind into perfect Gold and Silver, as to all manner of Proofs and Trials, which may be endured by any Gold or Silver growing in any Mine; which Attempt divers Perſons maligning, as done by an unlawful Art, endeavoured to hinder and diſturb; wherefore that King willing to know the Concluſion of the ſaid Working or Science, did grant them and their Servants leave to work and try the ſaid Art, without any Hindrance whatſoever, any Law or Ordinance to the Contrary notwithſtanding. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, *April* 7.

Robert Chamberlain, Son of *Richard Chamberlain*, of *Standiſh*, was a Perſon of a Poetical Genius, and much encouraged by *Peter Ball*, Eſq; Solicitor General to Queen *Mary*, the Wife of King *Charles* I. He compoſed ſeveral poetical Things, approved by the ingenious Men of that Time, *viz. Nocturnal Lucubrations, or Meditations Divine and Moral.* Printed at *London*, 1638. *Epigrams and Epitaphs*, dedicated to his honoured Patron and Maſter, *Peter Ball*. *The Swaggering Damſel*, a Comedy. Printed at *London*, 1640.

Zouch Townley, extracted from a noted Family of that Name in this County, was, while he remained in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, an eminent Orator and Philoſopher, and on that Account was ſeveral Times appointed Deputy-Orator there. He hath written and publiſhed, *Oratio in Memoriam Clariſſimi viri Gulielmi Camdeni, &c. i. e.* an Oration in Memory of the moſt eminent Perſon, *William Camden*, the Founder of the Hiſtory-Lecture at *Oxford*. Printed at *Oxford* in 1624, and prefixed to a Book of *Latin* Verſes, intitled, *Camdeni Inſignia*.

Thomas Frankland, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, and Cenſor of the ſame, was a *Lancaſhire* Man by Birth. He was of an haughty and turbulent Spirit, and therefore much diſliked by the Juniors of that Society, but a good Scholar, and hath written and publiſhed ſome Books of Value, *viz. The Annals of the Kings* James I. *and* Charles I. *containing a faithful Hiſtory and impartial Account of the Great Affairs of State and Tranſactions of Parliament, from the 10th of King* James I. 1612. *to the 18th of King* Charles I. 1642, *wherein ſeveral Paſſages relating to the Civil Wars (not taken Notice of in former Hiſtories) are made known.* Printed at *London*, in 1681. Fol.

Sir *Arthur Aſhton*, of an ancient and knightly Family in *Lancaſhire*, was a great Traveller, and ſpent moſt of his Time in the Wars beyond Seas. He came into *England* in the Beginning of the Grand Rebellion,

Digitized by Google

lion, with as many Soldiers of Note as he could bring, and joined with the King againſt the Parliament. He did good Service at *Edge-hill* Fight, *Newbury*, and *Naſeby*; but loſing his Reputation by the Surrender of *Reading*, he was ſent into *Ireland*, and made Governor of *Drogheda*, which being taken by *Cromwell*, in 1649, he with the Garriſon was hewn to pieces.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

LANCASHIRE, tho' a large County, hath no Biſhop of its own, as we may ſuppoſe thoſe Counties have, that give the Title to the See, which many Counties, or the chief City, do; as *York*, *Lincoln*, *Durham*, *&c.* but is only a Part of the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*. It anciently belonged to the Dioceſe of *Litchfield*, and was ſeparated from it by King *Henry* VIII. who reſolving to raiſe ſix new Biſhopricks out of the Revenues of the Monaſteries which he had ſeized into his Hands, took the two Archdeaconries of *Richmond* and *Cheſter* from the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield*, and made them into the See of *Cheſter*, which Place it ſeems had before given Name to the Biſhops of *Litchfield*, becauſe they ſometimes choſe to have their Reſidence there, as the moſt remarkable and noted Place of their Dioceſe.

This Shire was Part of the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*, as it ſtill continues to this Day, the preſent Archdeacon being Dr. *John Thorne*. As to the Incumbents of Benefices, there is nothing more remarkable, than what has lately happened between Dr. *Edmund Calamy*, a Non-conformiſt in *London*, who to expoſe the Severities of the Church and Government, againſt his Brethren, the Non-conformiſts, at the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. hath endeavoured to recover a full Catalogue of all the ejected Miniſters of his Perſwaſion, not as Presbyterian or Independent, but of Diſſenters from the Epiſcopal Conſtitution, and bring them up, if he can, to the Number commonly believed, and aſſerted by them to be two thouſand, which he hath very near done, giving them, ſo far as he could attain any particular Character of them, ſuch Deſcriptions as may render their Sufferings the moſt undeſerved and rigorous Perſecution, and particularly has named the ejected Miniſters of this County of *Lancaſter*, to be about 70, beſides ſome Candidates for the Miniſtry, who continued Non conformiſts, which were about ſix.

On the other Hand Dr. *John Walker*, Rector of St. *Mary's the More*, at *Exeter*, that he might at leaſt alleviate the Accuſation, if not altogether remove it with all impartial Men, hath made an Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, Rectors, Vicars, and Curates, who were ſequeſtred, haraſſed, ejected, deprived, and impoveriſhed in the late Times of the Rebellion, of which, tho' he does not pretend to have obtained a perfect Catalogue, yet he hath at leaſt in the whole equalled the Number of the ejected Non conformiſts, and brought ſome good Authorities from the Perſons that lived in thoſe Times, as Biſhop *Bramhall*, and others, that the Sufferers in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the two Univerſities, for no other Crime, but their Loyalty to their Prince, and their Firmneſs and Conſtancy to the eſtabliſhed Church, beſides the Multitudes that ſuffered in other Parts of the Kingdom, were more numerous than thoſe Miniſters that were ejected by the *Bartholomew-Act*, in 1662. And particularly mentions about

Digitized by Google

twenty, or more, who were sequestred and displaced in this County for those Reasons.

It is not to be doubted but some learned and good Men might suffer on both Sides, and perhaps there might be greater Shews of Piety on the one Side, than the other; we shall not meddle with that, God only can judge of Hypocrisy and Sincerity; our Business can only be to give some Light into the Controversy; and since both Sides call their Friends and Party, Martyrs, to shew which of these Sufferers hath the just Title of Martyrs given them. 'Tis certain, a bad Man may suffer unjustly in some Respects, and a good Man in most Things may suffer justly for his Faults. If Martyrs then may be supposed such Persons, as unjustly suffer in spiritual Matters, whatever they be in other Things, the Controversy between these Episcopal and Non-conforming Sufferers, may be terminated by these, or such like Considerations.

1. The Episcopal Clergy are settled in their Preferments by the common Methods of our Constitution, being Episcopally ordained, instituted, and inducted, upon the Presentation of the Legal Patron; and tho' for just Causes they may be deprived, yet it must be by a Legal Authority, in a quiet and peaceable Manner, upon good and substantial Proof, and before indifferent and impartial Judges; and then it may be lawful for others to be put into, and with a good Conscience accept their Places; but if they are dispossessed of their Benefices by Violence, plundered and sequestred, without being heard, by an illegal and usurped Authority, and before prejudiced and partial Judges, for forged, or no Crimes; such Persons are unjust Sufferers, and such as enjoy their Goods and Possessions, Intruders; and may, nay ought to be deposed from their usurped Places and Offices; and such Dr. *Walker* proves by a Multitude of Instances, the Episcopal Clergy to be, when deprived, and the now Non-conformists, or their Predecessors to have been, when they were in the several Livings they left, in 1662.

2. It could not be supposed, at the Restauration of the Regal and Episcopal Government, which was effected by such a wonderful Providence, as had it been the Case of Dissenters, would have been extolled, as the great Work of God, and a manifest Evidence of his Approbation of our Constitution in Church and State, That any such Persons should be tolerated in Places of Trust, or Influence, that were sworn Enemies to our Constitution; nay, that any Methods would be neglected, by which all Things should be put into the former Order, the King secured of the future Obedience of his Subjects, as much as possible; Patrons restored to their Presentations, and all the Clergy settled in their Estates and Livings; and no wonder then, that Oaths were imposed upon all Subjects to oblige them to perform their Allegiance to their Sovereign, and such Subscriptions, Oaths, and Declarations required of the Clergy, as should tie them to a strict Uniformity in Religious Matters, with a serious Renunciation of the *Solemn League and Covenant*, whereby the Laity and Clergy then in Place were engaged to maintain a Republick, and extirpate Prelacy and Episcopacy. Could it reasonably be expected, that such Enemies to the Constitution should be left to themselves to influence the People with such pernicious Principles? Was not the Episcopal Church taught by themselves to guard themselves by Oaths against them, as they had done against Episcopacy by the Covenant? When then it was required of the Now Non-conformists, or their Predecessors, to take the Oaths of Allegiance, renounce their Covenant, and conform to the Usages of the Episcopal Church, by the legal Authority of King, Lords, and Commons assembled in Parliament, without any Violence to their Persons, or Sequestrations of their Goods, and they out of Conscience could not conform; have they any Reason to complain of their Deprivation, as illegal? Are they sure they are not misled by an erroneous Conscience? If not, they are Martyrs to their own Opinions only.

Nor have we any Thing more remarkable as to the Benefices themselves, than what has been done by the Archbishops and Bishops, by the Directions and Order of King *Charles* II. *August* 7, 1660. for the Augmentation of small Vicarages and Cures in many Counties of *England*, and par-

Digitized by Google

particularly in this by Archbishop *Juxon*, the next Year; for whereas K. *Henry* VIII. hath taken several Manors from the See of *Canterbury*, and given it to the impropriate Rectories of,

Whaley, with the Chapel adjoining, Parcel of the Possessions of the late Monastery of *Whaley*.

Blackbourn, with the Chapels annexed.

Rochedale, with the Chapels annexed.

Asb, *Beauxfield*, alias *Whitfield*, whose Vicars had Stipends of 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*; only *East-Sutton*, *Tonge*, *Walmer*, *Waldershire*, *Westwel*, and *Whaley*, Curacies.

This Archbishop, at the Renewal of his Leases to the Tenants of the several Parsonages, made an Addition to the Stipends of the said Vicars and Curates, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Of *Whaley*,	110	00	00
Of *Blackbourn*,	070	00	00
Of *Rochedale*,	042	00	00
Of *Asb*,	033	06	08
Of *Beaux* alias *Whitfield*,	020	00	00
Of *East Sutton*,	024	00	00
Of *Tonge*,	010	00	00
Of *Walmer*,	020	00	00
Of *Waldershire*,	020	00	00
Of *Westwell*,	030	00	00
In all	389	06	08

As to the People of this County, they are many of them Papists, who abound more in this County, than in any in *England* besides, with this Advantage to the Protestants, that by a kind of *Antiperistasis*, they are thereby made more inquisitive into the Doctrines of their own Church, and the Reasons of their Dissent from them, and more devout in their Worship; and so, tho' many subtle Papists and Jesuits have been born and bred up in this County, they have met with their Matches among their Countrymen, who have been able to countermine their Policy, confute their Sophisms, and establish their Brethren; insomuch, as Dr. *Fuller* says, it hath come to pass, *That the House of* Saul *hath waxed weaker and weaker, and the House of* David *stronger and stronger*; the Papists rather decreasing, and the Protestants getting ground, tho' not so fast as might be wished.

The Monasteries of this County.

PEnwortham, a *Benedictine* Monastery, given to the Abbey of *Evesham*, in pure and perpetual Alms, by *Warinus Bussel*, and *Richard* his Son, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, and with it divers other Lands. It was afterwards confirm'd to God and St. *Mary*, and to the Monks serving God in *Penwortham*, as the Charter calls it, by *Hugh Bussell*, the Grandson of the aforesaid *Warinus*, who made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Evesham*. Other Lands with the Church of *Huntingdon*, were given to it, by *Rich. Fofford*, in the *Reg.* of *Will.* II. Valued at the Dissolution at 29 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum*. *Dugd* 114 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d. Speed.*

Lytham, a Priory of *Benedictines*, and a Cell to *Durham*. The Lands, with the Church of *Lytham*, were given in pure and perpetual Alms to God and St. *Mary*, St. *Cuthbert*, and the Monks of *Durham*, by *Richard Fitz Rogers*, by and with the Consent of *Margaret* his Wife, denouncing the Anger of God, St. *Mary*, and St. *Cuthbert*, against those that shall ever presume to alienate this his Donative, from the Use and Purposes intended: Nevertheless, giving full Power to the Prior and Monks of *Durham*, to appoint and remove the Prior and Monks of *Lytham*, as they shall see convenient; which Charter made in the Reign of *Edward* III. was confirmed by King *John*, in the second Year of his Reign.

Holand was anciently a College of secular Canons, dedicated to St. *Thomas* the Martyr, but by the Patron, Sir *Robert Holand*, Knt. with the Consent of *Walter*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was made a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, in the Year

Digitized by Google

1319 It consisted of one Prior and twelve Monks, who are all to wear the black Habit; and who, upon every Death or Vacation of a Prior, were to elect three Monks out of their own House, one of which being approved by the Patron, and presented to the Diocesan Bishop, was by him appointed their Prior. Valued at the Dissolution, at 53 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum.* *Dugd.* 61 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* *Speed.*

Lancaster, a *Benedictine* Monastery, and Cell to St *Martin's* at *Sees* in *France*, given by *Roger*, Earl of *Poictiers*, and confirmed to God and St. *Martin*, by *John* Earl of *Morton*, and King *Richard* II. In the Month of *March*, *A. D.* 1246. *John Romanus*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, appropriated the Church of *Lancaster*, and Chapels thereunto belonging, to the said Priory, reserving the annual Sum of twenty Marks, to be paid to a Vicar, who should be presented by the Archdeacon of *Richmond* for ever. Value ——

Furnes, a *Cistertian* Monastery, founded by *Stephen*, Earl of *Morton* and *Boloign*, afterwards King of *England*, in the 26th Year of *Henry* I. *A. D.* 1127. The Monks of this House, who were translated from *Tulket* in *Anderness* hither, observ'd strictly St. *Benet's* Rule, and wore a grisled, hair-colour'd Habit. The Abbots here were Men of Learning and Holiness, and were reckon'd twenty-eight in Number and Succession. *William de Moubray*, the third Earl of *Lancaster*, and *Agnes de Brus*, his Wife, *Michael Fleming*, and others, were large Benefactors to this Abbey, as appears by their several Charters, bearing Date, *Anno* 1240. Pope *Eugenius* granted to *John*, Abbot of St. *Mary's* in *Furnes*, and his Brethren, a full Confirmation of all their Possessions, with an Immunity from all Tithes for either Cattel or Lands held in their own Hands, and in their own Occupation. And on St. *Matthew's* Day, *A. D.* 1305. the Abbot and Convent of *Furnes*, and the Prior and Monks of St. *Mary's* in *Lancaster*, agreed; that whereas the Prior and Monks of *Lancaster* were entitled to the Tithes of their Grange of *Bellemonte*, it should be lawful for the said Prior and Monks to receive the same, if they were at any Time let by the Abbot of *Furnes*, without any Hindrance or Molestation; but in case the said Abbot and Convent should occupy the said Lands, that then the Prior and Monks of *Lancaster* should receive only the Pension or Composition of two Marks *per Annum*. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 805 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Annum.* *Dugd.* 966 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* *Speed.*

Kertmele, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, was founded by *William Mareschal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and by him endowed with divers Lands and Churches, upon Condition that the Canons of *Kertmele* should be subject to no other House, but always be free and independent, and that the Priory should never be made an Abbey. Upon the Death of a Prior, the Canons were to elect two of their own Number, who being presented to the Patron, or his Heirs, he or his Heirs should appoint one of them to be their Prior. The Ancestors of *Copeland* were Benefactors to this Priory. This Foundation was confirmed by King *Edward* II. *Anno Reg.* 17. Valued at the Suppression, at 113 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* *per Annum.* *Speed.*

Burscough, a Priory of Canons regular of St. *Augustin*, founded by *Robert*, Lord of *Lathom*; dedicated to God and St. *Nicholas* of *Burscough*, for one Prior, and the Canons serving God there, and endowed by him with a large Estate. *Edward* I. *Anno Reg* 14. granted to the Prior and Convent of *Burscough*, one Market every Week on Thursday, at their Manor of *Ormeskirk*, and a Fair once a Year, to last five Days, beginning on the Eve of St. *John* the Baptist's Decollation, *August* 29. provided it be no Detriment to the neighbouring Fairs or Markets. This Foundation was much enlarg'd by the Benefactions of *Walter*, Lord of *Scarsbrick*, *Roger de Huilton*, *Richard de Walmore*, &c. All whose Gifts were recited and confirmed by *Edward* II. under his Privy Seal, in the 17th Year of his Reign. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 80 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum.* *Dugd.* 129 *l.* 11 *s.* *per Annum.* *Speed.* The Scite and Demesnes of this Priory were given to *Edward* VI. to Sir *William Paget*, Knight of the Garter, and Principal Secretary of State.

Coningsheved, an Hospital founded by *William de Lancaster*, who gave to God and St. *Mary*, and the Brethren of this House, all

Digitized by Google

all *Cuningſhow'd*, and divers other Lands and Hereditaments. This Hoſpital was enlarged by the ſeveral Gifts of *Robert de Boivil*, *William de Bretham*, *John*, Son of *William de Mutyng*, *John Hodeleſton*, the Anceſtors of *William Penington*, and others, which were confirm'd to them, by *Edward* II. *Anno Reg.* 12. And by a Charter bearing date, *Holy-croſs-day*, *September* 14, 1256. *Magnus*, King of *Man*, and the Iſles, granted to this Hoſpital an Immunity from all Cuſtoms, and Demands whatſoever, that their Ships and Goods ſhould go free and ſafe through his Dominions, without any Hindrance from any Bailiff or Subject, upon Forfeiture of his Protection, and this Privilege to be confirm'd to them for ever. Valued at the Diſſolution, at 124 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d. per Annum. Speed.* The Scite and Demeſnes of this Monaſtery were given 1 *Edward* VI. to Sir *William Paget*, Knight of the Garter, and Principal Secretary of State.

Whalley, an Abbey of *Ciſtercians*, at firſt founded by *John*, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, at *Stanlaw* in *Cheſhire*, and endowed by him with divers Lands and Liberties, by Deed bearing date, 1178. and afterwards tranſlated to *Whalley* in *Lancaſhire*. The Monks of *Salley* made their Complaint at this Tranſlation, and ſet forth their Grievances, and the Damages they ſuſtained by it, which amounted to the Sum of 27 *l.* 10 *s.* but theſe Differences were made up by the Abbots of *Rycouſe* and *Belland*, in the Year 1305.

The Church of *Whalley*, which contain'd the whole County of *Blagburnſhire* and *Bowland*, was in being, when *Auguſtin* the Monk came into *England*, in the Reign of King *Ethelbert*, and was dedicated to *All-Saints*: In the Church-yard were Croſſes of Stone, which were afterwards call'd by the People, the Croſs of St. *Auguſtin*. The Rectors of this Church were married Men, and call'd Deans, who had the Care and Juriſdiction of the Place committed to them by the Biſhop; and to whom the Eſtate and Lands of this Church went by Inheritance, till the Time of *William* the Conqueror, which was about 470 Years, and then it was otherwiſe determined in the Council of *Lateran*, 1215.

Henry Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, gave this Church of *Whalley* to the Monks of *Stanlaw*, with all its Rights, Liberties, and Appurtenances, by a Deed bearing date, *Circumciſion*, *January* 1, 1283. 11 King *Edward* I. and the Monks of *Stanlaw* enter'd upon their new Donation in the Year 1296, when that worthy Perſon, *Gregory de Norbury*, was Abbot.

In the 34th Year of *Edward* III. *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, Earl of *Derby*, *Lincoln*, and *Leiceſter*, gave divers Lands to the Abbot and Convent of *Whalley*, for the maintaining of a Recluſe, Anchorite, and his Succeſſors, to dwell in a Place within the Church yard of the Pariſh-Church of *Whalley*, and for two Women, their Servants, who ſhould be there maintained, and be continually praying for the ſaid Duke, his Anceſtors, and Heirs, *&c.* by an Indenture written in *French*, without Date. Valued at the Suppreſſion, at 551 *l* 4 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

Cockerſand, an Abbey for Canons of the Order of the *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded by *Theobald Walter*, Brother of *Hubert Walter*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who gave his whole Hay (or Paſture-Ground) of *Pyling*, to God, St. *Mary*, the Abbot and Canons of the ſaid Order, in pure and perpetual Alms, free from all ſecular Service and Exactions, for the Building of an Abbey. This Foundation was confirm'd by King *John*; *Anno Reg.* 17. with the Reſerve of twenty Shillings *per Annum*, to be paid to the King at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, and at *Eaſter*, by equal Portions for ever. *Richard* II. by a Charter bearing date, *April* 8, *Anno Reg* 7. confirm'd to this Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, the aforeſaid Donation, with the Gifts of *William de Lancaſter*, *John de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln* and Conſtable of *Cheſter*, *Jeffrey*, Son of the Lord *John*, *Henry de Siſton*, *Clerk*, and others.

In the Year 1216, there happen'd a Controverſy between the Prior of *Lancaſter* and Abbot of *Cockerſand*, about Tithes and other Rights, which was determined by the Pope's Authority, *viz.* That the Prior ſhould have two Parts of the Corn Tithes of *Lancaſter* and *Pulton*, and this Abbot one Third. Which Agreement was confirmed by the Archdeacon of *Richmond*, 1256, and further it was added, That the Abbot of *Cockerſand* ſhould not admit any of the Pariſhioners

Digitized by Google

riſhioners of the Prior of *Lancaſter*, either to Sacraments or Sepulture, without Licence from the ſaid Prior, or without Payment of his accuſtomed Fees. *Note*, That the Abbot and Convent of *Leiceſter*, (*viz.* of the Abbey *de Pratis*) granted to the Canons of *Cockerſand*, in pure and perpetual Alms, the Place where their Hoſpital ſtood to erect an Abbey upon, which Change of an Hoſpital to an Abbey, was confirm'd by Pope *Clement*, in the third Year of his Pontificate: And *Anno Dom.* 1190, Valued at the Suppreſſion, at 228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* *ob.* *per Annum. Speed.*

Manchester, a Collegiate Church, erected by Licence from *Henry* V. *Anno Reg.* 9. by which it appears, that in Conſideration of two hundred Marks paid into his *Hanaper* or Treaſury, he did grant to *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and other Feoffees of *Thomas le Worre*, Clerk, a Power of erecting the Church of *Lancaſter* into a Collegiate Church, or of founding and building a College, conſiſting of one Maſter or *Cuſtos*, with as many Fellow-Chaplains, and other Miniſters, as they, the ſaid Feoffees, ſhould ſee convenient, whom he incorporated. Of this Foundation we have ſpoke before at *Manchester*, and ſhall not trouble the Reader with any Repetition.

A Survey of the MARTYRS *of this County.*

JOhn *Rogers* (as *Bale* aſſures us, *Deſcr. Brit. Cent.* 8. N° 83) was a Native of this County, and bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he became, by his continual Study, a very able Linguiſt, and a general Scholar: He was many Years a zealous Papiſt, being Chaplain to the Merchant Adventurers at *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, but at length falling into the Company of *William Tyndal* and *Miles Coverdale*, who had forſaken their Country to avoid Popiſh Superſtition, and enjoy a free Profeſſion of the Reformed Doctrine, he was ſo convinced by ſeveral Conferences with them, of the Superſtitions and Errors of the *Romiſh* Church, that he quite caſt off the Doctrines of it. Being thus become a Proteſtant, and better acquainted with Scripture, he believed that the Vow of Celibacy, which he had unlawfully made, might not unlawfully be broken, and thereupon took on him the State of Matrimony, and ſoon after removed to *Wittenburgh* in *Saxony*, where having learned the *German* Language, he obtained the Care of a Congregation, which he held ſome Years.

Here he was very diligent in reading the Scriptures, and finding *Tyndal*'s Tranſlation, which had been put out a few Years before, to be very defective in rendring the true Senſe of Scripture, he being well verſed in the *Hebrew* Tongue, tranſlated the Bible anew from *Geneſis* to the *Revelation*, comparing it carefully with the Originals; and coming into *England*, ſoon after preſented it in a fair Volume to King *Henry* VIII. prefixing an Epiſtle Dedicatory to that Prince, and ſubſcribed himſelf by reaſon of the Dangerouſneſs of the Times, *Thomas Matthew*, from whence that Tranſlation was called, *Matthew's Bible*; but this Preſent, it ſeems, did not procure Mr. *Rogers* any Security againſt the ſix Articles ſtill in Force, and thereupon he was forced to fly beyond Sea again for his Safety, to his Congregation in *Saxony*, with whom he continued, till King *Edward* VI. came to the Throne, and had eſtabliſhed the Reformed Doctrines.

Upon his Return he preached firſt in *London*, and became noted for his Zeal and ſound Doctrine, which Dr. *Ridley*, then Biſhop of *London*, having Knowledge of, gave him a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and the Dean and Chapter made him Divinity-Reader, as he continued, till Queen *Mary* had poſſeſſed her ſelf of the Throne. Her Acceſſion made an Alteration in Religion immediately; Popery was encouraged, and began to get up, and the Reformed Doctrine to be decried. Mr. *Rogers*'s Zeal could not bear this, and therefore being orderly called to preach at St. *Paul*'s Croſs, juſt upon her Majeſty's coming to the Tower, he made a godly and vehe-

Digitized by Google

vehement Sermon to confirm the People in the Doctrine taught them in King *Edward's* Days, to remain constant to the same, and avoid all Popish Idolatry and Superstition. The Queen's Council, which was filled with Men of her Judgment, hearing of his Sermon, called him to an Account for it, but he answered them so warily, that he was at that Time dismissed; but he still continuing to preach the Truth of the Gospel, after her Majesty had sent out her Proclamation to hinder it, the Council summoned him before them again, and commanded him to keep in, as a Prisoner in his own House, as he did for some considerable Time.

Under this Confinement, while he remained, he had both Opportunity and Invitation to have made his Escape out of the Hands of his Enemies. He saw the Reformed Religion irrecoverable for the Present: He knew he could have a kind Entertainment among his old Flock in *Germany*, and it was a great Inducement to have done it, because he had a Wife and ten Children to provide for; but supposing that he was called to bear Witness to the Truth, which might suffer by his Flight, he chose rather to stay with the Hazard of his Life in Christ's Cause, than depart; whereupon he continued as a Prisoner in his own House, till by the Procurement of Bishop *Bonner*, he was removed to *Newgate*, where he was lodged among Thieves and Murderers for some Time, but was at length brought before the Queen's Council, and examined by the Lord Chancellor *Gardiner*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, who having told him how unanimously the Parliament had accepted Cardinal *Pole's* Blessing, and received the Pope for the Head of the Church, he asked him whether he would unite himself with the Catholick Church, and acknowledge the Pope to be the Head of it? Mr. *Rogers* replied, That he never did, nor would depart from the Catholick Church, but knew no other Head of it but Christ: Why then, said the Chancellor, did you acknowledge King *Henry* to be Head of the Church? Mr. *Rogers* answered, That he never granted King *Henry* any Supremacy in Spiritual Things, as Forgiveness of Sins, giving the Holy Spirit, and Authority to be a Judge above the Word of God.

After this Answer the Chancellor asked him again, Whether he would be one of the Catholick Church with them in the same State they now are, and of which the Bishop of *Rome* is Head? To this Mr. *Rogers* answered, That the Catholick Church is the Consent of all Churches in teaching the Truth, and how then can the Bishop of *Rome's* Church be a true Church, which teaches so many Errors, as their *Latin* Service, which is directly against 1 *Cor.* 14. disallowing Priest's Marriage, the Corporal Presence of Christ in the Sacrament, whereas he is corporally present in Heaven only, *&c?* Much other Discourse Mr *Rogers* had with the Chancellor and some other Bishops, in which having called the Pope *Antichrist*, the Chancellor was very angry, and esteeming him an incorrigible Heretick, proceeded to read his Condemnation, wherein having mentioned, That he having affirmed the *Romish* Catholick Church to be Antichrist, and denied the Reality of Christ's Body and Blood in the Sacrament, he degraded and condemned him, and put him into the Hands of the Sheriff in Order to Execution, which was accordingly done on him in *Smithfield*, *February* 4. 1555.

He was the first Martyr of this our Protestant Church in Queen *Mary's* Days, and because he and Dr. *Hooper* were great Sticklers against the Ceremonies, tho' otherwise allowing of Episcopal Government; our Non-conformists account it no small Credit to them, that one of their Opinion was first chosen by Divine Providence to encounter the Fire; but if they would but consider, how many suffered after them, who established and used the Ceremonies, they ought to conclude, that as such as use our Ceremonies are as sincere and sound Protestants as them that use them not; so they have and can by God's Grace suffer as chearfully for the Truths of the Gospel as others.

George Marsh, Husbandman, was born in the Parish of *Deane*, and there lived in good Repute with his Wife and Family several Years. He was a grave, inquisitive, and studious Man. Upon the Death of his Wife he applied himself wholly to Learning, went to the University of *Cambridge*, and was afterwards ordained Dea-

con

Digitized by Google

con and Prieſt, by the Biſhops of *London* and *Lincoln*, and was ſome time a Curate at *Dean*, and other Places in *Lancaſhire*. On the 12th of *March*, being the Monday before *Palm-Sunday*, *Anno Dom.* 1555. He was convened before the Earl of *Derby*, who examined him in his Belief of the Sacrament of the Altar; to which he anſwer'd, That whoſoever, according to Chriſt's Inſtitution, did receive the Sacrament of Chriſt's Body and Blood, did eat and drink Chriſt's Body and Blood with all the Benefits of his Death and Reſurrection to their eternal Salvation; for Chriſt (ſaid he) is ever preſent with his Sacraments. But this did not ſatisfy. Several Means were uſed by the Earl of *Derby*, to make him declare his Opinions more fully, which at laſt he did to the Vicar of *Preſcot*, and the Parſon of *Graſnull*, concerning the Maſs and Sacrament of the Altar, but their Promiſes and Threatning could neither convince nor perſwade him to recant his Errors, as they call'd them.

Within a few Days after, Dr. *Cotes*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, came to *Lancaſter*, and ſent for *George Marſh*. The Biſhop, after ſome private Communication, did not much diſlike his Anſwers, ſave that he denied Tranſubſtantiation, and the Authority of the Univerſal Church of *Rome*. Upon his ſecond Appearance he treated him more roughly, accuſed him of Hereſy and Blaſphemy, to which *George Marſh* anſwered modeſtly, and according to the Doctrine, by publick Authority, taught in *Edward* VI.'s Time. About three Weeks after he was brought before the Biſhop and his Chancellor in the ſame Place, and was condemn'd for an Heretick, in aſſerting, That the Church and Doctrine taught and ſet forth in King *Edward*'s Time, was the true Church and the true Doctrine, and that the Church of *Rome* was not the true and Catholick Church. Upon the Day of Execution the Chamberlain of *Cheſter* came to him, and ſhew'd him the Queen's Pardon, under the Broad Seal, provided he would recant; but ſince that was the Condition, he told him he could not accept it. After a great deal of ſevere and hard Uſage, which he bore with much Patience and Alacrity, he was burnt at *Cheſter*, on *April* 24, 1555, where he ſuffer'd great Torments in a Fire unskilfully made, and driven about by an high Wind.

John Bradford, born at *Manchester*, and educated well by his Parents in Writing and the *Latin* Tongue. He was Secretary to Sir *John Harrington* Knt. Treaſurer of the King's Camps, &c. in *Henry* VIII.'s Time, and *Edward* VI.'s, from thence he betook himſelf to the Study of Divinity, and for that End left the *Temple*, and went to *Cambridge*, and made ſo great Progreſs in his Studies, that before he had been there a Year, the Univerſity gave him the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*. Soon after he was made Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, and at the Inſtigation of *Martin Bucer*, he was ordain'd Deacon, by Biſhop *Ridley*, who gave him a Licence to preach, and a Prebend in his Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*. He thus entred into the Miniſtry, and was look'd upon a laborious Preacher for three Years, till the Death of King *Edward*, when he was deprived both of his Office and Liberty, by the Queen and her Council, and upon this Occaſion, *viz.*

On *Auguſt* 13, *Anno Reg.* 1. *Bourn*, Biſhop of *Bath*, made a ſeditious Sermon at *Paul's-Croſs*, *London*, to open the Way for Popery and Superſtition, at which the People were much offended; and notwithſtanding the Preſence of *Bonner* and the Mayor of *London*, would not be appeaſed by all the Means they could Uſe, till *Bradford*, at the Biſhop's Deſire, went into the Pulpit, and exhorted them to Obedience, and to be quiet. At this the Shout was, *Bradford*, *Bradford*, God ſave thy Life, *Bradford*. But even when the Multitude was ſtill, and the greater Part gone away, the Biſhop did not think himſelf ſafe, till *Bradford* had conducted him to the Schoolmaſter's Houſe, which at his Requeſt, he did. In the Afternoon *Bradford* preach'd at *Bow-Church*, and ſharply reproved the People for their ſeditious and turbulent Behaviour.

About three Days after *Bradford* was ſummon'd to appear before the Council then ſitting at the *Tower*, and there was charged with the Fact of the Sunday before at *Paul's-Croſs*, which they term'd ſeditious, and with preaching falſe and heretical Doctrines: And ſo they committed him

Digitized by Google

him to the *Tower*, where he continued from *August* 1553, to *January* 1555.

Upon *January* 22, 1555, he was brought before the Commiſſioners, and the Lord Chancellor offer'd him the Queen's Pardon, if he would do as they had done, *viz.* acknowledge the Authority of the Pope and Church of *Rome*, which he refuſed, becauſe he had ſworn ſix Times that they had no Juriſdiction or Authority within this Realm of *England*. They convicted him of Sedition in the Caſe of his Commitment, upon the ſole Evidence of *Bonner*, who teſtified he ſaw him take too much upon him, in malapertly pretending to rule the People. They charged him with holding the Doctrines of *Edward* VI. which he confeſſed he did then believe, and hoped he ever ſhould believe, that that Doctrine was God's pure Religion: Upon which he was committed to the under Mareſchal, with particular Charge of more cloſe Confinement. Upon the 29th he was examined again in the Church of St. *Mary Overy's*; they inſiſted on his owning the Authority of the Church, which for fear of Perjury, he again refuſed: They began then to ask him about the Sacrament of the Altar, but before any Thing could be determined, the Court broke up, and the Priſoner was ſent to the Veſtry, and from thence to his Priſon. The next Day the Lord Chancellor and he had ſome Conference about the Nature of Oaths, but *Bradford* ſtill maintain'd that the Oath he had taken againſt the Authority of the Church, was a lawful Oath, and therefore obligatory. When they could not prevail this Way, they began to aſperſe him for having robb'd his Maſter of 140 *l.* which he clear'd himſelf of; for having ſent heretical Letters to Maſter *Pendleton*, which he utterly deny'd. At laſt the Lord Chancellor, to end their Examination, came to the real Preſence, which *Bradford* granted to the true Believer, but flatly denied Tranſubſtantiation After ſome ſhort Diſputation, the Lord Chancellor began to read the Sentence of Excommunication, which being done, he was deliver'd to the Sheriff of *London*, and by him committed to the *Clink*, and afterwards to the *Compter* in the *Poultry*. Here he remained from *Jan.* 31, to *July* 1, during which Time he had ſeveral Conferences with divers Perſons, ſome learned, and others ignorant, ſuch as Dr. *Bonner*, Dr. *Harpſfield*, Dr. *Harding*, *Heth*, Archbiſhop of *York*; *Day*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; *Alphonſus*, and the King's Confeſſor, Dr. *Weſton*, *Pendleton*, *&c.* whoſe Arguments he refuted modeſtly and learnedly. He thus continued in Prayers to God, in preaching twice a-day continually, if he was well, and in frequent Adminiſtrations of the Sacrament, at which his Chamber was generally full. He was kind and obliging to all, and in ſuch Honour with his Keeper, that he gave him very great Liberties, inſomuch that when an Eſcape was propoſed to him, he did not at all regard it. He uſed frequently to confer with Maſter *Saunders* and Biſhop *Farrar*, being his fellow Priſoners; and to him in ſome Senſe is attributed the Biſhop's Stedfaſtneſs, and refuſing their Allurements of him to recant. The Night before he was had to *Newgate*, he dream'd of his being burn'd, of his Chains, and other Circumſtances of his Suffering, which accordingly happened. On the laſt of *June*, News came to the *Compter* of Maſter *Bradford's* being burn'd at *Smithfield* by Four a clock the next Morning, which was told him by the Keeper's Wife. He receiv'd it without any Surprize, and thank'd God who ſhould think him worthy of ſo great Honour as to ſuffer for his Name. He continued in Prayer all the Evening with ſome few Friends, and made a farewell Prayer with all his fellow Priſoners, who wept very much at his Departing.

About twelve a-clock in the Night he was order'd to *Newgate*; and, contrary to their Expectation, was attended with a great Number of People; inſomuch, that *Smithfield* was full about Four in the Morning, expecting him ſo ſoon to be brought out. About nine he came into *Smithfield* ſo attended as none had been before him, and in making his Prayers to Almighty God, the Sheriff interrupted him, and order'd him to make haſte, for the Preſs of the People was great. Then he put off his Clothes, and gave them to his Man, went up to the Stake, and was burn'd with one *Leaf*, a Lad of about nineteen. So died this great and good Man. *July* 1, 1555.

Digitized by Google

Roger Holland, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, born of honeſt Parents in *Lancaſhire*; he had been an extravagant young Man, and had gamed away his Maſter's Money, and was thinking to have gone beyond Sea, but living in the Houſe with a Maid named *Elizabeth*, he imparted his Misfortune to her; who, upon conſidering that this might be a Means to reclaim him, gave him the Money upon Promiſe of becoming a Proteſtant, and living as he ought to do for the Future. Upon this he betook himſelf to Reading the Scripture and other good Books, and perſwaded his Father and Friends to lay aſide their former Idolatries. His Father being taken with the Underſtanding and Religion of his Son, gave him a Stock of Money to trade with: Which, when he had got, he came to *London* again, paid the Maid what he owed her, and to make her Amends, he married her. After this he remain'd in the City, and frequented the Congregations of Proteſtants, until the laſt Year of Queen *Mary*, when upon *May-day*, 1558, he was brought to *Newgate*. In every Examination by *Bonner*, the *Harpsfields*, *&c.* he ſhew'd great Vivacity, an uncommon Vehemence, and a good Acquaintance with the Controverſy between the Papiſts and Proteſtants, though himſelf an unlearned Man. And notwithſtanding he had a good Intereſt among them, as the Lord *Strange*, --- *Egleſton*, Eſq; and others, who were related to him, and *Bonner* was upon that Account very mild to him, and would have perſwaded him by ſeveral Arts and fair Speeches to have recanted his Opinions, yet he continued upbraiding them for their mangling Scripture; for their Univerſality, when the *Greek* Church never received their Services; for their Unity, when there were three Popes at a Time, *&c.* And being urged to declare himſelf upon the Point of the Sacrament of the Altar, he turn'd to the Lord *Strange*, and the reſt of his Friends, and declared (for he found 'twas that which *Bonner* would have from him) That the truly penitent Chriſtian did receive the Body and Blood of Chriſt in the Sacrament, by Faith; by Faith Chriſt's Merits are his; by Faith Chriſt dwells in him, and he in him: That as for the Maſs, Tranſubſtantiation, and the Worſhipping the Sacrament, they were mere Impiety and horrible Idolatry: And bid them go tell his Father this, That he might underſtand that he was a Chriſtian. Upon which *Bonner* read his Sentence of Condemnation; and as ſoon as he had done, *Holland* told him, that his Hand of Cruelty would ſoon be ſhortned, and that after this none ſhould be by him put to Fire and Fagot in this Place, which accordingly happen'd: *Holland* and his Company were the laſt that were burn'd in *Smithfield*, which was on *June* 27, 1558.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *of this County.*

Aughton, in the Pariſh of *Halton*, has a Charity-School for Boys and Girls, the Number of which we cannot certainly find.

Caſtleton, where are two Schools for ſix Boys and ſix Girls. A Gentleman lately deceaſed hath left 6 *l. per Annum*, for ever, for maintaining the Boys School, and a Gentlewoman in the Neighbourhood pays for teaching and clothing the ſix Girls. And at

Fulwood is a School-houſe built, where the poor Children of the Town are taught *gratis*; 80 *l.* has been left for the Augmentation of the Maſter's Maintenance or Salary.

Leverpool, where is a School and School-houſe for the Maſter, and fifty Boys are taught to read, write, and caſt Accompts, and all are decently cloth'd by the Inhabitants of the Place.

Littleborough in *Rochdale*, where is a School ſet up within theſe three Years, for the Inſtruction of ten poor Children in reading and writing, and are taught their Cate-

Digitized by Google

Catechism. Two Gentlemen have endowed this School with 11 *l.* a Year, for ever.

Manchester, where is one School for forty poor Children taught to read, write, and cast Accompts; the Master has his Rent paid, and 1 *d. per* Week for each Child. Here is also a Second set up for forty Children more, maintain'd by separate charitable Contributions. And there was near 600 *l.* in Bank about four Years ago, for the setting up another, which we hope by this Time is improv'd to a greater Sum.

Newton, where is a sufficient Provision made by the Inhabitants of the Place, for the Instruction of ten Boys only, in reading, writing, and casting Accompts.

Overkellet in *Bolton* Parish, where is one School for the Instruction of poor Children, whose Number is uncertain.

Preston, where are two Schools set up upon Charity; the one for the Instruction of twenty-five poor Boys in Writing and Accompts, which has a settled Competency for a Master, and is supported by other Contributions in the Town. The other for twenty-five poor Girls, who are taught to read and work. Part of these are cloath'd only by the Charity.

Radcliffe Bridge, where is a School instituted for the Learning of twelve Boys, at the sole Charge of the Place.

Roffendale, where is a School of Charity erected within four Years last past, in which ten poor Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, in order for Trades.

Stalmyn, where also is a School maintain'd by the Charity of well-disposed Persons; the Number of the Children is not found out by us. At

Todmadin, six poor Boys are instructed in the usual Method of other Charity-Schools. At

Warrington are maintain'd in Clothing, and taught, twenty-four poor Boys, out of the Estate given by *Peter Leigh*, of *Lime*, Esq; for building *Trinity-Chapel*, and a School here. The Minister here keeps an Usher to teach some Children Grammar till they are fit to be put out Apprentices, and then they have a Bible, Common-Prayer Book, and a Suit of Clothes given them.

DIVINES *of Note, born, or inhabiting, in this County.*

William Allen, born in this County (says *Pitzæus*) *Nobilibus Parentibus*, *i. e.* of gentle Parentage. He was bred in *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, and became Head of St. *Mary's-Hall* there, but going beyond Sea, was chosen *Regius Professor* at *Douay*, Canon of *Cambray* and *Rhemes*, and at last created Cardinal Priest of St. *Martin's* at *Rome*, by Pope *Sixtus* V. *Anno* 1587. The Qualifications, which render'd him worthy of his Dignities, were his Affability, Piety, Humility, Learning, and Gravity; but that which made him justly odious to the *English*, was his Forwardness in the *Spanish* Expedition the next Year after his Election, whereby he laboured to get himself a Name among those of his Profession, by destroying our Church; which Design, tho' God blasted it, yet ought to remain as an indelible Character of Ignominy upon his Name. He collected the *English* Exiles, and united them in one College at *Douay* and *Rhemes*. He died at *Rome*, *Anno* 1594, and was buried in the *English* School there.

John Christopherson was born in this County, bred first in *Pembroke-Hall*, then Fellow of St. *John's*, and afterwards Master of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, an excellent Scholar and Linguist. He made a *Greek* Tragedy, and having written it as finely as if it were printed, presented it to King *Henry* VIII. He translated *Philo* and *Eusebius* into *Latin*; and besides his own Benefaction to the Masters Lodgings, and Library, he was the chief Instrument in moving Queen *Mary* to her magnificent Bounty to *Trinity-College*. In the Visitation of *Cambridge*, in his Time, he was very active in

Digitized by Google

burning the Bones of *M. Bucer*; and being elected Bishop of *Chichester*, he drenched his Hands in the Blood of the Martyrs in his first Visitation. In the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign he was deprived, and kept in Prison till he died, *Anno* 1560.

Thomas Jones was born in this County, commenced Master of Arts in *Cambridge*, but Doctor of Divinity in *Dublin*, where he was first Chancellor, and then Dean of St. *Patricks* in that City, and was afterward preferred to the See of *Meath*, *Anno* 1584, and presently after appointed by Queen *Elizabeth*, one of her Privy Council in *Ireland*. He was about twenty Years after translated to *Dublin*, and made Chancellor of *Ireland*; all which Places he managed not only well for the King, but himself, laying the Foundation of so fair an Estate, that Sir *Roger Jones*, his Son, was by King *Charles* I. created Viscount *Ranelough*. He died *April* 10, 1619.

Henry Pendleton, a zealous *Roman* Catholick, was born in *Lancashire*, educated in *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees both in Arts and Divinity. He being beneficed and dignified in the Church, shewed himself so great a Zealot in Queen *Mary*'s Days, for the Religion then professed, that a Gun was discharged at him as he was in the Pulpit at St. *Paul*'s Cross, preaching up his Popish Doctrines, but missed him. There are some Treatises in print, which go under his Name, *viz. Homilies to be read in Churches within the Diocese of* London. *Printed at* London, *in* 1554. *A Communication between him and Mr.* Lawrence Saunders. *A Disputation between him and Mr.* Bradford, Bartlet, Green, *and other Protestant Martyrs*. He was accounted learned, but so fond of the Catholick Cause, that he made a solemn Protestation, that he would rather lose the last Drop of his Grease, and Gob of his Flesh, before he would forsake God and his Truth. He was imprisoned in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, but where he died we know not.

Edward Rishton was descended of an ancient Family in this County. He was a Student in *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, but commenced Master of Arts at *Douay*, and from thence went to *Rome*, where he was made a Priest. From thence he was sent in the Mission of *England* to make Converts, but before he was well settled, was taken and kept Prisoner in the *Tower* three or four Years; but at length being dismissed and condemned to Banishment, he settled at the University of *Pont-a-mussin* in *Lorrain*, where the Plague then happening to be, and he not very careful of himself, died of it. He wrote Synopsis Rerum Ecclesiasticarum ad Annum Christi, 1577. *A Profession of Faith made manifest, and confirmed by twenty-four Reasons.* Rerum pro Religione Catholicâ in turri Londinensi gestarum Indiculus ab Anno 1580, ad 1585. Religiosorum & sacerdotum nomina, qui pro defensione primatûs *Rom.* Ecclesiæ per Martyrium consummati sunt sub *Henrico* Octavo *Angliæ* Rege.

Ægeon Askew, a Person as well read in Fathers, Commentators, and Schoolmen, as any Man in his Age, in *Oxford*, was born in *Lancashire*. He was an admired Preacher, and upon leaving the College, became Minister of *Greenwich* in *Kent*. His Writings are, Several Sermons, of brotherly Reconcilement, and an Apology for the Use of the Fathers and Secular Learning.

William Leigh, a Native of *Lancashire*, and Parson of *Standish*, was a Justice of Peace in his Country, and held in great Esteem for his Learning and Godliness. He has published many Sermons, and died in 1639, in the 89th Year of his Age, after he had been Pastor there fifty-three Years.

Richard Parr, of *Brazen-Nose College* in *Oxford*, was a *Lancashire* Man, born, as some have supposed, at *Eccleston*, whose rich Parsonage he obtained. He was a Person very laborious in his Ministry, and was preferred to be Bishop of *Man*, by the Earl of *Derby*, who is absolute Lord of that Isle. He has written and published, *Concio ad Clerum*, and several other Sermons. He held *Eccleston* in *Commendam* with his Bishoprick, till the *House of Commons* put his Living under Sequestration, and placed in it one *Edward Gee*, in 1643. He lived afterward at *Lancaster*, but when he died, or lost his Bishoprick, we don't find.

Josias

Digitized by Google

Joshua Stopford, Prebendary of *Donington* in the Church of *York*, and Vicar of St. *Martins* and *All-Souls* in that City, was a *Lancashire* Man. He was much injured in his Reputation by some of his Hearers, and therefore he published two Sermons, which were the Grounds of their Calumnies, *viz.* Pagano-Papismus; *or, A Parallel between* Rome *Pagan and Christian, in their Doctrines and Ceremonies. The Ways and Methods of* Rome's *Advancement. to which is annexed a Catalogue of the Authors made Use of in those Discourses.* He died *November* 1675.

Stephen Charnock, descended of a *Lancashire* Family, was educated in *Emanuel-College* at *Cambridge*; but when *Oxford* was visited by the Parliament-Commissioners, obtained a Fellowship in *New-College* in *Oxford*, in 1649, and was Proctor there, in 1652. He was a Man of Learning, and being Chaplain to *Henry Cromwell*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, gave such Proofs of it by his Preaching, that he was esteemed not only by Presbyterians, but most Men of Judgment. He left some Works, and died *July* 27, 1680.

A B R.

Digitized by Google

ABR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Abram	W. Darby		
Accrington New	Blackburn		
Accrington Old	Blackburn		
Adlington	Layland		
Agbury	W. Darby		
Aighton	Blackburn		
Aighton-Hall	Blackburn		
Aldingham	Loynſdale	R. Furnes	39 18 11 ½
Alham	Blackburn		
Alker	W. Darby		
Alkrington	Salford		
Allerton	W. Darby		
Alſton	Amounderneſs		
Althome	Blackburn		
Amſworth	Salford		
Anderton	Layland		
Anderton Ford	W. Darby		
Appleton	W. Darby		
Ardwick	Salford		
Arelath	Loynſdale		
Argholme	Loynſdale		
Arneſide	Loynſdale		
Aram	Loynſdale		
Aſhley	Layland		
Aſhpool	Salford		
Aſhton	Amounderneſs		
Aſhton	Loynſdale		
Aſhton	Salford	R. Mancheſter	26 13 4 0
Aſhton Chapel	W. Darby		
Aſhton in Makerfield	W. Darby		
Aſhton under Line	Salford		
Aſh-Hurſt	W. Darby		
Aſhworth	Salford		
Aſtley	Salford		
Aſtley	W. Darby		
Atherton	W. Darby		
Aughton	Loynſdale		
Aughton	W. Darby	R. Warrington	14 15 4 0
Awcliff	Loynſdale		
Ayten Field	Salford		
Bacup	Salford		
Bacup Bouth'	Blackburn		
Baire	Loynſdale		
Balderton	Blackburn		
Balrig	Loynſdale		
Bank-Hall	W. Darby		
Banks Crofton	W. Darby		
Barbary	W. Darby		
Bardſey	Loynſdale		
Barlow	Salford		

Digitized by Google

BAR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Barnacre	Amounderneſs		
Barnford	Salford		
Barnſide	Blackburn		
Barrohead	Loynſdale		
Barrow Ford	Blackburn		
Barton	Amounderneſs		
Barton	Salford		
Barton	W. Darby		
Barton-Hall	Amounderneſs		
Bawthorp	Blackburn		
Beckenſal	Layland		
Bedford	W. Darby		
Belſnap-Hall	Amounderneſs		
Benton	Salford		
Bergerode	Amounderneſs		
Bery	Salford		
Bertle	Salford		
Betonſel	Layland		
Bewſey	W. Darby		
Bickerſtaff	W. Darby		
Bigger	Loynſdale		
Billing	W. Darby		
Billington	Blackburn		
Bilsborough	Amounderneſs		
Birch	W. Darby		
Biſpham	Amounderneſs		
Biſpham	Layland		
Black Brooke	Salford		
BLACKBURN ○=	Blackburn	V. Blackburn	8 1 6 9
Blackley	Salford		
Black Rode	W. Darby		
Blawith	Loynſdale		
Blefdale	Amounderneſs		
Bold	W. Darby		
Boldhall	W. Darby		
Bolton	Loynſdale		
BOLTON ○=	Salford	V. Mancheſter	10 3 0 9
Bolton *Parva*	Salford		
Booke	Loynſdale		
Booths	Salford		
Booths-hall	Salford		
Borwick	Loynſdale		
Borwick-Hall	Loynſdale		
Botton	Loynſdale		
Bouth	Loynſdale		
Bradley	W. Darby		
Bradley-Hall	Leyland		
Bradſhaw	Salford		
Brandleſham	Salford		
Bratley	Loynſdale		

BRE.

Digitized by Google

BRE.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Brerecliff	Blackburn		
Brightmet	Salford		
Brindle	Layland	R. Layland	12 18 3 0
Brinſap	W. Darby		
Brock-Hall	Amounderneſs		
Brotherton	Layland		
Broughton	Amounderneſs		
BROUGHTON ○=	Loynſdale		
Brown-Hill	Blackburn		
Brundal	Blackburn		
Bryn	W. Darby		
Bryn-Houſe	W. Darby		
Bryning	Amounderneſs		
Buonby	Blackburn		
Burgh	Layland		
Burnage	Salford		
BURNLEY ○=	Blackburn		
Burrow	Loynſdale		
Burſcough	W. Darby		
Burſcough Abbey	W. Darby		
Burton Wood	W. Darby		
BURY ○=	Salford	R. Mancheſter	29 11 4 0
Butterworth	Salford		
Byram	W. Darby		
Cabus	Amounderneſs		
Cadiz-head	Salford		
Cansfield	Loynſdale		
Capull	Layland		
Car	W. Darby		
Carpmanſal	Loynſdale		
Cartlone Paſſage	Loynſdale		
CARTMEL ○=	Loynſdale		
Cartmel-Hall	Loynſdale		
Caſtleton	Salford		
Catford-Hall	Amounderneſs		
Caton	Loynſdale		
Cateral	Amounderneſs		
Cawood	Loynſdale		
Chadgley	Blackburn		
CHARLEY ○=	Layland		
Charnock	Layland		
Charnock Richard	Layland		
Chatburn	Blackburn		
Chatterton	Salford		
Chawerton	Salford		
Chetham	Salford		
Childwall	W. Darby	V. Warrington	5 11 8 0
Chippen	Blackburn	R. Aunderneſs	24 16 4 3
Chorlton	Salford		
Church	Blackburn		

CLA

Digitized by Google

CLA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Claife	Loynſdale		
Claſey	Loynſdale		
Claton-Hall	Salford		
Claton in the Dale	Blackburn		
Claton in the Moore	Blackburn		
Claughton	Loynſdale		
Clawghton	Amounderneſs	R. Kirby Loynſdale	9 14 10 0
Clayton	Leyland		
Clayton-Hall	Blackburn		
Clegge	Salford		
Clifton	Amounderneſs		
Clifton	Salford		
CLITHERO ⊙=	Blackburn		
Cockerham	Loynſdale	V. Aunderneſs	10 16 7 0
Cockley Chapel	Salford		
Colden	Blackburn		
Cold-Wall	Blackburn		
College	Salford		
COLNE ⊙=	Blackburn		
Coniſton	Loynſdale		
Cotham	Amounderneſs		
Coulton	Loynſdale		
Crackford	Loynſdale		
Cranford	Loynſdale		
Creſſingham	Loynſdale		
Croft	W. Darby		
Crofton	Layland	R. Layland	38 5 10 0
Crompton	Salford		
Crompton	W. Darby		
Crosby	W. Darby		
Croſhall	W. Darby		
Croxtath	W. Darby		
Crumſall	Salford		
Cunſcough	W. Darby		
Curdall	Blackburn		
Curdley	W. Darby		
Cuerden	Layland		
Dalton	Loynſdale		
DALTON ⊙=	Loynſdale	R. Furnes	17 6 8 0
Dalton	W. Darby		
Darby Weſt	W. Darby		
Darcy	Salford		
Darwen Lower	Blackburn		
Darwen Upper	Blackburn		
Dean	Salford	V. Warrington	14 13 4 0
Dean	Blackburn	V. Blackburn	3 6 0 0
Denholm	Salford		
Denton	Salford		
Diddesbury	Salford		
Ditton	W. Darby		

Digitized by Google

DOW.	Hundred.	Demesne.	Valuation.
Downham	Blackburn		
Down Holland	W. Darby		
Drilsden	Salford		
Duckley	Blackburn		
Dutton	Blackburn		
Duxbury	Layland		
Earton	W. Darby		
Eccleston	Layland		
Eccleston	W. Darby		
Eccleston *Magna*	Amounderness		
Eccleston *Parva*	Amounderness		
Eckles	Salford	V. Blackburn	6 8 0 0
Edgworth	Salford		
Egleston	W. Darby	R. Layland	28 16 0 0
Egton	Loynsdale		
Eland	Loynsdale		
Elbill	Loynsdale		
Elton	Salford		
Entwisle	Salford		
Erlam	Salford		
Everton	W. Darby		
Euxton	Layland		
Extwistle	Blackburn		
Failsworth	Salford		
Farlton	Loynsdale		
Farnworth	Salford		
Farnworth	W. Darby		
Farrington	Layland		
Fawbridge	Blackburn		
Fazackerley	W. Darby		
Fernhead	W. Darby		
Fishwick	Amounderness		
Flixton	Salford		
Flokesharrow	Loynsdale		
Formby	W. Darby		
Formerdine	Salford		
Forton	Amounderness		
Foubridge	Blackburn		
Fogrness	Loynsdale		
Foxdenton	Salford		
Frekelton	Amounderness		
Frith-Hall	Loynsdale		
Fulwood	Amounderness		
Garret	Salford		
GARSTANG oe	Amounderness	V. Amounderness	14 3 4 0
Garston	W. Darby		
Gaswood	W. Darby		
Glasbrook	W. Darby		
Glasbrook-Hall	W. Darby		
Glaston	Loynsdale		

£ 1 4

Digitized by Google

C. L. A.	Hundred.	
Glaſon-Caſtle	Loynſdale	
Goldborn	W. Darby	
Gorton	Salford	
Goſnarth	Amounderneſs	
Grange	Amounderneſs	
Grathwate	Loynſdale	
Greenhall	Amounderneſs	
Greno	Amounderneſs	
Greſtgarth	Loynſdale	
Grinlow	Salford	
Griſdall	Loynſdale	
Griſhurſt	Salford	
Habergham	Blackburn	
Hackinſton	Amounderneſs	
Haddock	W. Darby	
Hadram	Blackburn	
Haigh-Hall	W. Darby	
Hale	W. Darby	
Hale	W. Darby	
Halewood	W. Darby	
Halgh	Salford	
Halliwell	Salford	
Halſall	W. Darby	R. W
Halſall	W. Darby	
Halton	Loynſdale	
Halton Park	Salford	
Hambleton	Amounderneſs	
Hamfield-Hall	Loynſdale	
Handley	Blackburn	
Hapton	Blackburn	
Hapton-Tower	Blackburn	
Hardhorn	Amounderneſs	
Hardey	Salford	
Harrockhall	Layland	
Harwich Chapel	Salford	
Harwood *Magna*	Blackburn	
Harwood *Parva*	Blackburn	
Haſlingden	Blackburn	
Haverthwate	Loynſdale	
Haughton	Amounderneſs	
Haughton	Salford	
Hawcolm Chapel	Salford	
HAWKESHEAD ⊂	Loynſdale	
Haycote	Loynſdale	
Haye	W. Darby	
Heapy	Layland	
Heaton	Loynſdale	
Heaton	Salford	
Heaton Norris	Salford	
Heaton Old	Salford	

Digitized by Google

		Deanry.	Valuation.
ithorn	Blackburn		
keth	Layland		
kyn	Layland		
k	Loynſdale		
wood	Salford		
ham	Blackburn		
hfield	Loynſdale		
l	Layland		
ton Little	Salford		
ton Middle	Salford		
ton Over	Salford		
dley	W. Darby		
on	W. Darby	V. Warrington	6 9 0 0
lcroft	W Darby		
lland	W. Darby		
llin	W. Darby		
lm	Blackburn		
lm	Salford		
lm Park	W. Darby		
ol *Magna*	Layland		
ol *Parva*	Layland		
pwood	Salford		
pwell-Hall	Salford		
rnby	Loynſdale		
rnby-Caſtle	Loynſdale		
rwich	Salford		
therſall	Amounderneſs		
ughton	Layland		
ughton	Salford		
ughton Chapel	W. Darby		
ughton Lower	Blackburn		
ughton *Parva*	Salford		
ughton Weſt	W. Darby		
ughwick	Layland		
wker	Loynſdale		
wle	Layland		
gh-Hall	Salford		
ncote	Blackburn		
nderfield	Salford		
rlſton-Hall	W. Darby		
rſt-Wood	Blackburn		
tt	W. Darby		
tton	Layland		
tton	Loynſdale		
ſham	Layland		
den-Hill	Blackburn		
e	W. Darby		
e-Blundel	W. Darby		
Slip	Amounderneſs		
kip	Amounderneſs		

Digitized by Google

Town.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
St. John's Chapel	Amounderneſs		
Irby	Loynſdale		
Iſwick	Amounderneſs		
Kallamer	Amounderneſs		
Kellet Nether	Loynſdale		
Kellet Over	Loynſdale		
Kennat	W. Darby		
Kerſley	Salford		
Keverdale	Blackburn		
Kilcheth	W. Darby		
Kingley	Salford		
Kirkby	W. Darby		
Kirkby Ireleth	Loynſdale	V. Furneſs	5 6 8 o
Kirk Dale	W. Darby		
KIRKHAM ○=	Amounderneſs	V. Aunderneſs	21 1 ● o
Kirkland	Amounderneſs		
Knoweſley	W. Darby		
Knoweſley	W. Darby		
Lagrum	Blackburn		
LANCASTER ○=	Loynſdale	V. Amounderneſs	4 19 10 o
Lancaſter-Caſtle	Loynſdale		
Langho-Hall	Blackburn		
Langton-Chapel	Layland		
Langtree	Layland		
Langtree-Hall	Layland		
Larbrick	Amounderneſs		
Laſtock	Salford		
Latham	W. Darby		
Latham-Hall	W. Darby		
Laton	Amounderneſs		
Laund	Amounderneſs		
Law	Blackburn		
Lawcon	W. Darby		
Lawrence	Amounderneſs		
Layland	Layland	V. Layland	11 o ● o
Lea	Amounderneſs		
Leck	Loynſdale		
Lee	Loynſdale		
Lees	Loynſdale		
Lees	Salford		
Legbarn	Loynſdale		
LEIGH ○=	W. Darby	V. Warrington	9 o o o
Leighton	Loynſdale		
Leigh-Weſt	W Darby		
Lever *Magna*	Salford		
Lever *Parva*	Salford		
Leverpole	W. Darby		
Litherland	W. Darby		
Littleborough	Salford		
Littledale ●	Loynſdale		

Digitized by Google

LOD.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lodge	Amounderneſs		
Longlow	Layland		
Lonridge Chapel	Blackburn		
Longworth	Salford		
Loſtock	Salford		
Lowe	W. Darby		
Lowick	Loynſdale		
Lowton	W. Darby		
Lydiate	W. Darby		
Lyndell	Loynſdale		
Lythum	Amounderneſs		
Lyverſey	Blackburn		
Maghall	W. Darby		
Mains	Amounderneſs		
MANCHESTER ○=	Salford		
Marland	Salford		
Marſcough	Amounderneſs		
Marſhden	Blackburn		
Marſhden *Parva*	Blackburn		
Marton	W. Darby		
Marton *Magna*	Amounderneſs		
Marton *Parva*	Amounderneſs		
Maunton	Salford		
Meales	W. Darby		
Mearley	Blackburn		
Meawdiſley	Layland		
Medler	Amounderneſs		
Melling	Loynſdale	V. Kirby Loynſdale	7 1 9 0
Mellington	W. Darby		
Mellor	Blackburn		
Michael Church	Amounderneſs	V. Amounderneſs	10 17 6 0
Midleton	Loynſdale		
Midleton	Salford	R. Mancheſter	36 4 0 0
Midleton-Hall	Salford		
Miln Row	Salford		
Miſthwate	Loynſdale		
Mitton	Blackburn		
Moor Hall	Salford		
More Lees	Salford		
Mosbarrow	W. Darby		
Moſton	Salford		
Mowbrick	Amounderneſs		
Nateley	Amounderneſs		
Newburgh	W. Darby		
Newchurch	W. Darby		
Newton	Amounderneſs		
Newton	Amounderneſs		
Newton	Loynſdale		
Newton	Loynſdale		
NEWTON ○=	Salford		

NEW.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Newton in Mackerfield	W. Darby		
Norbrey	Amounderneſs		
North-meales	W. Darby	R. Warrington	8 3 8 o
Oldham	Salford		
Orford	W. Darby		
ORMSKIRK ○=	W. Darby	V. Warrington	10 o o o
Orrel	W. Darby		
Osbaldeſton	Blackburn		
Oſmotherley	Loynſdale		
Overton	Loynſdale		
Outwood	Salford		
Oxcliff	Loynſdale		
Oxenfield	Loynſdale		
Paddingham	Blackburn		
Parbold	Layland		
Park New	W. Darby		
Parr	W. Darby	R. Ilcheſter	9 18 1 ½
Pele	Layland		
Pelo	W. Darby		
Pemberton	W. Darby		
Pendlebury	Salford		
Pendle Foreſt	Blackburn		
Pendleton	Blackburn		
Pendleton	Salford		
Penketh	W. Darby		
Pennington	Loynſdale		
Penwortham	Layland		
Pile of Fondray	Loynſdale		
Pilkington	Salford		
Pilling	Amounderneſs		
Pilling Hall	Amounderneſs		
Pleaſington	Blackburn		
Plumpton	Amounderneſs		
Plumpton	Loynſdale		
Poolton	W. Darby		
Potton	Loynſdale		
POULTON ○=	Amounderneſs	V. Aunderneſs	7 16 7 o
PRESCOT ○=	W. Darby	V. Warrington	24 o 9 o
Preſtoke	Salford		
PRESTON ○=	Amounderneſs	V. Annderneſs	15 4 o o
Preſtwich	Salford	R. Mancheſtes	46 4 8 o
Priſall	Amounderneſs		
Priſco	Amounderneſs		
Quarton	Salford		
Quernmore	Loynſdale		
Radival	Salford		
Rainford	W. Darby		
Rainhill	W. Darby		
Ramſide	Loynſdale		
Ratcliff	Salford	R. Mancheſtes	22 o 4 o

R 4 K

Digitized by Google

Raventon	Layland				
Rawcliff Nether	Amounderneſs				
Rawcliff Upper	Amounderneſs				
Read	Blackburn				
Rediſh	Salford				
Rhodes	Salford				
Ribby	Amounderneſs				
Ribbycheſter	Blackburn	R. Aunderneſs	39	9	6 o
Ribleton	Amounderneſs				
Ridgend	Blackburn				
Rimington	Blackburn				
Riſley	W. Darby				
Rivington	Salford				
Rixton	W. Darby				
Rixton-Hall	W. Darby				
Roberts-Hall	Loynſdale				
Robrindale	Loynſdale				
Roby	W. Darby				
ROCHDALE ⊙=	Salford	V. Mancheſter	11	4	8 o
Roſe-Acre	Amounderneſs				
Roſſe-Hall	Amounderneſs				
Roſſendale	Blackburn				
Royton	Salford				
Rufford-Chapel	W. Darby				
Rumworth	Salford				
Ruſeland	Loynſdale				
Rusforth	Layland				
Ruſhton	Blackburn				
Salesbury	Blackburn				
Salford	Salford				
Samsbury-Hall	Blackburn				
Samsbury	Blackburn				
Sankey *Magna*	W. Darby				
Sankey *Parva*	W. Darby				
Scale	Amounderneſs				
Scale	Loynſdale				
Scale	Loynſdale				
Scales	Loynſdale				
Scaresbrick	W. Darby				
Scaresbrick-Hall	W. Darby				
Scotford	Loynſdale				
Sefton	W. Darby				
Sefton-Houſe	W. Darby				
Selleth-Hall	Loynſdale				
Shakerley	Salford				
Shakerley	W. Darby				
Shakerley-Hall	Salford				
Sharples	Salford				
Shay-Chapel	Salford				
Shevington	Layland				

SHI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Shirehead	Amounderneſs		
Shuttleworth	Blackburn		
Shuttleworth	Salford		
Silverdale	Loynſdale		
Simonſton	Blackburn		
Simonſwood	W. Darby		
Singleton *Magna*	Amounderneſs		
Singleton *Parva*	Amounderneſs		
N. Scarth	Loynſdale		
Skelmerſdale	W. Darby		
Skirton	Loynſdale		
Slime	Loynſdale		
Smethels	Salford		
Snidale	Salford		
Soucky	W. Darby		
Southend	Loynſdale		
Southwate	Loynſdale		
Southworth	W. Darby		
Sowberthwate	Loynſdale		
Sowerby	Amounderneſs		
Sowick	Amounderneſs		
Speak	W. Darby		
Speak-Hall	W. Darby		
Spotland	Salford		
Stalming	Amounderneſs		
Standiſh	Layland	R. Layland	45 16 8 o
Standiſh Hall	Layland		
Staning-Hall	Amounderneſs		
Stank	Loynſdale		
Stanley	Loynſdale		
Staynal	Amounderneſs		
Stoniburſt	Blackburn		
Strangwes	Salford		
Stretford	Salford		
Stretford-Hall	Salford		
Stubley	Salford		
Sunbrick	Loynſdale		
Sutton	W. Darby		
Swinton	Salford		
Tarleton	Layland		
Tarnikar	Amounderneſs		
Tatham	Loynſdale	R. Kirby Loynſdale	12 5 o o
Terleſcowood	W. Darby		
Terver Chapel	Loynſdale		
Thiſleton	Amounderneſs		
Thornam	Salford		
Thornley	Blackburn		
Thornton	Amounderneſs	R. Kirby Loynſdale	28 12 11 o
Thornton	W. Darby		
Thurland	Loynſdale		

Digitized by Google

Thurnham	Loynſdale				
Tiberthwate	Loynſdale				
Tilſey	Salford				
Tockholes	Blackburn				
Todmerden	Salford				
Tonge	Salford				
Torbuck	W. Darby				
Tork Scarth Park	W. Darby				
Tornel Green	Blackburn				
Torner	Loynſdale				
Torriſholme	Loynſdale				
Tottington	Salford				
Townley	Blackburn				
Traford	Salford				
Treales	Amounderneſs				
Tunſtall	Loynſdale	V. Kirby Loynſdale	6	3	11 0
Turton	Salford				
Twiſton	Blackburn				
Ulnes-Walton	Layland				
ULVERSTON ○=	Loynſdale				
Urmſton	Salford				
Urſwick	Loynſdale				
Waddiker	Amounderneſs				
Waddiker-Hall	Amounderneſs				
Walmeſley	Salford				
Walney Chapel	Loynſdale				
Walton	Blackburn				
Walton	W. Darby				
Walton-Hall	Blackburn				
Walton-Hall	Layland				
Walton in the Dale	Blackburn				
Warbrick	Amounderneſs				
Warbrick-Hall	Amounderneſs				
WARRINGTON ○=	W. Darby	R. Warrington	10	0	0 0
Warton	Amounderneſs				
Warton	Loynſdale				
Wartree	W. Darby				
Weaſam	Amounderneſs				
Welland	Loynſdale				
Wennington	Loynſdale				
Werden	Layland				
Werdley	Salford				
Weſtby	Amounderneſs				
Weſthall	Loynſdale				
Whaley	Blackburn				
Wheatley	Blackburn				
Wheelton	Leyland				
Whickleſwith	Salford				
Whiſton	W. Darby				
Whitfield	Salford				

Digitized by Google

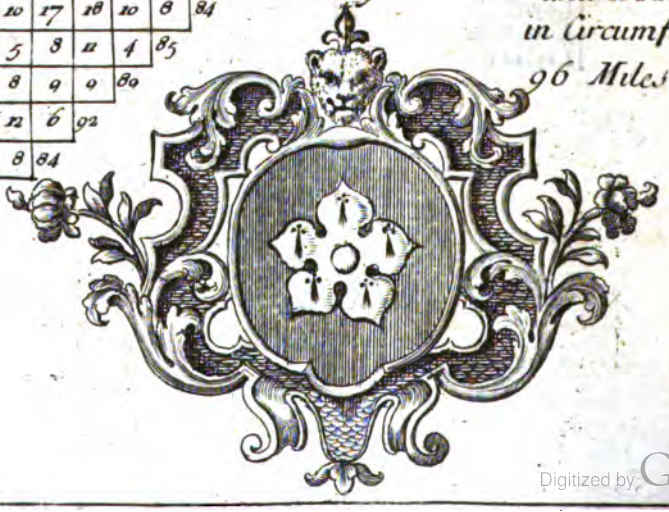
WHI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Whitle in the Woods	Layland		
Whitle Welch	Layland		
Whittingham	Amounderneſs		
Whittington	Loynſdale	R. Kirby Loynſdale	13 9 9 ½
Whittington	Loynſdale		
Wicoler	Blackburn		
Widneſs	W. Darby		
Wierſdale	Amounderneſs		
Wierſdale	Loynſdale		
WIGAN ○=	W. Darby	R. Warrington	80 13 4 ●
Wilpſhire	Blackburn		
Winder	Loynſdale		
Windle	W. Darby		
Winmelay	Amounderneſs		
Winſtanley	W. Darby		
Winwick	W. Darby	R. Warrington	102 9 8 0
Winworth	Salford		
Wiſwall	Blackburn		
Withnell	Layland		
Witton	Blackburn		
Wolſtenholm	Salford		
Wolton	W. Darby		
Woodland Chapel	Loynſdale		
Wood Plumpton	Amounderneſs		
Woodſide	W. Darby		
Woolſton	W. Darby		
Wordſal	Salford		
Worſley	Salford		
Worſthorn	Blackburn		
Worſton	Blackburn		
Worthington	Layland		
Wotton *Magna*	W. Darby		
Wotton *Parva*	W. Darby		
Wray	Amounderneſs		
Wrayſholm Tower	Loynſdale		
Wrayton	Loynſdale		
Wrightington	Layland		

Digitized by Google

LEICESTER & RUTLAND With other Confining TOWNS	Leicester	Bosworth	Ashby de la Zou	Loughboro	Mount Sorel	Milton Mobray	Waltham on y.e W.	Okeham	Uppingham	Hallaton	Harboro	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Dunningtō Cast	Tamworth Staf	Atherston War	Nun Eaton War	Rugby War	Bever Cast	Stamford Lin	Milbourn Cast Da	Hogsnorton	Heather	Buckminster
Swarston N.W.	15	11	5	9	12	19	21	24	27	23	27	23	15	3	13	14	16	24	22	32	2	9	8	[illegible]
Cold Orton E.	11	18	21	14	10	5	6	3	5	6	12	16	17	20	28	23	22	19	11	9	22	22	19	[illegible]
Buckminster E.	15	23	24	16	14	6	4	6	10	12	17	22	23	23	23	27	26	25	7	9	24	26	23	70
Heather N.W.	9	4	3	8	9	17	20	21	22	18	20	15	8	7	9	6	8	17	22	28	7	4	70	
Hogsnorton N.W.	12	5	5	12	12	20	23	24	25	20	22	15	8	10	5	5	7	17	25	31	9	73		
Melbour Cast. Dan N.W.	14	10	4	8	11	18	40	24	26	23	28	11	15	4	12	13	15	24	22	31	95			
Stamford Lin E.	21	27	30	22	21	13	12	7	7	12	15	22	26	30	33	31	29	25	16	30				
Bever Cast. N.E.	17	23	23	14	14	8	5	12	16	17	22	25	24	20	30	27	28	29	39					
Rugby War S.W.	13	14	20	20	18	22	24	20	18	14	10	4	10	25	20	14	11	70						
Nun Eaton War S.W.	11	6	11	15	14	21	25	23	23	18	18	9	4	14	9	4	83							
Atherston War W.	13	5	8	14	14	22	25	25	25	18	18	13	6	13	5	86								
Tamw.th Staf N.W.	17	9	9	17	18	26	29	30	29	25	26	18	12	14	93									
Dunningtō Ca. N.W.	14	11	6	7	10	17	19	23	25	23	26	21	15	25										
Hinckley S.W.	7	5	11	13	11	17	20	19	19	15	15	7	83											
Lutterw.th S.W.	9	11	18	17	14	18	21	17	15	11	9	72												
Harborow S.E.	12	18	23	19	16	15	18	12	8	6	66													
Hallaton S.E.	9	16	21	15	12	10	12	6	5	70														
Upingham Rut. S.E.	13	11	25	18	15	10	12	4	69															
Okeham Rut. E.	13	20	23	16	13	7	7	75																
Walthā on y.e Wou N.	14	20	21	12	11	4	85																	
Miltō Mobray N.	10	17	18	10	8	84																		
Mount Sorel N.	5	8	11	4	85																			
Loughboro N.	8	9	9	80																				
Ashby de la Zou N.W.	12	6	92																					
Bosworth N.W.	8	84																						

LEICESTERSHI sends IV Members to Parliament contains XII Towns and 192 Parishes is divided into VI Hundreds containing 560000 Acres 18702 Houses and 112212 Inhabitants in Circumference 96 Miles.

Leicester



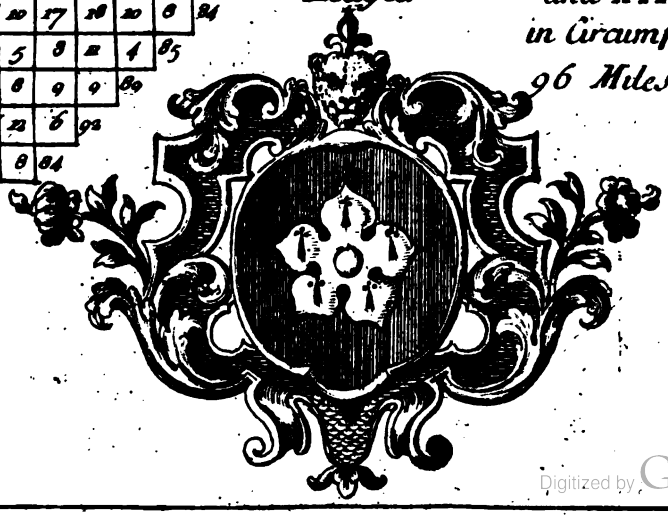
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

LEICESTER & RUTLAND With other Confining TOWNS	Leicester	Bosworth	Ashby de la Zon	Loughboro	Mount Sorel	Milton Mobray	Waltham on y.e W.	Okeham	Uppingham	Hallaton	Harboro	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Dunningtō Cast.	Tamworth Staf.	Atherston War.	Nun Eaton War.	Rugby War.	Bever Cast.	Stamford Lin.	Milbourn Cast. Da.	Hogsnorton	Heather	Buckminster
Swarston N.W.	15	11	5	9	12	19	21	24	27	23	27	23	15	3	13	14	16	24	22	32	2	9	8	24
Cold Orton E.	11	18	21	14	10	5	6	3	5	6	12	16	17	20	28	23	22	19	11	9	22	21	19	[illegible]
Buckminster E.	15	23	24	16	14	6	4	6	10	12	17	22	23	23	23	27	26	25	7	9	24	26	23	[illegible]
Heather N.W.	9	4	3	8	9	17	20	21	22	18	20	15	8	7	9	6	8	17	22	28	7	4	70	
Hogsnorton N.W.	12	5	5	12	12	20	23	24	25	20	22	15	8	10	5	5	7	17	25	31	9	73		
Melbour Cast. Da. N.W.	14	10	4	8	11	18	40	24	26	23	28	11	15	4	12	13	15	24	22	31	95			
Stamford Lin E.	21	27	30	22	21	13	12	7	7	12	15	22	26	30	33	31	29	25	16	30				
Bever Cast. N.E.	17	23	23	14	14	8	5	12	16	17	22	25	24	20	30	27	28	29	39					
Rugby War S.W.	13	14	20	20	18	22	24	20	18	14	10	4	10	25	20	14	11	70						
Nun Eaton War S.W.	11	6	11	15	14	21	25	23	23	18	18	9	4	14	9	4	83							
Atherston War. W.	13	5	8	14	14	22	25	25	25	18	18	13	6	13	5	86								
Tamw.th Staf. N.W.	17	9	9	17	18	26	29	30	29	25	26	18	12	14	93									
Dunningtō Ca. N.W.	14	11	6	7	10	17	19	23	25	23	26	21	15	25										
Hinckley S.W.	7	5	11	13	11	17	20	19	19	15	15	7	83											
Lutterw.th S.W.	9	11	18	17	14	18	21	17	15	11	9	72												
Harborow S.E.	12	18	23	19	16	15	18	12	8	6	66													
Hallaton S.E.	9	16	21	15	12	10	12	6	5	70														
Upingham Rut. S.E.	13	11	25	18	15	10	12	4	69															
Okeham Rut. E.	13	20	23	16	13	7	7	75																
Walthā on y.e W. N.	14	20	21	12	11	4	85																	
Miltō Mobray N.	10	17	18	10	8	84																		
Mount Sorel N.	5	8	11	4	85																			
Loughboro N.	8	9	9	89																				
Ashby de la Zon N.W.	12	6	92																					
Bosworth N.W.	8	84																						

LEICESTERSHE sends IV Members to Parliament contains XII Towns and 192 Parishes is divided into VI Hundreds containing 560000 Acres 18702 Houses and 112212 Inhabitants in Circumference 96 Miles.

Leicester



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

LEICES
& RUTI
With ot
Confin
TOWN

Swarston
Cold Orto
Buckminst
Heather
Hogsnort
Melbour
Stamford
Bever Cal
Rugby
Nun Eato
Atherston
Tamw.th St
Dunington
Hinckley
Lutterw.t
Harborow
Hallaton
Upingham
Okeham
Walthā on
Miltō Mol
Mount Sc
Loughbo
Ashby de l
Bosworth

Names of the Hundreds

West Goscote
Parkingho
Goodlaxton
East Goscote
Tartre
Rumland
Great park
Prestop
Burley park

OLNE SH

SH

5 Miles
Great
Middle
Small

Bosworth Sculp.

Digitized by Google

Leicestershire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, or as it is called in *Domesday-Book*, which is a Survey of all the Lands of *England*, made by *William* the *Norman* Conqueror, Leɒecerɔeɲ-ɾcyɲe, takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *Leicester*. It is an inland County, and almost circular, *Leicester* being placed almost in the Center, and the River *Soare*, Diameter-like, dividing it into two Parts, almost equal. It is about 96 Miles in Circumference, containing within that compass, 200 Parishes, 6 Hundreds, 560000 Acres, 18702 Houses, having for its Boundaries, *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire* on the East, *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire* on the North, *Warwickshire* on the West, being parted from it by the Military Way of the old *Romans*, called *Watling-street*, near Halfway, and by *Northamptonshire* on the South; the Rivers *Welland* and *Avon the less*, having their Rise near each other in it, and dividing this County from it.

While the *Britains* were perfect Masters of the Isle, this Shire was part of the Region, inhabited by the *Coritani*, of which we have given all the Account we can find in *Derbyshire*. The *Romans* made no other division than what they found; but the *Saxons* setting up seven Kingdoms in this part of *Britain*, this Shire came under the *Mercians*; but upon the Dissolution of the Heptarchy, it became a County of it self, as it hath continued ever since: It hath but twelve Market-Towns, and is represented in Parliament by two Knights of the Shire, who are in this present Session 1719, Sir *Thomas Cave* and Sir *Jeffry Palmer*, Baronets, and the Burgesses of *Leicester*; and hath produced five Lord Mayors to the City of *London*, *viz.* *Jeffrey Fielding*, Son of *William Fielding* of *Lutterworth*, Mercer, *Anno Domini* 1451.

William Heriot, Son of *John Heriot*, of *Segrave*, Draper, *Anno Domini* 1481.

Robert Bellesdon, Son of *Alexander Bellesdon*, of *Queningsborough*, Haberdasher, *Ann.* 1483.

Christopher Draper, Son of *John Draper*, of *Melton-Mowbrey*, Ironmonger, *Anno* 1556.

George Bolles, Son of *Thomas Bolles*, of *Newbold*, Grocer, *Anno Dom.* 1117.

Sir *John Poultney* was four Times Lord Mayor.

This County is divided into six Hundreds, *viz.*

1. *Gartery*.
2. *Goodlaxton*, or *Guthlakstone*.
3. *Sparkinghoo*.
4. *East-Goscote*.
5. *West-Goscote*.
6. *Framland*.

Of which with the chief Market-Towns and Villages adjoining, we shall give all the Account which hath come to our Hands, beginning with

I. Gartery *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Rutlandshire*, on the South with *Northamptonshire*,

Digitized by Google

tonſhire, which is divided from it by the River *Welland* chiefly, on the Weſt with *Goadlaxton* Hundred, and on the North with *Eaſt-Goſcote* Hundred. King *Edward* III. granted the Bailiwick and Profits of this Hundred to *John de Aſtwick*.

The Market-Towns of this Hundred are, *Harborough*, *Hallaton*, and *Billeſden*.

Harborough is the chief Market-Town of this Hundred, ſtanding upon the River *Welland*, not far from the Head, or firſt riſing of it. The ancient and true Name of it, as Mr. *Burton* tells us, was *Haverburg*, which is now by corrupt Uſage, turned into *Harborough*. The Market is kept weekly on Tueſday, and the Fair on *October* 9, being the Feaſt of St. *Dionyſe*; and is very famous for Horſes and Colts of the beſt Breed and Value, as alſo for other Cattle. It is remarkable of this Town, that it hath no Fields or Lands belonging to it, inſomuch that they have a Proverb here, *That a Goeſe will eat up all the Graſs growing in* Harborough, ſo that their Fair is kept in the adjoining Pariſh. The Town is in the Pariſh of *Bowdon*, and hath a very fair Chapel belonging to it, in which are the Arms of the *Latimers*, *Scroops*, *Engains*, *Oxcliffes*, and *Boyvilles*. It is dedicated to St. *Dionyſe*.

The chief Honour of this Town is, that it gives the Title of an Earl to

Bennet, Lord *Sherard*. He is of a very ancient and noble Family; for *Schirard*, his lineal Anceſtor, lived in *England* at the Conqueſt, and held great Poſſeſſions in *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*: His Grandſon *Thomas* was a Knight, and a Perſon of Note in King *Edward* I.'s Days, and from him in the fifth Generation, deſcended *Robert Sherard*, Knt. who by marrying the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Lawrence Hawberke*, obtained an Eſtate in this County, where he after made his Reſidence and Seat. His Poſterity continued Men of Repute, and were Sheriffs of *Rutland*, *Warwick*, and *Leiceſter-Shires*. In the Reign of King *James* I. *William Sherard* was knighted, and in his Son's Reign, was for his good Services, made Baron of *Letrim* in *Ireland*: He married *Abigail*, the Daughter of *Cecil Cave*, Eſq; the Coheir of *Anthony Bennet*, Eſq; and by her had three Sons, *Bennet*, *Philip*, and *Deuton*. *Bennet* ſucceeded him in his Honour; and by *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Robert Chriſtopher*, Knt. had *Bennet*, Lord *Sherard*, whom King *George* advanced to the Dignity of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title, firſt, of Baron of *Harborough*, and afterwards, of Viſcount *Sherrard* of *Staplefford*, and Earl of *Harborough*: He married the Daughter of Sir ..... *Caverley*, who died without Iſſue, and he hath continued a Widower ever ſince.

Robert Smith, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor in *London*, was born in this Town: He was a diligent and knowing Perſon in his Station, which recommended him to the Governors of that great City, who made him Controller of their Chambers, and one of the Attorneys in the Mayor's Court. He has left many Monuments of his Induſtry, while he was in his Office, from 1609 to 1617; nor did his Piety come ſhort of his Induſtry, for ſome Time before his Death, he delivered to the Chamberlain of *London*, Seven hundred and fifty Pounds to purchaſe Lands for the Maintenance of a Lecturer in the Place of his Nativity, and for ſeveral other Uſes, as in the Settlement of thoſe Lands is particularly expreſſed. He died about the Year 1618.

Here were divers Lands in this Pariſh and *Great Bowdon*, the adjoining Pariſh, which before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, belonged to a Chauntrey in the ſaid *Great Bowdon*; but being ſeized into the King's Hands, when the Monaſteries were ſuppreſſed, with other Lands in the ſaid Pariſhes, which belonged to a Chauntrey at *Boughton* in *Northamptonſhire*, which were likewiſe ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. exchanged them with Sir *Robert Stirley* and *Frideſwide* his Wife, for other Lands in *Lincoln* and *Nottingham-Shires*. The Parſonage of *Great Bowdon* was ſettled before this upon *Chriſt-Church-College* in *Oxford*, by King *Henry* VIII.

The Villages of Note adjoining to this Market-Town, are

Great Bowdon, of which K. *Henry* III. gave the Manor in the Beginning of his Reign, to *William de Cantelupe*, but it fell into the Hands of K. *Edward* III. *Reg.* 4. who thereupon gave it with the Manor of *Harborough* to his Brother, *John de Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*, who dying without Iſſue, 10 *Edw. III.* the ſaid King gave the ſaid Manors to *Joffry de Scrop.*

Digitized by Google

Scroop. The Church here hath the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, *Scroop de Upford*, *Angervile* and *Toorley*.

Lubenham, a ſmall Village, remarkable only for being the Birth place of *William de Lubenham*, an eminent Philoſopher, Divine, and Writer. He was educated at *Oxford*, and afterward became a White Friar or *Carmelite*, at *Coventry*, in which Society his Piety and Strictneſs was ſo conſpicuous, that he was made Provincial of the Order, which Place he kept till he died. He wrote a Book upon *Ariſtotle's Poſteriors*, and another of ordinary Queſtions. He died in the *White Friars* at *Coventry*, in 1361. 36 *Edward* III *William Baude*, Lord of this Town, obtained of K. *Edward* III. *Reg.* 1. a Liberty of a Market, and Fair to be kept annually here; but they have been long diſuſed. This Church did anciently belong to the Monaſtery of *Sulby*; but no Vicar being inſtituted according to the Statutes of 15 *Richard* II. and 4 *Henry* IV. it fell into the King's Hands entire at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, and is, or lately was in the Patronage of the *Grimes's*.

Weſt-Langton, a ſmall Pariſh, but made famous by the Nativity of two great Men, who took their Names from it, *viz. Walter* and *Thomas de Langton*. The firſt of theſe was Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and as ſuch, we may refer any further Diſcourſe of him to our *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*; but as he was ſo highly in Favour with his Maſter King *Edward* I. as to be made by him Lord High Treaſurer, we may ſpeak of him in this Place: He obtained of that Prince the Liberty of Free-warren in *Weſt* and *Thorp Langton*, where his Patrimonial Eſtate lay. While King *Edward* I. reigned, he lived in Honour and Peace, but after his Death, King *Edward* II. vexed and impriſoned him, becauſe he reproved his Extravagancies, and complained of ſome Wrongs he had done to his Father; who not only checked him, but confined him a While, and the Pope knowing he had gotten great Wealth, hearkened to falſe Accuſations againſt him, that he might buy his Peace with large Sums, which he was forced to do, and ſo at length he recovered both the King's and Pontiff's Favour. Some Years he lived in Eaſe and Proſperity, and died

in 1321.
See, and
Wealth,
partly in
Thomas
and becam
wrote a Bo
Friars, and
Cramp,
againſt the
flouriſhed
Anno Domi
obſervable
have com
we ſhall p
Hallaton
Town in
here wee
Aſcenſion D
ber 28.
Reign of
ſed by th
de Engain
a Market
of Free-
Reign of
both thei
by that P
Montacute
The
Moieties
Prior of
ty, whic
by *Robert*
of the ot
Dues and
ing 40 *s.*
by the
In the Ch
gaine, an
William G
ers of th
The
Hundred
Blaxton
Nativity
College, C
he comm
for his
guilty o
riage of
ſen Sch
Town i

Digitized by Google

mained some Time in a careful Discharge of his Duty; he took on him Holy Orders, and removing to *London*, was fixed at last Minister of St. *Lawrence Jewry*: He was a good Preacher and an able Divine, and therefore chosen one of the Assembly of Divines that met at *Westminster*, *Anno* 1644, to establish the *Presbyterian* Government, for which he proved their Champion, and therefore was called, *Their Luther*, and employed in the Treaties of *Uxbridge* and *Isle of Wight*, where he behaved himself with that due respect to His Majesty K. *Charles* I. that that Prince seldom spake to him without moving his Hat, for which the other Divines gave him no Cause, the greater the Shame.

He was (as Dr. *Fuller* tells us) most charitably moderate to all that dissented from him, tho' constant to his own Principles. He left his Mastership of *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*, because he would not take the Engagement. He was a very painful and laborious Minister, and spent himself much among his Parishioners, in piously endeavouring to make them all of one Piece, tho' they were of different Colours, and unite them in Judgments, who dissented in Affection. He died *Febr.* 7, 1655, and was buried in his own Parish-Church.

The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the Prior of *Bradley*, and was held 9 *Richard* II. by Sir *Richard le Scroop*. It is probable, that after the Dissolution of the Abbeys, this Manor was given to Sir *John Harrington*, of *Burley* in *Rutlandshire*, Kt. because we find him changing it with Mr. *John Grey*, for his Manor of *Barwell* 38 *Eliz.* One Part of this Town is in the Parish of *Hallaton*, and the other in *Medburn*, and each of them had a Chapel.

Carleton Curlew, so called from the ancient Lords of it; the *Curlews* or *Carlyes*, to distinguish it from another Village of this County. *Carlton* signifies a Town of *Carles* or Husbandmen: Mr. *Camden* tells us (as a certain Story, tho' he doubts whether it be worth relating) that most of the Natives of this Town have an harsh and ungrateful Manner of Speech, uttering their Words with much Difficulty, and wharling in the Throat, not being able to pronounce the Letter *R*, without stammering. Dr. *Fuller* seems so certain of it, that he places it among the Wonders of this County; and whereas Mr. *Camden* hesitates at the Cause, whether it proceeds from the Nature of the Soil or Water; Dr. *Fuller* resolves, That it proceeds not from any natural Imperfection in the Parents, because their Children born in other Places are not troubled with that Infirmity, but from some occult Quality in the Elements of the Place, (or as Mr. *Camden* speaks, some unknown Cause in Nature) as lisping was to the Tribe of *Ephraim*, *Judg.* 12. 6. and stammering to some Families in *France*.

The Inability to pronounce the Letter *R* distinctly, is not so peculiar to the People of this Place, but that divers in other Counties have it. The famous *Joseph Mede* could not for his Life utter, *Carolus Rex Britanniæ*, without stammering; and Dr. *Fuller* tells us, That in his Father's Time there was a Fellow in *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, (probably a Native of this Place) who being sensible of his own Imperfection in this Respect, made a Speech of a competent length with such select Words, as to his Mouth and Matter, that there was not an *R* in it. The Account of this Matter we have set down upon the Authority of these two learned and inquisitive Men, Dr. *Fuller* and Mr. *Camden*, which may seem confirmed by Mr. *Brome*, who lately travelled these Parts, and says, That the Natives of this Place have an ill-favoured, untunable, and harsh Manner of Speech, fetching their Words with much ado, deep from out of their Throats, with a kind of Wharling, the Letter *R* being very irksome to them to pronounce; yet the Author of the last Edition of *Camden*, in the Additions to this County, assures us, That as the present Inhabitants retain no Remains of such a guttural and wharling Pronunciation, so the most ancient Men among them declare, That they never knew any Thing of it in their Memory. The Abbot of St. *Ebrulfe* was Patron of this Church, and the Rector by ancient Custom paid to him four Marks a Year. The present Patron is Mr. *Bole*, as we think.

Stanton-Wivil, a Village remarkable for the Birth of *Robert Wivil*, who was descended of a worthy and wealthy Family, which

inhabited

Digitized by Google

inhabited here. The Pope, at the Instance of *Philippa*, Queen to King *Edward* III. preferred him to the See of *Salisbury*, *Anno* 1329. He was both deformed and unlearned, insomuch that *Walsingham* says, That had the Pope seen him (as well as felt him) he would not have raised so unfit a Person to so great Dignity. He sat forty-five Years, and did no small Services for his See, for he bought the quiet Possession of the Castle of *Salisbury*, of *William Montacute*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, for his Successors, at the Expence of 1500 Marks, and recovered the Wood of *Bere* and Castle of *Sherburn*, which had been taken from his Predecessor *Roger*, by King *Stephen*. He died *September.* 4, 1375, and was buried in the Choir of his Church.

Noseley, a Village lying North-west of *Hallaton*, is famous for nothing else, but the Birth of *Roger de Martival*, Son and Heir of Sir *Ankitel de Martival*, Knt. who was Lord of this Manor, and had his Seat here, and bore for his Arms, Argent, a Cinque-foil Sable. He was first Archdeacon of *Leicester*, then Dean of *Lincoln*, and at last consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Anno* 1315. Bishop *Godwin* mentions nothing memorable of him, and therefore it would be unjust, not to let his good Deeds be known in this Place, to which he was so great a Benefactor. He was the last Male of his Family (so great Mischief did the Celibacy of the Clergy often do) and founded a College in this Place in K. *Edward* I.'s Reign, for a Warden and certain Brethren, dedicated to St. *Mary*, which in the 24th of *Henry* VI. was valued to spend yearly, besides all Charges, 61*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mr. *Speed* makes his Father a Co-founder, and calls him Archdeacon of *Leicester*. He left his Estate to his Sister *Joyce de Martival*, who was married to Sir *Ralph Hastings*, lineal Ancestor to the present Earl of *Huntingdon*. As for this Manor of *Noseley*, as it came into his Family by his Mother, so after his Death it went away to her Daughter, who was married to the *Heron*, and from them by her Daughter it hath passed to the *Hastings*, who at this Day are in the Possession of it. This Bishop died in the midst of *Lent*, *Anno* 1329.

Then Abbot of St. *Edmund's* was Patron of this Church, and the Chapel of *Ilston* or *Ilweston*, which lies half in this Parish, and half in *Charlton*: The Rector of it paid 28*s.* yearly to the Abbot, by an ancient Custom. In the Chapel are the Arms of *England*, *France*, *Castile*, and *Leon*, of the Earls of *Leicester*, *Cornwal*, *Lancaster*, &c. and Monuments for divers of the Family of the *Hasterigs*, who have been long Lords of the Town.

Knoston, *Knowstone*, or *Knosington*, the Manor of which Place belonged to the Priory of *Owston*, or *Olveston* near adjoining; but being seized into King *Henry* VIII.'s Hands, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King *Edward* VI. by and with the Advice of his Uncle, the Lord Protector, and the rest of his Council, gave it to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the longer Liver of them, during his Majesty's Pleasure, then worth 12*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* ½. *per Annum.*

Kibworth-Beauchamp, so called, because it was anciently the Inheritance of the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, who held it of the King by Grand Serjeanty, *viz.* To be chief Pantler to the King upon the Day of Coronation. This is a very notable Tenure: 1. Because it can hold of none but the King. 2. Because such as hold their Land by it, must perform their Services in their proper Person, as to be Sewer, Carver, Butler, Champion, or such like, at the Coronation. After the Family of *Beauchamp* was extinct, Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, to hold of her by the same Tenure. This Town is in the Parish of *Kibworth-Harcourt*.

Billesdon is another Market-Town in this Hundred. The Market is kept weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on

The Abbot of *Leicester* was Patron of this Church, and had it for his own Use, and that the Cure might be supplied, here were two Chapels, *viz.* *Goadby* and *Rolleston*, the former of which had a Chaplain always Resident, who received all the Dues of the Parish, but paid no Synodals, and the later a Vicar, instituted by the Bishop. The Heirs of *Skeffington* are now, or lately were, the Patrons of it. The Villages lying round this Town, which have any Thing observable, are

Barrow, near which are two Places called *Barrow-hill* and *Erdburrow*, which Mr. *Cam-*

Digitized by Google

don ſuppoſes to be the ancient *Vernometum*, tho' all the Marks be now loſt; for between *Vernometum* and *Rata*, according to *Antoninus*, were twelve Miles; and there is near the ſame Diſtance between this Place and *Leiceſter*. The preſent Name alſo of *Burrow*, ſignified among the *Saxons* a fortified Place, as coming from Burgh. But the moſt conſiderable Proof is, that the Ground is a ſteep Hill on all Sides, but on the South-eaſt, on the Top of which remains the manifeſt Appearance of a Town deſtroyed, a double Trench, and a Tract where the Walls went, which encloſed about eighteen Acres: The Entrance into it both now and anciently, was from the Eaſt-and-by-South. There are two Banks caſt up, about ten Yards in length, and five or ſix in Diſtance one from the other, where the Portal appears to have been, and where the Entrance is partly level from the Field adjoining, there being a ſteep and upright Aſcent on all the other Sides. At this Day 'tis an arable Field and noted on this Account chiefly, that the Youth of the neighbouring Parts meet here yearly for Wreſtling, and other ruſtick Exerciſes and Paſtimes.

Mr. *Camden* further conjectures from the Name, that ſome great Temple of the Heathen-Gods hath ſtood formerly in this Place, for in the ancient Language of the *Gauls*, which was the ſame with that of the *Britains*, *Vernometum*, ſignifies a great and ſpacious Temple, as *Venantius Fortunatus* plainly tells us of *Vernometum*, a Town in *France*, in theſe Verſes, in the firſt Book of his Poems,

Nomine Vernometum voluit vocitare Vetuſtas,
Quod quaſi ſonum ingens Gallica lingua ſonat.

In *Engliſh* thus:

(*Place*,
The Gauls, *when* Vernomet *they call the*
Did a great Temple by the Word expreſs.

This Interpretation (ſays the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) anſwers the State of the Place exceeding well, for there does not appear the Marks of a Town demoliſhed, ſo much as of ſome particular great Building, and rather a Temple than any other, to which the ſeveral adjacent Colonies might conveniently reſort. It is diſtant near half a Mile from the Town of *Burrow*, which lies under it, and has given Name to an ancient Family in thoſe Parts of good Gentlemen, and there is a pleaſant Proſpect from it over the adjacent Country, eſpecially toward the Weſt. The Abbot of *Owſton*, or *Oſelveſton*, was Patron of this Church, which had a Parſon inſtituted by the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but the Prebendaries of *Tamworth* have two Parts of the Tithe-Corn in all the Demeſnes of the Pariſh, and the Abbot receives a Pound of Incenſe yearly. In the Church are two fair Monuments for two of the Family of *Stockden*, Lords of the Manor. Adjoining to this Place lies

Pickwell, a ſmall Pariſh, the Lordſhip of *Gerard*, Lord *Gamville*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it deſcended to *Andrew*, Lord *Eſtley*, where were before the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, divers Lands and Tenements belonging to the Chantry-College of *Manton* in *Rutlandſhire*, valued at 6*l.* 16*s.* beſides 2*s.* a Year paid to the Sheriff's Torn or Court. Theſe Lands and Tenements falling into K. *Henry* VIII.'s Hands, at the Diſſolution of thoſe religious Houſes, King *Edward* VI. by the Advice of his Uncle, the Protector, and his Council, gave to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor, yet during the King's Pleaſure. Mr. *John Cave*, Father of the incomparable and learned Dr. *William Cave*, was Rector of this Pariſh, which was his native Place. He was treated inhumanely a long Time, by quartering Soldiers upon him, who ravaged his Houſe and abuſed his Children and Servants; vexed him with Diſputes againſt the Liturgy and Church-Government; accuſed him of ſtealing their Horſes, and having tried him at a Council of War, had ſentenced him to Death, had not *Ireton* come and ſaved him; plucked him out of his Pulpit; ſhot at him as he was Preaching; ſummoned him from Committee to Committee, and at laſt being brought before a Committee at *London*, was condemned upon certain Articles, and ejected with his Wife and ſix Children. They ſtayed a-while hereabouts, and he would have

Digitized by Google

have taught School, but could not be suffered, whereupon he removed to *London*, and there died, in 1657.

Roger de Camville and *John de Sproxton*, were alternately Patrons of this Church, but now 'tis Mr. *Cave*.

Evington, the Lordship of Sir *John Grey* of *Codnor*, Knt. given to him and his Heirs, by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 50. This Manor now is, or late was, the Estate of the Earls and Dukes of *Devon*, the *Cavendishes*. The Parsonage of this Place belonged before the Suppression to the Monastery of *Delaprees* near *Leicester*, who had it for their own Use, because there was a Vicarage ordained. Valued then, besides Synodies and Proxies, at 9 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼ *per Annum*, but falling to the Crown at the Dissolution, it was assigned by King *Edward* VI. with the Advice of his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerset*, the Protector, and his Council, to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in Exchange for divers Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments assured before by the said Bishop to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. The Vicar was allowed all the Revenues of the Altar, and Profits of the Glebe, and the Tithe-Corn of one Carucate of Land.

Houghton, the Manor of *Nicholas Malory*, of *Draughton* in *Northamptonshire*, part of which he gave to *Roger* his Brother, and part to *John Fitz-Sampson*, to hold of him in Villenage; a Tenure, says *John Breton*, as ancient almost as *Noah*, when it was agreed, That Captives in War should not be killed, but become Villeins or Bond-men. The Nature of this Tenure was, 1. That the Lord might use the Villein at his Pleasure, and he must do whatever his Lord commanded him. 2. If a Villein purchased any Lands, his Lord might put him out, and seize it; and if he bought any Goods the Lord might take them for his Use. 3. If any Man took away a Villein by Force, the Lord might have an Action of Trespass, and if he run away, the Lord might have a Writ *De Nativo habendo*, directed to the Sheriff to bring him again, but this Tenure is now quite extinct. In 18 *Richard* II. Sir *Thomas Erdington*, Knt. was Lord of this Manor.

The Patronage of the Church was 5 *Henry* III. in the Abbot of St. *Peter* of *Sinai*, but was, in 1622, in Sir *Brian Cave*, Knt. Having described all the noted Places of this Hundred, we pass to,

II. Good-Laxton *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the East with *Gartery* Hundred, on the South with *Northamptonshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Avon*, which riseth in that County at a little Distance from the Borders of this; on the West with part of *Warwickshire*, from which it is divided by the old *Roman* Way, called *Watling-street*, and *Sparkingho* Hundred, and on the North with an Angle of *West-Goscote* Hundred. This Hundred hath but one Market-Town in it, *viz.*

Lutterworth, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on Thursday weekly, and Fairs on *January* 6, *March* 22, *Ascension-Day*, and three Thursdays after *Twelfth-Day*. The Manor here anciently belonged to the Family of the *Verdons*, of whom *Bertram de Verdon* was Sheriff of this County three Times within the Space of little more than ten Years; and *Roise de Verdon*, with the Concurrence of *Nicholas*, her Son, founded an Hospital here, dedicated to St. *John*, and endowed it with seven Virgates, (*Virgatas*) or Yardlands. The Manor came afterward to the Lords *Ferrers* of *Groby*, and from them to the *Greys*, who forfeited it to the Crown, in which it now resteth, or not long since did. The Church here is a very fair Building, and hath been much enlarged and beautified by the *Fieldings*, an ancient Family of Knights and Gentry in this Shire, who formerly had their Seat in this Town; yet by the Engravings of the Arms of the *Ferrers* on the Stone-work of it in several Places, and on the East Wall of the Chancel over the great Window, it seems probable, that the Lord *Ferrers* either built, or much repaired it. In the Church are many Arms, and two Monuments for the *Fieldings*. But this Place hath nothing to render it so illustrious as,

John Wickliffe, long since the Rector, whom we must describe, but whether as Divine and Scholar, Confessor, or Martyr, we are in Doubt: 'Tis true, he died in Peace at his Rectory in this Place, where he

he was buried; and so if we write his Life we must consider him, as a pious Divine and valiant Confessor; but since he could not be suffered to lie quiet in his Grave, but by the Order of the Council of *Constance*, his Bones were taken up and burnt, he deserves the Name of a Martyr, and therefore may challenge a Place in our Church-History, we therefore consider him as living at *Lutterworth* here, and not as dead, suffering as a Martyr. And here as to us he is another *Melchisedech*, without Father or Mother, because we can't find who they were, or where they lived. The first Time we meet with him is at *Oxford*, a Graduate of *Merton-College*, where he so improved himself in all the Arts and Sciences then in Fashion, and the crabbed School Divinity then used, that he acquired a Professor's Place in the University, and a good Living in the Country, both which he supplied with equal Diligence; but being inquisitive into the true Sense of Scripture, he soon began to oppose the real Presence in the Sacrament, Purgatory, Pilgrimages, *&c.* which so enraged the Heads of the Popish, then the established, Church, that they prevailed with *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to silence and deprive him of his Benefice; however, *Wickliff* wanted nothing, he being supplied with all Things necessary by an invisible Hand: Many Troubles this good Man suffered after this, being summoned twice to answer divers Articles of erroneous Doctrine before the same Archbishop, and was both Times almost miraculously delivered, insomuch that he died in Peace at his Parsonage at *Lutterworth*, tho' at the same Time some of his Hearers and Followers, as *Robert Rug, Tho. Britwell, Nicholas Hertford*, and *Philip Rippington*, were under heavy Persecution for his Doctrine. Forty-one Years, he rested quietly in his Grave; but at length the Council of *Constance* not only cursed his Memory, but ordered his Bones to be taken up and burned, which was accordingly performed, as we shall afterwards shew in our Ecclesiastical History among the Martyrs. Near this Town Westward runs the ancient *Roman* Way, called *Watling Street*, which M. *Camden* says, he hath traced from the *Tamar* into *Wales*, for the Discovery of those Places of Antiquity which are specified in the Emperor *Antoninus's Itinerary*, not knowing where to meet a more faithful Guide for that Purpose.

This Way, as the Eulogy of Histories in *Leland's* 3d *MS. Tome, pag.* 255. describes it, *is secunda Via principalis in Britannia, &c. i. e.* the second principal Way going from South east to North-west; for beginning at *Dover*, it runs thro' the midst of *Kent*, by *London*, from thence to *St. Albans, Dunstaple, Stratford, Towcester, Litchborne*, and St. *Gilbert hill* near *Shrewsbury*, and from thence by *Stratton* thro' the midst of *Wales* to *Cardigan*. Hereabouts leaving *Doubridge* in *Northamptonshire*, it cuts thro' the *Avon*, and goes on to the River *Swift*, so called from its Winter, not Summer-stream, when 'tis very slow, where it is continued by *Bransford* or *Brensford-Bridge*, which being for a long Time broken down, caused this famous Way to be very little frequented for that Space; but now 'tis repaired and kept up at the Charge of the Country, and so it is now become a common Road.

The Villages of Note in this Hundred, so far as they are come to our Knowledge, are,

Willoughby, surnamed *Waterless*, perhaps from the high Situation of it: This Manor was the Inheritance of the ancient Family of *Angervile*, of whom Sir *Richard Angervile*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, had *Richard*, who taking Orders, called himself *Richard de Bury*, from the Place of his Nativity, as his Uncle *John de Angervile* had turned his Name to *Willoughby*, the Place of his Nativity. This *Richard de Bury* was brought up at *Oxford*, and became very famous, for he was Tutor to Prince *Edward*, afterward King *Edward* III. who made him his Cofferer, then Treasurer of his Wardrobe, and Lord Privy Seal, in which Office he was twice Ambassador to the Pope, Dean of *Wells*, and lastly Bishop of *Durham*, Lord Chancellor, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*. He was a great Reader, and was said to have more Books in his Library than all the other Bishops of *England*. He died in 1345, and having built a Library at *Oxford*, gave all his Books to it, which is of late augmented by Sir *Thomas Bodley*. This Manor afterwards came to the Lords

Digitized by Google

Lords *Astley*, and was the Lord *Grey's* of *Groby*, in 1622, to whom then belonged the Patronage of the Church.

Misterton, a little Village, whose Manor belongs to the famous and ancient Family of the *Poultneys*, who took their Name of *Poultney*, from a Place within this Lordship, that is now decayed; but more anciently to the *Naptons*, of whom *Robert de Napton* obtained of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 15. Liberty of Free-warren: Of this Family was descended, and born in this Town, at *Poultney house*, Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. who being bred in the City of *London*, became four Times Lord Mayor thereof. He built a College to the Honour of *Jesus*, and *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and seven Chaplains in St. *Lawrence* Church in *Candle-week-street*, *London*, 20 *Edward* III. which Church was from him afterward denominated St. *Lawrence Poultney*. He also built the Church of *Allhallows the Less* in *Thames-street*, and the Monastery of White-Friars in *Coventry*, and a fair Chapel on the North-side of St. *Paul's* in *London*, where he lieth buried, dying in 1349, 24 *Edward* III. He was a great Benefactor likewise to the Hospital of St. *Giles* by *Holborn*, and gave many great Legacies for the Relief of Prisoners, and poor People. His Family lived here not many Years since (if it doth not at this Time) in good Credit and Repute. This Church had two Moieties anciently, and two Patrons, but now is in the Patronage of Mr. *Poultney*. In it are divers Arms, and two Monuments for Mr. *Harpur*, once Patron of the Church, and *Michael Poultney*, Lord and Patron of this Place.

Shawell or *Shuthwell*, anciently the Manor and Seat of the *Bittons*, but now a Village of no Fame, but for being the Birth-place of Mr. *Edward Leigh*, Son of Mr. *Henry Leigh*, who inhabited here. He was educated in Grammar, by one Mr. *Lee* of *Walshall* in *Staffordshire*, and at the University of *Oxford*, under the Tuition of Mr. *William Pemble*, where having proceeded in Arts, he removed to the *Middle-Temple*, and studied the Law; but the Plague forcing him out of *London*, in 1625, he went into *France* farther to improve himself; and after his Return, spent some Years at the *Temple* in the Study, not only of the Law, but

Divinity a
proved a M
was a Burge
on the with
the *Long Pa*
Afterwards
Selden, Mr.
locke, &c. to
where he
learnedly a
He was also
the Parliar
County of
with those
turned out
Army, *De*
His Maje
he betook
till King C
ral *Monke*
bers into
composed
steem wit
1. Sele
cerning th
2. A T
Books; *Lo*
3. *Criti*
of the *Old*
London, 16
after.
4. A T
London 16
5. The
Times, o
tyrs in G
6. Ann
London 16
7. A
Illustratio
Law, &c
8. A
ten Book
9. A
in six Bo
10. A
Books of
&c. *Lond*
11. Se
Court of
12. Ch
England,
King *Cha*

Digitized by Google

13. Three *Diatribes*, or Discourses upon Travel, Money, and Measures, *Lond.* 1671, *&c.*

Bittesby, or, as it was anciently called, *Bittelusby*, a Manor of *Theobald*, Lord *Verdon*, by whose Daughter and Coheir it past to the Lord *Furnival*, and from him the same Way to *Nevil* and *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, that brave Soldier, by whose Valour *France* was preserved twenty-four Years to King *Henry* VI. but he being slain at the Battel of *Chatillon*, *July* 20, 1453. *Reg.* 31. the whole Dutchy of *Aquitain*, containing four Archbishopricks, twenty-four Bishopricks, fifteen Earldoms, 202 Baronies, 1000 Captainries and Bailiwicks, revolted to the *French*, after it had been in the Possession of the *English*, 300 Years. This Manor belonged anciently to the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. The Town is now quite depopulated, not one House remaining, and the Land lies in the Parish of *Cleybrook*.

Arnesby, or as it is in old Records, *Ernesby*, a Manor belonging to the *De Spensers*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. but being forfeited to the Crown by that Family 10 *Edward* III. it was given to *Henry*, Viscount *Beaumont*, whose Posterity forfeiting it also to King *Edward* IV. that Prince granted it to Sir *William Hastings*, created afterward Lord *Hastings*, in whose Family it was in 1622, but several Parts of it belonged to Religious Houses, *viz.*

To the Knights Hospitalers of St. *John of Jerusalem*, nine Yardlands given them by Sir *Roger Dawney*, Knt.

To the Priory of *Caldwel*, two Yardlands and half of the Gift of *James de la Mare*.

To the Abbey of the *Sully* in *Northamptonshire*, one Yardland of the Grant of *Elias Despencer*.

To the Nunnery of *Elstow* in *Bedfordshire*, ten Yardlands of the Fee of Earl *Ferrers*.

The Church was a Rectory, 5 *Henry* III. but was after appropriated to the Priory of *Caldwell* abovesaid; and after the Dissolution came to be the Inheritance of Sir *William Fawnt* of this County, Knight, in 1622. In it are the Arms of *Saltmersh*, *&c.*

Knaptoft, a Village, where the little River *Swift* hath its Spring. The Manor of this Place belonged anciently to *Roger de Morley*, Baron of *Morpeth*, by whose Daughter *Elizabeth*, it passed by Marriage to *Robert de Somerville*, and from him to the *Gobions*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. Sir *John Paynel*, 2 *Henry* V. held it, but how it came to him, we know not, no more than when it was transferred to the present Lords, the knightly Family of the *Turpins*, who are descended from an Heir of the *Gobions*. Of this Family was *Richard Turpin*, who was born in this Parish, and whose Relations have still, or late had, their Seat here: He was one of the Gentlemen of the *English* Garrison of *Calais* in *France*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and having a great Deal of spare Time (as 'tis usual for Soldiers to have too much Work in Time of War, and too little in Times of Peace) he employed himself in Writing a Chronicle of his Time. He died at *Calais*, *Anno Dom* 1541. and was buried in St. *Nicholas*'s Church there. The Family of *Turpins* of this Place is originally extracted from the *Turpins* of *Northumberland*.

The several Lords of this Manor have successively been the Patrons of this Church, but there are divers Parcels of Land, which were alienated from the Rectory, *viz.* 1. To the Monks of St. *Ebrulfe*, who received the Tithes of the Demesne of *William de Charnels*, and had a Burying-place in *Shevisby* Chapel. 2. To the Monks of *Leuton*, who claimed a Composition settled by the Court of *Delegates*, for the Tithes of the Demesne of *James de Mara*, and *Jeffrey Dispensar*, and of one Yardland, of the Fee of *Hugh de Alvès*, by ancient Custom. 3. To the Nuns of *Haviestolte*, who had the Tithes of five Yardlands in the Lord's Demesne, which was farmed to one *Simon* for seventeen Shillings. In the Church are many Arms, but only one Monument for *John Turpin*, who calls himself the Son of the Heiress of *Paynel*, the Heir of *Gobion* above-mention'd, who died in 1493.

Gilmorton, or (as we find it in a *MS.*) *Gildon Miretone*, where there lay certain Farms and Rents belonging to the College of *Tong* in the County of *Salop*, which were given after the Suppression of the Monasteries, to Sir *Richard Mounys*, Knt. by King *Henry* VIII.

Digitized by Google

7 VIII. *December* 31, 1547, *Reg.* 38. His Family is now Duke of *Rutland*.

This Parish was the Demesne of *William Hosterig*, Knt. 14 *Edward* IV. but the Patronage of the Living was in *Richard Harcourt*, whose Ancestors had a Seat in this Place, called *Harcourt's Manor*.

Clabroke, or *Cleybroke*, a small Village now, but Mr. *Camden* tells us, that the neighbouring Inhabitants had a Tradition, that this Place was a Part of an once very flourishing City, called *Cley-cester*, which extended a Mile from it, and had a Senate of its own: He further adds, that the People told him, that on both Sides of the *Roman* Way, above-mentioned, which lies near it, great Foundations of square Stone have been discovered under Ground, and several *Roman* Coins frequently cast up by the Plough. These Things considered (he says) with its Distance from *Benaventa* or *Wedon* (which agrees exactly) and the Bridge called, *Benford-Bridge*, are Inducements to me to believe, that the *Bennones* or *Venones*, whose Mansion *Antoninus* places next after *Benaventa*, were seated here; and the rather, because *Antoninus* tells us, that the Way here parted into two Branches, as the common People hereabouts observe. For North-westward the *Fosi-way* leads to *Lincoln* by *Rate* and *Vernometum*, and to the North-west *Watling-street* goes directly to *Wales* by *Manvessedum*, of which we shall speak in *Warwickshire*.

Mr. *Burton*, in his Description of this County, joins with Mr. *Camden* in his Opinion of the *Bennones*'s Settlement here, and to confirm the Relations given by Mr. *Camden*, adds, that *Roman* Bricks are also found here, and gives us the Inscriptions of two Coins turn'd up by the Plough near this Place. The first is of the Emperor *Caius Caligula*, in Copper, stamped, as *Occo* sets it down, *A. D.* 42. Upon the one Side is the Emperor, with a Lawrel-wreath, with this Inscription,

C. CÆSAR DIVI AVLI PRON. AVG. P. M. T. R. P. IIII. PP.

Upon the Reverse VESTA. S. C. *Vesta* sitting in a Chair, holding in her Right-hand a Dish. The other Coin is of *Constantine* the Great, stamped *Anno Dom.* 306. upon the one Side, the Face with a Lawrel wreath circumscribed with

CONSTANTINVS P. FAVCI. and

upon the Reverse, SOLI INVICTO COMITI T. F. P. T. R. with the Figure of the Sun. Sir *William Dugdale* further observes, that the Earth (so far as this City extended) is of a darker Colour than the rest thereabouts, and of such Richness, that much of it hath been carried away by the Husbandmen to manure their Land at further Distances, as if it were Dung, and has been found to make the Land fertile on which 'tis laid.

The Church here was in the Popish Times appropriated to the Nuns of *Eston*, and the Tenant of the Tithes paid them six Marks Composition settled by the *Delegates*. The Monks of *Kirby* received the Tithes of the Demesne of *James Visque*, and paid yearly out of them eleven Shillings to the Mother-Church: It hath two Chapels, *viz. Wignidston* and *Wibtoft*. In the Church are divers Arms of *John de Bosco*, or *Bois*, the Lord and Patron of the Place, and divers others.

High cross, upon which the old *Roman* Way touches, so called, because anciently a Cross was erected in that high Place, instead of which there is now an high Post set up, with Props to support it, to be a Beacon to alarm the Country on Occasions of an Invasion.

Knighton, a great Part of which formerly belonged to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and the rest to the Honour of *Winchester*, but is now a small Village, yet memorable for being the native Place of *Henry de Knighton*, some Time Abbot of *Leicester*, who wrote an History of our *English* Kings, from *William* the Conqueror, to the Time of King *Richard* II. in whose Reign he died. Neither *Leland*, *Bale*, or *Pits*, tho' diligent Inquirers after the Works of the Learned, speak any Thing of his Writings, as tho' it never came to their Hands, but the industrious Stationer, *Cornelius Bee*, happening of it, hath fairly printed it with other Historians, at his own commendable Costs, as he did many other Books worthy of the publick Knowledge,

Digitized by Google

ledge, which otherwise might have been lost.

This Town is in the Parish of St. *Margaret* in *Leicester*, and has only a fair Chapel with an high Spire-Steeple for God's Worship, in which are the Arms of *Montacute*, *Boutletort* and *Tiptoft*.

Foston, a Village lying between the *Soar*, and a small nameless Rivulet near *Kilby*, anciently the Demesne and Inheritance of Sir *William Burton*, Knt. one of the Justices of the *King's Bench*, *temp. Edward* III. His Posterity enjoyed it some Time; but 12 *Henry* IV. *Edward Latimer* was Lord of this Manor. It is now, in 1622, the Estate of Sir *William Faunt*, Knt. and made famous for the Nativity of *Arthur Faunt*, a most noted Jesuit in his Time. He was ripe for the University by fourteen Years of Age, and was committed to the Tuition of Mr. *John Potts*, an eminent Philosopher of *Merton College*, but his Tutor being ejected the College for his Affection to Popery, he took away his Pupil with the Consent of his Parents, who were *Roman-Catholicks*, and admitted him at the Jesuits College in *Brabant*, where having taken his Degree of Batchelor of Arts, he removed to *Munchen* in *Bavaria*, and there taking his Degree of Master of Arts, went to the *English* College of Jesuits at *Rome*, where he changed his Name to *Lawrence-Arthur Faunt*, became Divinity-Reader in the said College, and was in very great Favour with Pope *Gregory* XIII. who 'tis said, had he lived, would have made him a Cardinal, and did allow him, in Token of his Love, to make a Seal, which being affixed to any Writing, should secure any of his Countrymen against all Danger and Peril of the Inquisition in *Spain*, or elsewhere. About this Time the King of *Poland* having erected a College for Jesuits at *Posna*, sent to the Pope to recommend a Governor of it; and this Person was named, and entred upon his Place *June* 10, 1581. Here he lived in great Esteem for his Piety, Learning, and Wisdom, and wrote several Books in Defence of his own Church, and Opposition to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. He died at *Vilna*, the chief City of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, *February* 28, 1591.

This Church was appropriate to the Prior of *Daventry* in *Northamptonshire*, in the Time of *Henry* III. but how settled since the Dissolution, we know not.

III. Sparkingho *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Goodlaxton* and *West-Goscote* Hundreds, on the South with part of *Goodlaxton* Hundred, on the West with *Warwickshire*, from which it is divided by the little River *Anker*, and Part of *Watling-street*, and Part of *Staffordshire*, and on the North with a little Part of *Derbyshire* and Part of *West-Goscote* Hundred. This Hundred was a Part of *Guthlakestone* Hundred, but taken from it 20 *Edward* III. and made an Hundred by it self of this Name. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are only two, *viz. Hinckley* and *Bosworth*, of which we shall give the best Account we can, and the Villages adjoining, where we find any Thing remarkable.

Hinckley is a small Market-Town in this Hundred, the Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on *August* 15, being the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, and the Monday after *Twelfth-Day*. It stands pleasantly on an Hill, and the Assizes in former Times were usually kept here.

This Manor anciently belonged to the Lord *Hugh Grantmaisnil*, an eminent *Norman* Nobleman, who was Baron of *Hinkley*, and High Steward, or Seneschal of *England*, in the Reigns of the Kings, *William Rufus* and *Henry* I. He left only two Daughters, Coheirs of his Estate, *viz. Petronilla* or *Parnel*, who was married to *Robert Blanchemains* or *Whitehands* (so called from the Whitenesses of those Parts) Earl of *Leicester*, with whom he had the Stewardship of *England*; and *Alice* married to *Roger Bigot*, Father of *Hugh*, Earl of *Norfolk*. At the East End of this Church are to be seen Trenches and Rampires cast up to a great Height, which the Inhabitants call, *Hugh's Castle*, because *Hugh Bigot*, the first Earl of *Norfolk*, built a Castle there, which is now so entirely demolished, that Tradition only keeps up the Remembrance of it.

This Town is rendered remarkable for being the Birth-place of the eminent Poet, *John Cleveland*, whose Father was the Vicar of it. He was bred under Mr. *Richard Vines*,

Digitized by Google

Vines, his School-master, and being a Scholar at *Christ's*, and Fellow of St. *John's College*, *Cambridge*, became a General Artist, pure Latinist, and excellent Orator, but Poetry was his Master-piece, in which his Fancy was lofty, and his Epithets significant; difficult at the first Hearing, but plain upon Consideration. He has a small Volume of Poems extant, wherein both Fancy, Learning, and Industry may seem to contend for Superiority. He died *April* 29, 1658, at his Chamber in *Gray's-Inn*, from whence his Body being removed to *Hunsdon-House*, was on *May-day*, interred at *College-Hill* Church, Mr. *John Pearson*, afterwards Bishop of *Chester*, preaching his Funeral Sermon, and giving this Reason, why he bestowed no Encomium on a Person of his Worth, because to such as knew him not, he should speak too much; and to such as knew him, too little, and much short of his Desert. Very few Elegies accompanied his Interrment, because the Sufferings of the Loyal Party (of which he was) had damp'd the Fancies of his Friends, that they could not, or their Courage, that they durst not, so much as utter their Sighs and Groans for the Deceased.

He was the first Champion that fought with cutting Satire for the King's Cause, and was for it, and his Loyalty, ejected from his Fellowship, and thereupon he fled to the King's Quarters at *Oxford*, where he was highly esteemed by the Wits there. From *Oxford* he retired to *Newark*, where Sir *Richard Willis*, the Governor, made him Judge-Advocate, in which Place he shewed himself a prudent Judge for the King, and a faithful Advocate for the Country; but after *Newark* was surrendred to the Parliament, he was taken and imprisoned at *Yarmouth*, where he continued in a lingring Condition, without any Hopes of Release; yet venturing to draw up an Address to *Cromwell*, he shewed so much good Language and gallant Reason, that that Usurper was melted into Compassion by it, and forthwith ordered his Release. He retired from thence to *London*, where he found a *Mecænas*, who offered him an Habitation in *Gray's-Inn*, where he died. His Poems, Characters, Orations and Epistles have several Times been printed at *London*.

The Church of this Town was impropriate to the Abbey of *Lyra*, which was endowed with it for its own Use, by *William Fitz-Osbert*, but there were three Chapels for God's Service, *viz.* 1. *Stoke*, which had a Power to administer Sacraments, and paid Synodals, as the Mother Church did, *viz.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and had a Chaplain resident to administer them. 2. *Dadelington*, which had Service performed in it three Days in the Week, by the Prior's Appointment. 3. *Wicken*, which had Service there but once a Year, because the Revenues were ordered to maintain two Monks, and the Ministers of the Church of *Hinkley*, and uphold Hospitality.

This Manor was given by *Robert Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, to the Monastery of *Nun-Eaton* in *Warwickshire*, which being surrendered to King *Henry* VIII. by the Prioress *Oldton*, was granted by that Prince to *Edward*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, and Sir *Robert Terwhit*, Knt. who after some Time sold it to one *William Wightman*, whose Heir held the same in 1622. Of this Family was one *Wightman*, a notorious Heretick, who published himself to be the *Holy Ghost*, holding that it was a Creature. He was convened before divers learned Men, but resolutely persisting in his Heresy, was burnt at *Litchfield* about 1610.

The Church is very fair and large, with a great Stone Spire-Steeple, having a very tunable Ring of Bells and Chimes. In it are the Arms of the Earldom of *Leicester*, and some others.

Stoke, or *Stoke-Mansfield*, which Manor being divided, one Moiety was the Inheritance of *Ralph*, Lord *Basset* of *Sapcote*, and the other of *Champaigne*, whose Heir married General *Turville*, both which Families at length sold the Whole to *Harrington*, whose descendant was Lord *Harrington* of *Burley*, in the County of *Rutland*.

This Town is in the Parish of *Hinkley*, and hath a fair large Chapel, equal to many Parish-Churches, and endowed with all Sacramental Rights, as Marrying, Burial, Baptizing, and Communion. The Top of the Spire of this Chapel was shaken down by a general Earthquake, in 1580, about which Time there happened another at *Marcle-Hill* in *Herefordshire*, and at *Ruthin-*

Digitized by Google

Caſtle in *Denbighſhire*. The Villages of Note are,

Barbach, a ſmall Village, the Manor and Inheritance of *John*, Lord *Haſtings*, from whom it paſſed by Deſcent to the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, and from him in like Manner to the Earl of *Kent*, and is eminent for having *Anthony Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, for their Miniſter: He was the Son of *George Grey*, Son of *Anthony Grey* of *Barnſpeth*, the youngeſt Son of *George*, Earl of *Kent*, and being at a great Diſtance from the Earldom, tho' known to be of the Family, was educated to the Miniſtry, and obtained this Rectory; but the Heirs male of his Father's elder Brothers failing, he, by reaſon of an Entail of that Honour upon the Heirs male to perpetuate that Family, was in the Year 1639, called, as Earl of *Kent*, to ſit as a Peer of the Parliament of *England*, at *Weſtminſter*. He was rather diſturbed, than pleaſed or elevated, with this unexpected Honour; and therefore not being educated in publick Buſineſs, and State-Affairs, nor much liking the Parliament's Proceedings at that Time, he excuſed his Attendance in Parliament by ſome Indiſpoſitions he lay under, and ſo continued in the Service of the Church, preaching the Doctrine, and obſerving the Diſcipline; being no more affected with the Addition of Titles, than a Corpſe with a fine Coffin, and making no other Uſe of his Honour, than to ſupport Goodneſs, and make his Doctrine more effectual, for which many in thoſe Times looked upon him with an evil Eye, but God doubtleſs with a gracious One. He left five Sons, and as many Daughters, of which his eldeſt Son *Henry* ſucceeded him, and his Poſterity ſtill enjoy the Earldom, *Henry*, the preſent Duke of *Kent*, being his Great Grandſon.

The Town is long and large, and is in the Pariſh of *Aſton Flamville*, and hath a fair and ſpacious Chapel, with a very high Spire-Steeple, in which ſtand the Arms of the *Haſtings*, *Bohuns*, *Beauchamps*, *&c.*

Drayton, called alſo *Fenny-Drayton*, was once an entire Manor, but falling to Coparceners, it was divided between them, and (as the Law then was 26 *Henry* VIII.) became two Manors, each of them having part of the Demeſne, and had their Court-Baron. Soon after the Diviſion, the one was the Eſtate of *John Huſey*, and the other of *Adam de Wheleſburgh*, whoſe Poſterity ſold them ſucceſſively to the *Pureſeys*, who were Lords of both in 1622. This Place gave Name to the Anceſtors of *Michael Drayton*, Eſq; a famous Poet, who might compare with *Petrarch*, *Boccace*, or *Striglia-no*, or any other Modern Poets, for his Invention, or ingenious Conceits, as his Works may prove.

In the Church are the Arms, and divers Monuments of the *Pureſeys*, *&c.*

Stonyſtanton, the Demeſne of the Lord *Baſſet* of *Sapcote*, *temp. Edward* I. and by an Heir general came to the Family of *Moton* of *Pekleton*, in this County, between whoſe Heirs it was divided. 'Tis now a little Place, but of ſome Note, for being the Habitation of Mr. *Robert Weldon*, who having taken his Degrees at *Oxford*, where he was a Member of *Chriſt's-Church*, and ſhewed himſelf a Man of great Parts, became Rector of this Town; where having obſerved with Grief the Oppoſition made by the Parliament to the King, and the rebellious Diſpoſition of the People; He wrote and publiſhed a Book, entitled,

The Doctrine of the Scriptures concerning the Original of Dominion, wherein God's perpetual Propriety in the Sovereignty of the whole Earth, and the King's great Charter for the Adminiſtration thereof, by authoritative Records of both Teſtaments, is proved to be Jure Divino, London 1648; in which he ſhews himſelf to be well verſed in ſeveral Sorts of Learning, and by ſome Paſſages of it a Royaliſt, and a Sufferer for the King's Cauſe, being haraſſed and troubled in ſo great a Degree, that he was forced to fly the Country for his own Safety.

The Church here was in the Patronage of the *Baſſets* of old, but is now in the *Earls* of *Huntingdon*. The Parſon paid 4 *s.* *per Annum* to the Church of *Croſs* in this County, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*. The Monks of *Tamworth* took ſome Tithes of Corn of the Lords Demeſne.

Barwell, which Manor is Ancient Demeſne, and was ſo long before the Conqueſt. It is called in *Domeſday Book*, *Beryall*. Now Ancient Demeſne was certain Tenures holden of ſuch Manors as were in

Digitized by Google

in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Hands. Theſe Tenants were bound by their Tenure to plough and husband the King's Demeſnes, and upon that Account enjoy'd theſe Privileges, *viz.*

1. That they ſhould not be impleaded out of their own Manor.

2. To be free from paying Toll throughout *England*, for all Things appertaining to their own Proviſion, 7 *Henry* IV. *chap.* 45.

3. To be free from all Taxes and Tollages, Poulage, Murage, Terrage, Laſtage and Paſſage, and not to be impanelled, or put on Juries or Inqueſts, in the Country, or at the Aſſizes.

4. To be free from the Payment of the Expences of the Knights of the Shire, ſerving in Parliament.

5. To be excepted from Courts-Leet, and the Sheriff's Tourn.

Theſe Tenants were of two Sorts: 1. Free Tenants by Charter, who held their Lands in Socage, and might bring a Writ of Right-cloſe. 2. Cuſtomary-Tenants, who held their Land by Copy of Court-Roll, and might bring their Plaint in the baſe Court. This Manor hath paſſed thro' the Hands of many noble Families, as *Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *Greys* of *Ruthin*, Lord *Harrington*, and was the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William Roberts* of *Sutton-Chainell* in this County, in 1622. This Manor is held of the King, as of the Priory of *Coventry*, by Knights-Service.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbey of *Peleſworth*, and had two Chapels, *Stapleton* and *Merton*; but ſince the Diſſolution it came into Lay-hands, and was in Sir *William Roberts* above-mentioned, in 1622. In the Church are the Arms of *Haſtings*, *Bois*, *Charnels*, *Valence*, *Rilby*, *&c.* and two Monuments for *Lanceline Grey*, who died 1532, and another for *Thomas Grey*, who died in 1558, with this Subſcription,

Sit laus Deo, Pax Vivis & Requies Defunctis. Amen.

Higham, in old Deeds, called *Hecham*, was anciently a Manor belonging to the Family of *Aſtley*, from whom by Marriage it came to *Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and is now the Inheritance of the *Greys* of *Groby*, now Earls of *Stamford*. It contains forty Yardlands, amounting to Two thouſand Acres of Ground, which is divided into four Manors, *viz.* *Higham*, having twenty-one, *Bedworth* eight, *Dadelington* five and three Quarters, and *Seckington* five. This Place is memorable among other Things for a curious Piece of Antiquity diſcovered there, in 1607, after this Manner. An Inhabitant of this Town, taking up a great ſquare Stone, which lay in *Watling-ſtreet* Way, upon the Croſſing of another Way that leads to *Coventry*, met with 250 Pieces of Silver of the Coin of King *Henry* III. each of them weighing about three Pence. On the one Side was the King's Head, with an Hand holding a Scepter in it, circumſcribed HENRICVS REX, and on the other Side a Croſs Molins between Roundels, with this Inſcription around it, FVLK ON LVED. There was alſo a a Gold Ring, with a Ruby in it, another with an Agate, and a third of Silver, wherein was a flat ruddy Stone engraven with *Arabick* Characters, thus,

Which one Mr. *Bedwell* has thus engliſhed:

By Mahomet *magnify him,*
Turn from him each Hand that may hurt him.

He found alſo certain great Catch-hooks, and Keepers of Silver, with certain Links of an old-faſhioned great Gold-Chain. All theſe lay by the Side of the Stone deep in the Ground. Under the ſame Stone alſo there lay two or three Pieces of Silver-Coins of the Emperor *Trajan*. This Paſſage, ſays Mr. *Burton*, who is the Relater of this Account, would perſwade us, that the Stone it ſelf was a Baſis of an Altar de-

Digitized by Google

dicated to *Trajan*, according to the Custom of the *Romans*, of laying some of the present Emperor's Coins under the Foundations of their Buildings, Monuments, &c. The same Custom also they had in their Burials, as appears by the Coins found in several Urns and Barrows throughout *England*, which may be a probable Account of the Stone and Coins hitherto discoursed of.

As to the Money, Rings, and other Things found by the Side of the Stone, Mr. *Burton* is of Opinion, that they were the Treasure of some *Jew*, for that People flourished in *England* after the Conquest very much, being encouraged by *William Rufus*, and grew very rich; but being tortured by King *John*, to make them discover their Treasure, and banished the Realm by King *Edward* I. without an Allowance to carry any of their Wealth along with them, except for their necessary Charges of Transportation, 'tis very probable they buried and hid their Treasure under Ground, either to lessen the King's Spoil, or perhaps in hopes that the succeeding Kings might be so far reconciled to them, that they might be permitted to return and enjoy that hidden Treasure, which, says he, the Ring, with the *Arabick* Characters, seems to confirm, because 'tis likely that a *Jew*, who had been at *Palestine*, did bring such a Ring from thence, and deposited it with his Treasure, to be a Mark of his Property, whenever he should return, which otherwise would have, as Treasure-Trove, belonged to the King or Lord of the Soil Thus when *Ludgate* was taken down, in 1586, to be rebuilt, they found in the Wall a Stone engraven with *Hebrew* Letters to this Effect. This is the Dwelling of *Rabbi Moses*, the Son of the Honourable the *Rabbi Isaac*.

The Patron of this Church was anciently the Abbot of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, to whom the Parson paid three Marks by ancient Custom, but now the Earl of *Stamford* is Patron. The Chapel of *Lindley* belongs to it, which hath a Chaplain always Resident near the Mother-Church, to administer Sacraments, who pays for Synodals 3 *s.* 6 *d.* as the Mother-Church. In the Church which is very ancient, as we judge, by the old Manner of Building, are the Arms of the *Beivilles*, *Beis's*, *Hardwicks*, *Burtons*, &c. and in the Chancel an Alabaster Monument for *James Burton*, of *Lindley*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died *January* 29, 1543.

Sapcote, the ancient Inheritance of the *Bassets*, which gave the Name of Baron to *Ralph Basset*, Knt. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 49 *Henry* III. being the first Summons that ever was made by Writ; for before, he that held an entire and whole Barony (which consisted of thirteen Knight's Fees, and a third Part, which amounted to 400 Marks yearly) was reputed and taken for a Baron. A Knight's Fee consisted of twelve Carves of Land, a Carve of eight Oxgangs, and an Oxgang of fifteen Acres, of the yearly Value of 20 *l. per Annum*. Baronies were held either of the King, or of Subjects, by certain Services. The Church was anciently in the Patronage of the *Bassets*; but in 1622, was in Sir *John Tufton*, a *Kentish* Knight, at present possibly in the Earl of *Thanet*.

Lindley, a Manor, of which Mr. *Burton* says, 'tis very remarkable, that there was never seen in it Adder, Snake, or Lizard, tho' in all the bordering Places they have been commonly found. *William* the Conqueror gave it to *Roger de Mowbrey*, a *Norman*, his Kinsman, whose Son *Roger*, gave it to *Richard de Morvile*, who exchanged it with *William de Rodvile*, whose Heir general *Isabel* carried it to the *Hardwicks*, who held it till the Year 1511, 3 *Henry* VIII. and then by female Heirs it was removed to the *Burtons* among other Families, of whom the Writer of the History of this Shire, *William Burton*, Esq; was descended, and then Owner of part of this Manor.

In this Place was born the above-mentioned Mr. *William Burton*, who hath wrote an alphabetical Description of all the Towns and Villages of this County, his Father, *Ralph Burton*, being then seated in this Town, tho' he had a more ancient Inheritance belonging to his Family at *Falde* in *Staffordshire*. He was bred in *Brazen-Nose College*, *Oxford*, and studied the Law in the *Temple*. His Genius leading him to the Study of Heraldry, Genealogies, and Antiquities, he became very excellent in those obscure and intricate Matters, and made a Collection of many *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities,

Digitized by Google

quities, which, beſides thoſe he enriched his *Leiceſterſhire* withal, were left to *William Chetwynd*, Eſq; to be uſed by him in Writing the Antiquities of *Staffordſhire*.

Robert Burton, known otherwiſe to Scholars, by the Name of *Democritus Junior*, was the younger Brother of the aboveſaid *William Burton*, and educated at the ſame School and College; but turning his Study to Divinity, ſtaid to take all his Degrees, and in 1619, or thereabouts, had the Rectory of *Segrave* in this County, given him by *George*, Lord *Berkeley* He was a ſevere Student, and a great Reader, but a reſerved and melancholy Man, yet of great Honeſty, plain Dealing, and Charity. By his Induſtry he became an exact Mathematician, a curious Calculator of Nativities, a general Scholar, a perfect Philologer, and one that underſtood the Surveying of Lands well. He wrote *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, a Book full of Variety of Reading, and ſo acceptable to the learned and thinking World, that it paſſed many Impreſſions in the Space of little more than twenty Years. He died Rector of *Segrave*, *January* 13, 1639. His Brother *William* put up a Monument for him, with this Inſcription under it:

Paucis Notus,
Paucioribus ignotus.
Hic jacet Democritus Junior.
Cui vitam dedit & mortem
Melancholia, Obiit 8 *Id.* Jan. 1639.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Known to few,
To fewer yet unknown.
Here lies Democritus *the Younger.*
Who lived and died by Melancholy, Jan. 13, 1639.

John Herdwick, Eſq; was alſo born in this Town. He was a Man of a very low Stature, but of great Valour, Courage and Strength; and by his good Conduct it was, that *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King *Henry* VII. in the Battle of *Boſworth* in this County, got the Advantage of the Ground, Wind, and Sun, againſt King *Richard* III. which were almoſt equivalent to his Army alone, tho' he alſo aſſiſted him at the ſame Time with many Men and great Horſes. He died in 1511, leaving ſix Daughters Coheirs, and was buried at *Nuneaton* in *Warwickſhire*.

Norton juxta Twicroſs, commonly called *Hogs-Norton*, a Manor given by King *Eldred*, the *Saxon*, unto *Elfeth* his Servant, by a Deed, dated 951, in Words to this Effect, and thus ſigned,

'Domino Dominorum dominante in Sæcula Sæculorum— Ego *Eldred* Rex, *Anglorum* Gubernator & Rector, cuidam mihi fideliſſimo Miniſtro, *Ælfeth* uni Caſſatos perpetualiter concedo, In illo loco, ubi jamdudum Solicolæ illius Regionis nomen indiderunt, Et *Northtune*, ut habeat, & poſſideat, quamdiu vivat & poſtquam Univerſitatis Viam adierit, cuicunq; voluerit Hæredi derelinquat in Æternam hæreditatem. Sit autem prædictum Rus liberum ab omni Mundialitam in magnis, quam in modis, rebus, campis, paſcuis, pratis, ſilvis, ſine expeditione, & pontis arciſve inſtructione. Si qui deniq; mihi non obſtanti hancce libertatis Chartam, livore depreſſi violare ſatagerint, agminibus atræ caliginis lapſi, voçem audiant.— Diſcedite a me maledicti— Si non ante mortem— emendaverint Pœnitentiâ. Iſtis terminis ambitur prædicta Tellus. *This land utha langemara to* Northtune. Hæc Charta Caraxata eſt, Anno Domini DCCCCLI. Indict. IX.

'-|- Ego *Eldred* Rex. -|- Ego *Eadgiva* Regis Mater. -|- Ego *Odo Doroverneñſis* Epiſcopus, &c.

This Town afterward belonged to the *Grieſleys* for many Generations, but the Patronage of the Church belonged to the Prior of *Belver*. In the Church are the Arms of *Grieſley*, *Chetwynd*, and *Boit*.

The Abbot of *Lyra* was anciently Patron of this Church, which he had for his own Uſe; and the Chapel of *Lindley* was appointed by him for the Adminiſtration of Sacraments, and all ſacred Offices; and pays Synodals, as the Mother-Church. The Building of it is very fair, erected with *Aſhlar-*

ſtone,

Digitized by Google

stone, and in it the Parson of *Higham* is bound to celebrate Divine Service, as appears from divers Decrees of the Ecclesiastical Court, extant under their Office-Seal. In the Windows of the Chancel are the Arms and Monuments of the *Hardwicks*, *Burtons*, *&c.*

Ratcliffe Culy, another Village, noted for the Birth of *Bartholomew Culy*, an excellent Philosopher in his Time, who wrote a Book, *De Generatione & Corruptione*. He flourished in the Reign of King *Edward* III.

Upton, the Manor anciently of two Families, *De la Ward*, and *Marshal*, of which last the Heir general married *Ralph Fitzherbert*, the Father of Sir *Anthony Fitzherbert* by her. He was a grave, learned, and renowned Judge, and wrote several Books with great Judgment, *viz. De Natura Brevium*. A great Abridgment of the Laws, taken out of the Year-Books, and other Records, and a Kalendar or Index to the same; and a Book, called, *The Justice of Peace*. He died 30 *Henry* VIII. 1537. This Village is in the Parish of *Sibbesdon*, and had a Chapel, which is decayed. The Manor passed by a Sister of Sir *Anthony*'s to Sir *Philip Draycote* of *Staffordshire*.

These are all the Villages of Note near *Hinkley*, wherefore we go on to the next Market Town, which is

Bosworth, an ancient Market-Town in this Hundred, having its Market weekly on Wednesday, and Fair on St. *John Baptist*'s-Day, *June* 24, which Privileges *Richard Harcourt* obtained of King *Edward* I. when he was Lord of the Town. It is situated upon an Hill, in an wholesome and pleasant Air, and in a fruitful and fertile Soil, both for Corn and Grass. The Manor did anciently belong to the Earls of *Leicester*, and by a Partition came to *Saer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, who gave it to *Richard de Harcourt*, of *Stanton-Harcourt* in *Oxfordshire*, in the Reign of King *John*. The Manor continued in the Family, till King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, when it came to the Marquess of *Dorset*, and from him by the Earl of *Huntingdon* to Sir *Wolstan Dixey*, Kt. whose Heirs are, or lately were, Owners of it. Within this Parish are, either all, or great Part of them, *viz. Osbaston*, *Bilston*, *Cunston*, and *Maveby*.

Nicholas de Verdun was anciently the Patron of this Church, and the Parson customarily paid two Marks to the Monks of St. *Mary* at *York*: It had five Chapels belonging to it, *viz.* 1. *Barleston*, where all sacred Offices were performed, as in the Mother-Church, and which paid Synodals 2 *s.* 2. *Carlton*, which had the Privilege of Burials. 3. *Sutton*. 4. *Cotes*, and, 5. *Shenton*. The present Patron is the Earl of *Shrewsbury* and Sir *Wolstan Dixey*, Knt. In it are many Arms, but no Monuments.

Three Miles distant from this Town, upon a Plain called *Redmore*, was the Right of the Crown of *England* determined by a signal Battel; for there *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, with a small Body of Men, gave Battel to *Richard* III. who had in a barbarous Manner possessed himself of the Throne of *England*, happily overcame and slew the Tyrant; and in the midst of Blood and Slaughter, was with joyful Acclamation saluted King of *England*, so freeing the Nation from the Power of a Tyrant, and putting an End to the Civil Dissensions between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. This Battel was called *Bosworth-field*, not that the Place was within the Compass of the Parish, but that it was the nearest Place of Note to it. In the Moor, where the Fight was, there are frequently discovered Pieces of Armour, Weapons, and other warlike Accoutrements, by digging and ploughing, especially Arrow-heads, which are of a long, large, and big Proportion, far greater than are now in Use. There is likewise a little Mount cast up, where, as the common Report thereabouts goes, *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, before the Engagement, stood and made a Speech for the Encouragement of his Army.

Henry Smith, the Son of *Erasmus Smith*, was born in this Town: He was esteemed the Miracle and Wonder of his Age, for his prodigious Memory, and his fluent, eloquent, and practical Way of Preaching; and being chosen Lecturer of St. *Clements-Danes*, without *Temple-Bar*, *London*, he was much followed, and esteemed generally the prime Preacher of his Age, which his Sermons, being greedily read by all People, did shew. He died in the 34th Year of Age, and his Sermons, which were printed in

Digitized by Google

in 4to, were much admired after his Death, and the more, becauſe he was ſo young a Man.

The Villages, in which any Thing remarkable is, or has happened, from this Town, in the ſuperior Part of this Hundred are,

Great Shepey, which hath two Manors, the one belonging to *John de Shepey*, who took his Name from it. *Robert de Shepey*, Kt. of this Family, gave Lands to the Abbey of *Mirevaul*, to find a Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in the Church of *All Saints* in this Pariſh (at their own Charge) at the Altar of our Lady, for his and his Wife's Soul; the other to the *Harcourts*, of whom *Elizabeth*, the Heir general of *Richard de Harcourt*, brought that Manor to Sir *Thomas Eſtley*, Kt. by Marriage. In this Church are two Rectories, and two Miniſters, who upon *Palm-Sunday* every Year, change Turns, the one to have the Church of *Shepey*, and the other the two Chapelries of *Ratcliff*, and *Milton*.

Little Shepey, the Manor and Inheritance of the *Temples*, who had their Seat at a Place called, *The Temple*, near *Whellesburgh*, and held it till the latter End of King *Edward* III. when it was paſſed to *John de Flanders*, Lord of the Manor of *Flanders* in the County of *Warwick*, whoſe Poſterity held it, till leaving only Daughters, one of them by Marriage carried it into the Family of *Whitbuls*. This Town was the native Place of one *John Paulteny*, who was remarkable for this, that in his Sleep he did uſually riſe out of his Bed, dreſs him, open the Doors, walk round about his Fields, and return to his Bed again, and yet not wake; ſometimes again, he would riſe in his Sleep, take a Staff, Fork, or any other Weapon that was next Hand, and therewith lay about him, as if he were fighting, now ſtriking, anon defending himſelf, as if he were encountred or charged by an Adverſary, and when he was awakened, knew not, what he had done: He afterwards went to Sea with that famous, but unfortunate Knight, Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, and was together with all the Fleet frozen to Death in the North-eaſt Paſſage, about *Nova Zembla*.

The Patron of both theſe Rectories is *Thomas Aſtley*, of *Patteſhul*, Eſq;

and was usurped by *Henry*, natural Brother to King *Peter*. Of this Family also was *George Appleby*, who was slain in the Defence of the Isle of *Inkippe* near *Scotland*, after *Musselborough* Fight, 1 *Edward* VI. whose Widow, *Joyce*, being married to Mr. *Lewes* of *Manceſter* in *Warwickshire*, was burn'd at *Coventry*, in 1557, for her Constancy to Religion.

In the Church here are divers Arms and Monuments for the *Appleby's*, and others.

Upon the Confines of this Hundred, near *Charrwood* Forest, lies *Bardon-Park*, which was the Inheritance of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, 20 *Henry* VII. In this Park is a very high Hill, called *Bardon-Hill*, which in the Bottom is of a very large Circumference, rising up not very steeply to a great Height, insomuch that it has been seen near *Glocester*, which is forty Miles; 'tis very rough and full of Wood, and within are great Quarries of hard Stone, which some take to be a kind of *Limestone*, and the Top yieldeth a very pleasing and delicate Prospect, especially to the West and South-west.

IV. East-Goscote *Hundred*.

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Rutlandshire* and *Framland* Hundred, on the North with part of *Nottinghamshire*, on the West with *West-Goscote* and *Goodlaxton* Hundreds, and on the South with *Gartery* Hundred. These two Hundreds of *East* and *West-Goscote*, were but one in the Time of King *Henry* III. who gave it with its Bailiwick and Profits, to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his Heirs, but it was divided by K. *Edward* III into two Parts, as it now stands, and are now by Marriage come from the *Segraves* to the *Berkeleys*. The only remarkable Town of this Hundred, but that the chief Town of this County, is,

Leicester, called by ancient Authors, *Legecestria*, *Leogora*, *Legeocester*, and *Leicester*, and in our *Saxon* Histories, *Legerceaster*, *Ligoraceaster*, *Legraceaster*, *Lygeaceaster*, *Legoraceaster*, which coming so near the Names given *Caerligion* or *Caerleon*, i. e. *West-Chester*, viz *Legeceaster*, *Legaceaster*, and *Legaceastre*, by the same Writers, the Readers ought to be very cautious in distinguishing them. The Name signifies a City or Castle standing upon the River *Leir*, now called the *Soar*. This Town gives Name to the whole Shire, and as such is endowed with the greatest Privileges, and is the largest, best built, and most populous.

It was a considerable City in the Time of the *Romans*. Mr. *Camden* places the *Rate* or *Ragæ*, of *Antoninus* here, for these two Reasons: 1. Because it stands upon the Military-way, called the *Fosse-way*; and, 2. Because it best answers the Distances assigned by the *Itinerary*, *Benonæ*, or *High-cross*, and *Vernometum*, *Burrough-hill*, tho' (as he speaks) there be not the least Track or Sign of those Names now remaining, unless it be in an old French on the South-side of *Leicester*, scarce half a Mile distant, called *Rawdikes* or *Road-dikes*; which Conjecture appears to be well grounded from several Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, which have been discovered here since his Time, *viz.*

1. An ancient Temple, dedicated (as the Learned suppose) to *Janus*, who had a *Flamen* or High Priest resident here, which is proved by the Multitude of Bones of Beasts (which were sacrificed) that have been dug up. And on this Account it is, That that Place of the Town is still called *Holy-Bones*, where there are also some Ruins of ancient Brick-work remaining: 'Tis said, that the Church of St. *Nicholas* was built out of the Ruins of it, which conjectural Tradition seems the more probable, because the present Building hath many Rows and Pieces of *Roman* Brick in it.

2. Another considerable Piece of Antiquity was discovered in this Town by an Inhabitant, who several Years ago was digging a Cellar, and which the Workmen were very careful to preserve: 'Tis the Fable of *Actæon* (as related by *Ovid*) curiously described, and wrought with little Stones, some of them white, and others of a Chesnut Colour. It is a very rare Piece, and (as is conjectured by most Men of Skill) a rare *Roman* Antiquity. The Cellar is near the Elm-Trees, by *All-Saints* Church, and few Travellers of Curiosity that pass by that Way, but desire a Sight of it.

3. There

Digitized by Google

3. There have been found here Medals and Coins, both of Silver and Copper, in great Abundance, *viz.* of the Emperors *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Antonine*, and several others.

4 Near the Town, at a good Depth under Ground, was discovered a Piece of Stone-work arched over, the Stones very small, and about an Inch long, and half an Inch broad and thick, finely joined together with a thin Mortar: It was about five or six Yards long, and about four in breadth, the Roof covered with a Square kind of Quarry, with small earthen Pipes therein. This (Mr. *Burton* supposes) was a Stouphe or Hot-house to bathe in, for *Vitruvius* tells us, that the *Romans* growing by Degrees wealthy and wanton, made use of these hot Baths to purge and clarify themselves.

In the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, when the *Mercian* Kingdom was converted to Christianity, and King *Ethelred* ordered Bishop *Sexwulph* to divide his Kingdom into Dioceses, a Bishop's Seat was placed here, and he himself became the first Bishop of it, but the See was soon after removed to *Dorchester*, as we shall shew more largely in our Ecclesiastical History, and then the Dignity of it determining, the Town lost its Reputation, and fell by little and little into a great Decay, till *Edelfleda*, a noble Lady, *Anno Christi* 914, repaired it, and fortified it with new Walls, so that *Matthew Paris*, in his lesser History, writes thus of it: *Legeceastria* is a most wealthy City, and encompassed with an indissoluble Wall, of which if the Foundation were strong and good, the Place would be inferior to no City whatsoever.

At the coming in of the *Normans* it was well peopled and frequented, and had many Burgesses, of whom twelve (as we find it recorded in *Domesday-Book*) were by ancient Tenure to go with the King, as often as he went to War; but in Case he made an Expedition by Sea, then they were to send four Horses, as far as *London*, for the Carriage of Arms, or other Necessaries. This Town, at this Time, paid the King thirty Pounds by Tale, and twenty in Ore, or by Weight, and twenty four Sextaries, *i. e.* a Pint and half, or twenty-four Ounces in Weight, of Honey. In the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Robert de Bellomont*, Earl of *Leicester*, founded a College here for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, the Church and St. *Mary* the Less, and the Castle, for the Health of the Souls of *William* the Conqueror, and Queen *Maud*, his Wife, *William Rufus*, King *Henry* I. and *Maud* his Wife, and their Children, *Roger de Bellomont*, his Father, and *Adelina* his Mother, his own, and *Elizabeth* his Wife's Soul, all his Childrens, his Brothers and Sisters, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceased, settling on them for their Maintenance, six Carves of Land near *Northbridge*, with eight Dwelling houses, three Virgates, and as many Oxgangs, and 6 *l. per Ann.* all the Churches of *Leicester*, except St. *Margarets*, and the Church of *Lilbourn*, with 3 *l.* a-year Rent out of that Lordship.

But in the Time of King *Henry* II. *Anno Christi*, 1173, *Robert de Bellomont* commonly called *Robert de Bossu*, *i. e. Crook-back*, Earl of *Leicester*, having attempted to raise a Rebellion against his Prince, who was then absent in *Ireland*, it was oppressed with great Miseries; for *Richard Lucy*, Lord chief Justice of *England*, to whom the Government of the Nation was then commited, besieged it, took it, and demolished the Walls, as *Matthew Paris* tells us, in Words to this Effect: 'For the Contumacy 'of Earl *Robert*, in opposing the King, the 'noble City of *Leicester* was besieged and 'ruin'd by King *Henry*, and the Wall, 'which seemed indissoluble, thrown down 'to the very Foundation, quite round;' but the same Historian adds in his lesser History, 'that the Walls being faulty in the 'Foundation, when they were undermined, 'and the Props burnt that supported them, 'fell in great Pieces, which remain to this 'Day in the Shape of Rocks for Bigness 'and Solidity, such was the indissoluble 'Tenacity of the Mortar.

Miserable was the Condition of these Citizens at this Time, both in relation to their Fines and Banishment; for after they had purchased for large Sums of Money a Licence to depart, they were notwithstanding, so terrified; that they were forced to

Digitized by Google

take Sanctuary at St. *Albans* and St. *Edmundſbury*. The Caſtle alſo, which was really a large and ſtrong Building, was diſmantled. Thus *Leiceſter* remained in Ruins and unpeopled almoſt for ſome Time; till getting into the Favour of *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl, and his Son *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, it began to recover; for the Duke built a fair Collegiate Hoſpital, and dedicated the ſame with a pious Intention, for the Maintenance of poor People, in the Church whereof they both lie buried. Of this Hoſpital, *Henry Knighton*, abovementioned, gives a more particular Account, and he lived in that Age, ſaying, 'Henry, Duke 'of *Lancaſter*, was the firſt Founder of the 'Collegiate Church and Hoſpital without 'the South Gate at *Leiceſter*, in which he 'placed a Dean, and twelve Canons or Pre'bendaries, as many Vicars and other 'Miniſters, one hundred poor and weak 'Men and Women, and ten able Women 'to ſerve and aſſiſt the Sick and Weak, and 'ſufficiently endowed the ſaid Hoſpital for 'their Support and Maintenance.' Theſe Buildings were near the Caſtle.

On the other Side of the Town, among pleaſant Meadows, watered by the *Soare*, ſtands a Monaſtery, called from its Situation, *De Pratis*, or *De Prees*, built, as the ſame Hiſtorian *Knighton* ſays, by *Robert de Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, in theſe Words, 'Ro'bert de *Boſſu*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, founded the 'Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Prees*, at *Leice'ſter*, and richly endowed the ſame with 'Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Rents; himſelf alſo by the Conſent of *Amicia* his Wife, 'became a Canon Regular in the ſame, 'and fifteen Years ſerved God there in that 'Regular Habit, and died in the Lord, a 'Canon. He took upon him this State and 'Habit by Way of Penance, for having 'been in Arms againſt his Prince.

Of this Houſe was the learned Abbot, *Gilbert Foliot* who was afterward made Biſhop of *Hereford*, *Anno* 1149, and then Biſhop of *London*, *Anno* 1161. He was famous for, 1. His Loyalty and Fidelity to K. *Henry* II. always adhering to him againſt the ſeditious Attempts of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. 2. His bold Anſwer to an unknown Voice, which ſpake thus to him one Night, after he had been with that King: O *Gilberte Foliot, dum revelvis tot. & tot, Deus tuus eſt Aſtaroth*; which he taking to be the Devil, anſwered, *Mentiris Damon, Deus meus eſt Deus Sabaoth*. 3. His Writings againſt the Archbiſhop, Epiſtles and Comments on the *Canticles*. *Philip Repington* alſo, who was for a Time a Follower of *Wickliff*, and a great Defender of his Perſon and Doctrine, was Abbot of this Monaſtery, but he after recanted his Opinions, and was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Cardinal of St. *Nereus* and *Achilles*, by Pope *Gregory* XIII. he wrote a Defence of *Wickliff*, a Book of Moral Doctrine, Of *Homilies* for the whole Year, upon the Goſpels for Sundays, Of Secular Governments, *&c.*

In a Parliament holden in this Town, in the Reign of King *Henry* V. there paſſed an Act to this Effect: 'That ſuch as main'tained the Doctrine of *John Wickliff*, a 'Divine, who had been Rector of *Lutter'worth* in this County, which was then 'much followed in theſe Parts, and was 'ſpreading into the other Parts of the 'Kingdom, were Hereticks and Traitors, 'and being convicted of it, ſhould be hang'ed or burned.' This was the firſt Law for burning Hereticks in *England*, and by it we are told, that Sir *Roger Acton*, the Lord *Cobham*, and divers others, ſuffered Death in thoſe Days.

In the late Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, this Town bore its Share of Misfortunes and Calamities, for it being held by the Parliament-Forces againſt the King, his Majeſty having relieved *Cheſter*, proceeded to beſiege this Town, and took it by Storm, *May* 31, 1645.

Colonel Sir *Thomas Appleyard* was the firſt that entered into it, and was therefore made Governor of it, which Colonel *St. George* ſeconding him in, was ſlain; many of the King's Forces were ſlain at their Entrance into the Town from the Windows, which ſo enraged them, that they gave no Quarter to the Garriſon, hanged ſome of Committee, and plundered the Inhabitants, taking Colonel *Grey*, the Governor, and Captain *Hacker*, Priſoners, both wounded. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hearing of this Siege, haſted to relieve it, but coming too late, ſummoned the Governour, who was then the Lord *Loughborough*, to ſurrender, but he

Digitized by Google

he refusing. Sir *Thomas* ordered Batteries to be raised; but the Governor finding the Garrison unable to resist, beat a Parley, and surrendered upon Condition; yet being to leave the Cannon and Ammunition behind them: Thus was this Town harassed by a double Siege, but it has pretty well recovered it self since, and the present State of it is;

It is a Borough and Corporation-Town, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-Council-Men, two Chamberlains, *&c.* It is furnished plentifully with Provisions, having three Markets weekly, *viz.* on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last of which is the Chief, and five Fairs yearly, *viz.* *May* 1, *June* 24, *September* 29, *December* 8, and *Palm-Sunday* Eve. Tho' the Walls have long since been beat down and demolished, yet there are several Gates standing, in one of which the Magazine is kept, and there are several Buildings very ornamental. In the high Street (as they call it) is an exquisite Piece of Workmanship, in the Form of our Saviour's Cross: Hard by St. *Mary*'s Church stands the Castle, which tho' it has been dismantled and made unfit for any warlike Matters, yet it is of Use to the County for the Keeping of the Assizes twice a Year.

Near St. *Nicholas*'s Church there is a Wall, which by the Ruins of it, seems to be of great Antiquity, having several Places in it of an oval Form, of which the Inhabitants have odd and strange Conjectures, *viz.* That the Heathen *Britains* used here to offer up their Children to their Bloodthirsty Idols, or that here they made them pass thro' the Fire, as the *Israelites* did theirs to *Moloch*; but this not being probable, much less certain, we may rather believe that they may possibly have been some Receptacles for the *Roman* Urns which they placed here, such as have been found in divers other Parts of this Nation.

It is divided into five Parishes, which have each of them their Church, dedicated to St *Mary* at the Castle, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Leonard*, *All Saints*, and St. *Martin*. Some of them are united with other ancient Parishes, because we find in the *Register-Rolls*, 5 *Henry* V. the Names of other Parish-Churches within this Town, *viz.* St *Peters*, St. *Michaels*, St. *Clements*, St. *Sepulchres*, and St. *Margarets*, which was made of *Lincoln*, with five Carucates of Land on the North-Side of the Town. In that which is dedicated to St. *Martin*, there is a memorable Epitaph over Mr. *John Heyrick*, who died *April* 2, 1589, aged 76 Years, *viz.* 'That 'he lived in one House, with *Mary* his 'Wife, full fifty-two Years, and in all that 'Time never buried either Man, Woman, 'or Child, tho' he had sometimes twenty 'in Family: The said *Mary* lived till she was ninety-seven Years old, and saw before her Death (which happened *December* 8, 1611.) of her Children, Grand-children, and Great Grand-children, to the Number of 143.

In the other Churches also there are divers Arms and Monuments, *viz.* 1. In St. *Mary*'s, the Arms of *Hastings*, *Hamilton*, *&c.* and the Monuments of the Lady *Hastings*, who died in 1619; *Richard Rudings*, who died *October* 8, 1582, and *John Rudings*, and *Jocosa* his Wife, who died in 1543. 2. In *All Saints*, the Arms of *Mountfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, *Mowbrey* and *Holy*. 3. In St. *Nicholas*, the Arms of the *Berkelays*, *Ferrers*, *Bois*, and within a Garter the Archievements of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and, 4. In St. *Margarets*, the Arms of the *Zouches*, and a Monument for Bishop *Middleton*. The collegiate Church, which was a magnificent Work, and the greatest Ornament of *Leicester* was demolished, when the Religious Houses of this Nation were granted to King *Henry* VIII.

The Hospital built by *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Leicester*, continueth in a tolerable good Condition, being supported by some Revenues of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; but the most stately Edifice in this kind, is called the *New Bede-house* or Hospital, built by *William Wigeston*, and endowed by him and several other pious Benefactors, for the Use of poor impotent Lazars, with a Chapel and Chaplain thereunto belonging to read Divine Service, and minister to those helpless and indigent Creatures; and to it joins a small, but convenient Library, appointed for the Ministers and Scholars belonging to the Town: It sends Burgesses to Parliament, who are in this present Par-

Digitized by Google

liament, 1719, Sir *George Beaumont*, Bar. and *Thomas Noble*, Esq;

This Town hath so long been honoured with the Style and Reputation of an Earldom, that it may vie almost with any City or Town in *England*, for that Privilege. In the *Saxon* Times, when the Earls were hereditary, we find these reckoned in the King's Records, *viz.*

Leofric, who lived in the Reign of *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, *Anno* 716, to whom succeeded to this Earldom, in a right Line, as descended from him,

1. *Algarus* I.
2. *Leofric* II.
3. *Algarus* II.
4. *Leofstan*.
5. *Leofric* III. who was buried at *Coventry*.
6. *Algarus* III. who had Issue two Sons, *Eadwin*, Earl of *March* and *Leicester*; *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and one Daughter, *Lucy*, first married to *Ivo Talboys* of *Anjou*, and afterwards to *Roger de Romara*, by whom she had *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

These two Earls flying out of the Kingdom with *Egelwin*, Bishop of *Durham*, and opposing the Conqueror's Proceedings as much as they could, that Prince deprived them of the Earldom in this Family of *Saxons*, and,

Robert de Bellomont, or *Beaumont*, a *Norman*, Lord of *Pont-audemar*, and Earl of *Mallent*, Cousin to the Conqueror, obtained a Grant of this County, by the Favour of King *Henry* I. *Anno* 1102. He was a Man of great Learning, eloquent, subtle, prudent and witty (as *Henry Huntingdon* tells us, in his *Epist. de cont. Mundi*) but having lived in the best Quality, and bore the greatest Honour, and at last seeing his Wife enticed from him by another Earl, he became troubled in Mind in his Old Age, and falling into a deep Melancholy, became a Monk in the Abbey of *Preaux*, and died *June* 2, 1118. To him succeeded

Robert de Bellomont, his Son, surnamed *Bossu*, *i. e.* Crook-backed, from his natural Deformity. He was made chief Justice of *England*, and rebelled against King *Henry* II. but being at length touched with Remorse for his loose irregular Life, he built the above-mentioned Abbey, and took upon him the Name of a Canon Regular, in which State he died, leaving his Son,

Robert de Bellomont, surnamed *Blanchemains*, from his Lilly-white Hands, his Heir and Successor. He sided with King *Henry* the Son, against his Father King *Henry* II. but obtaining his Pardon, lived to go with King *Richard* I. into the *Holy Land*, in which Expedition he died, and his Honour descended to

Robert de Bellomont his Son, surnamed *Fitz-Parnel*, from his Mother *Petronilla*, or *Parnel*, the Daughter and Coheir of the last *Hugh Grant-maisnil*, in whose Right he was Steward of *England*, as is aforesaid. He was a faithful Follower of King *Richard* I. in all his Voyages, and served him in the *Holy Land*, where being taken Prisoner, he paid a Ransom of 2000 Marks. He also forced *Philip*, King of *France*, to raise the Siege of *Roan* in *Normandy*. He died without Issue, in the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1206, and so this Honour lay for a While extinct, but at length

Simon de Montfort, descended from a Bastard Son of *Robert*, King of *France*, having married *Amicia*, the Sister of *Robert Fitz-Parnel*, obtained this Earldom; but being a Person wholly devoted to the *French* Interest, he and all his were expelled the Nation, in 1200, and

Ranulph, Earl of *Chester*, obtained his Honour, not by any hereditary Right, but by his Prince's Favour. How long he enjoyed it, we find not, but 'tis certain, that not long after,

Simon de Montfort, Son of the above-mention'd *Simon*, recovered this Earldom, his elder Brother *Almaric*, having renounced his Right before K. *Henry* III. This Prince shewed so much Indulgence and Favour to this Man, that he recalled him from Banishment out of *France*, loaded him with Riches, honoured him with the County of *Leicester*, and gave him his own Sister in Marriage: But notwithstanding he was so plentifully burdened with Kindnesses, he did not retain that grateful Sense of them that he ought, but taking some Disgust, began to hate his Benefactor, and blew up the Coals of Civil Wars with the rebellious Barons, in which he

Digitized by Google

he was choſen their General, and in a Battel near *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, took the King, his Brothers, and Prince *Edward* Priſoners, but the Prince eſcaping, renewed the War ſo furiouſly, that *Simon*, at laſt, loſt his own Life at *Eveſham*, whereupon King *Henry* III. conferred both his Honours and Poſſeſſions upon his own younger Son,

Edmund, ſurnamed *Crouch-back*, (not from any Deformity of his Body, but from wearing a Croſs on his Back, becauſe he had vowed to go to, or had been at the Holy War, of which a Red-Croſs ſo worn was the common Mark) Earl of *Lancaſter*. From this Time this Honour was ſwallowed up in the *Lancaſtrian* Family, and for want of male Iſſue, paſſed with *Maud* the eldeſt Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, who became thereby Earl of *Leiceſter*, by her Marriage. She died without Iſſue, and ſo this Honour deſcended to her Siſter *Blanch*, who being married to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, brought that Honour to his Family, and ſo it continued among the *Lancaſtrians*, till Queen *Elizabeth* revived it, *Anno*, *Reg.* 6. and created,

Robert Dudley, Son of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, Earl of *Leiceſter*: He was ſo much in that Queen's Favour, that ſhe made him, by girding him with a Sword. He was choſen unanimouſly the Governor of the united *Belgick* Provinces in the Wars with *Spain*, but was after caſt off, and died, *Anno Dom.* 1588, leaving only the Fame of his Greatneſs behind him.

Robert Sidney, deſcended from Sir *William Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* II. and Son of *Henry Sidney*, Cup-bearer to King *Edward* VI by *Mary*, the Siſter of *Robert Dudley*, the laſt Earl of *Leiceſter*, having had a great Share in the Victory over the *Spaniards*, at *Turholt*, with Sir *Francis Vere*, was created Lord *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt*, in *Kent*, by King *James* I. *Reg.* 1. and made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and 3 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Honour of Viſcount *Liſle*, and 16 *Jac.* I. Earl of *Leiceſter*, as deſcended of a Siſter of the laſt Earl, *Robert Dudley*. He was ſucceeded by

Robert, his only Son and Heir. His youngeſt Son was Earl of *Romney*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and his youngeſt but one, *Algernoon*, was beheaded, but his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor was,

Philip, Earl of *Leiceſter*, who marrying *Katharine*, Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, left for his Heir and Succeſſor in his Honour and Eſtate.

Robert, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Bridgwater*, had four Sons, *viz.*

Philip, who ſucceeded him, but died without Heirs,

John, the preſent Earl, who is yet unmarried, *Thomas* and *Joſceline*, and two Daughters. Next to theſe Perſons of Honour, we may place Men of Worth, *viz.*

Robert de Leiceſter, who was born here, but bred a *Franciſcan* Friar in *Oxford*: He was the chief of them, who brought Preaching into Faſhion in his Age, and was much eſteemed for his able Performances therein, by moſt of the Nobility. *Robert Moſcal*, alſo Biſhop of *Hereford*, had an extraordinary Affection for him. He was a good Chronologer, and has written judiciouſly of the *Hebrew* and *Roman* Computation. In his advanced Age he retired to *Litchfield*, where he died, and was buried in the Monaſtery of the *Franciſcans*, in 1348.

John Angel, Lecturer at *Leiceſter*, a frequent and painful Preacher, and being in great Eſteem with the *Presbyterians*, was choſen an Aſſiſtant to the Commiſſioners of *Lincolnſhire* (after his Remove to *Grantham*) for the Ejection of ſuch, as they called ſcandalous and ignorant Miniſters and School-maſters. He was himſelf forced to leave his Place by the Independent Faction, becauſe he refuſed to take the Engagement. He put out, *The Right Government of Thoughts*, and four Sermons. He died at *Grantham* in 1654, and was ſeveral Times heard to ſay, before he fell ſick, that it was his great Deſire to live to ſee the End of the Year 1660, becauſe he thought there would be a great Revolution in *England*, in that Year, as indeed it happened, by the wonderful Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

The Villages of Note are theſe,

Newton-Burdet, ſo called from the *Burdets*, anciently the Lords of it, from whom it came to the *Marmions*, who held it ſome Generations, and obtained a Liberty of

Free-

Digitized by Google

Free-warren in it. It is in the Parish of *Lousby*. Of this Family of the *Burdets* there are some of great Fame, *viz.* Sir *William Burdet*, who in King *Henry* II.'s Reign, went into the *Holy Land* with many other Christian Warriors, and staid some Years; but at length, finding that nothing was likely to be done by reason of the Dissension among the Christian Princes, he returned home, and built the Nunnery of *Ancote* near *Tamworth* in *Warwickshire*. 2. Sir *Nicholas Burdet*, Knt. chief Butler of *Normandy* and Governor of the City of *Evreux* in the said Dutchy: He was slain at the Battel of *Pontoise* in 1439, 18 *Henry* VI. His Son. 3. *Thomas Burdet*, when King *Edward* IV. in his Absence, had killed a white Buck, which he much esteemed, in his Park at *Arrow* in *Warwickshire*, wished, That the Buck's Head and Horns were in the Guts of him that advised the King to kill it, which being interpreted in the King's Guts, he was accused of Treason, and beheaded, 1477.

Skiffington, a small Village in the Southern Part of this Hundred, which, as it has given Name to a worshipful Family, so it hath received Reputation from the same, having many of them been Persons of such Worth, as to grace the Place of their Nativity; as *Jeffrey de Skiffington*, who obtained a Licence of Free-warren for this Place of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 31. and Sir *William Skiffington*, Knt. Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, under King *Henry*.

The Church here was anciently in the Patronage of *John de Verdon*, and is now, or late was, of Mr. *Heron*, Citizen of *London*. In it are the Arms of *Mortimer*, *Richard*, Duke of *York*; *Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and *Thomas Pace*, Bishop of *Bangor*, under which it is written, *Orate pro* Thoma Pace *Episcopo* Bangor; and a Monument for Sir *William Skeffington*, Knt. who died 1534.

East-Norton, a Manor bordering upon *Lawnd-Abbey*, and belonging to it, which after the Suppression of the Religious Houses by King *Henry* VIII. was given by King *Edward* VI. to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the longer Liver of them, during the King's Pleasure. Valued then, all Charges deducted, at 8 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*.

The Manor was anciently the Possession of *Edward Latimer*, Esq; 12 *Henry* IV. and the Town is in the Parish of *Tugby*.

Tilton, the Manor and Inheritance of the ancient Family of *Digby*, of whom Sir *Everard Digby*, Knt. was attainted for the *Gun-Powder-Treason*, and executed, but having, before the Treason committed, conveyed this Manor to his Son and Heir in Tail, a Question arose 7 *Jac.* 1. Whether the Wardship of the Heir, then under Age, belonged to the King by 32 & 34 *Henry* VIII? And it was resolved by the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and whole Court of Wards, that the King should not have the Wardship of the Body, or first Seisin, but where there was an Heir general or special, which here was not, by reason of the Attainder, and Corruption of the Blood thereby. In the Church are two Monuments for the *Digby's*, but the Prior of *Lawnd* was the Patron.

Halsted, or *Halsested*, a Manor, which with the Tithes of *Tilton* and *Halsted*, late Parcel of the Revenues of *Lawnd-Abbey* above-mention'd, was also given to the same Lord and Lady on the same Conditions. Valued, after Deductions made for the Steward's Fee, 40 *s.* a common Fine to the Lord *Ferrers*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Proxies to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, 3 *s* 4 *d.* Synodals and Proxies to the Archdeacon of *Leicester*, and a Pension of 44 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln* yearly, at 31 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d* ½.

Ashby Folvile, a Village situate on a Rivulet that runs into the *Wreke*, famous for the Nativity of *William Folvile*, a *Franciscan* Friar, bred in the University of *Cambridge*, who being zealous for his Profession, engaged himself in the Controversy, that was then hotly debated *De pueris induendis*, *i. e.* whether Children under the Age of eighteen, might be admitted into monastical Orders. Many Parents grievously complained, that they were cosened of their Children, by valling Girls and couling Boys, before they knew what they did, who therefore often repented in their Maturity, of what they had done. Our *Folvil*, with more Passion than Reason, and more Zeal than Knowledge, maintained the Law-

Digitized by Google

This Manor anciently belonged to his Family, from whom it took its Name, but long ſince paſſed from them to the *Woodfords* and *Mortons*, and is now, ſo far as I know, the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Francis Smith*, Knt. who is alſo Patron of the Vicarage; the Rectory is impropriate. In the Church are the Arms of the Priory of *Laund*, *Nevil*, *Segrave*, *&c.* and ſeveral Monuments of the *Woodfords*, but much defaced. In one of the Windows is the Picture of King *Edward* II. neatly drawn.

Beeby or *Biby*, the native Place of Sir *Robert Catelin*, deſcended of the ancient Family of the *Catelins* of *Raunds* in *Northamptonſhire*: He was bred up in the Study of our Common Law, and became ſo eminent in his Profeſſion, that he was made by Queen *Elizabeth*, Lord chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and by his wiſe and grave Management of his Office, was a great Support to the Nation. In the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, for High Treaſon, the chief Witneſſes for the King being ſome Foreigners, the Duke pleaded for himſelf out of *Bracton*, That the Teſtimony of Foreigners is of no Validity; but this Judge delivered this Anſwer to it, as Law, That in caſe of Treaſon they might give Evidence, and it reſted in the Breaſt of the Peers to afford Credit to them, or not. He had this Fancy, that no honeſt Man had a double Name, or would write his Name with an *Alias*. He left only one Daughter and Heir, who was married to Sir *John Spencer*, the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Sunderland*. He died *Anno* 1574, 16 *Eliz.*

The Manor of this Town, and Patronage of the Rectory did, 5 *Henry* III belong to the Abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnſhire*, which received the Tithes of the Demeſne, and for the reſt, the Rector paid a Mark to the Officers of the Abbey. The Patronage of the Church is now, or late was, in the *Spencer*'s Family. In it are the Arms of *Bellers* and *Villers*, and a Monument for *William Villers*, who died in 1640.

Belgrave, a pleaſant and fertile Village ſtanding upon the River *Soar*, where either for Pleaſure or Profit, many Perſons of Note had Seats and Eſtates, *viz. Roger de Leiceſter*, gave this Manor, to hold as of his Honour of *Leiceſter*. The Abbot of *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, the Abbot of *Gerendon* and Prioreſs of *Grace dieu* in this County. *Richard de Belgrave*, mention'd by *Leland*, among the famous Writers of this Nation, was born in this Town, and educated at *Cambridge*, where he became an excellent Divine and good School-man. He wrote a Book of Theological Determinations, and another of ordinary Queſtions, and flouriſhed about 1320. The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbot of St. *Ebrulfe*, but now in the Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. In it are divers Arms of *England*, *Lancaſter*, *Clare*, *Belgrave*, *&c.* and three Monuments for the *Belgraves*, the oldeſt of which is dated 1360, and one for *Thomas Wigſtone*, Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, who died in 1503.

Barkby, the Manor and Seat of the *Villiers*, of the old *Norman* Race, and deſcended of an Heir of *Bellers*, a reſpectful, rich and noble Family in their Time, dwelling at *Kirby Bellers*. Here it was that *George Villiers*, that famous Duke of *Buckingham*, in King *James* I. and King *Charles* I's Days, was born. He was the fourth Son of Sir *George Villiers*, and *Mary Beaumont*, his Mother, who maintained him in *France*, for his Education, till he became one of the compleateſt Men in Chriſtendom. Being introduced to Court by *William*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Counteſs of *Bedford*, he ſoon became a Favourite, and was created by King *James*, Baron and Viſcount *Villiers*, Earl, Marqueſs and Duke of *Buckingham*, and was ſo fortunate (which rarely happens) to ſucceed in the Favour of King *Charles*, under whom he became Plenipotentiary of the Realm, juſtling out *Briſtol*, caſting down the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and out-ſhining all the Nobility, yet unfortunate in this, that ruling all, he bore the Blame of all Miſcarriages; and being odious to the People, one *Felton*, a ſullen Soldier, apprehending himſelf injured by the Duke, thought he could not do a more acceptable Thing to the whole Nation, than ſtab him, which he accordingly did at *Portſmouth*, *Anno Domini*, 1628, *Aug.* 23.

This

Digitized by Google

This Place is also noted for the Nativity of Dr. *Thomas Marshal*, Rector of *Lincoln College*, *Oxford* He was a great Admirer of Archbishop *Usher*, and as in his Youth he took so great Delight in hearing his Sermons, that he resolved with himself to make him the Pattern of all his religious and learned Actions, so he followed it so close, that he could never endure to hear, or see any Reflections made by Word, or Writing, upon that holy and learned Prelate. When *Oxford* was garrison'd for the King, he bore Arms for his Majesty at his own Charges, in the Regiment of *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*, and was therefore admitted Batchelor of Arts, without Fees, in 1645; when the Parliament Visitors came to *Oxford*, he fled beyond Seas, and became Preacher to the *English* Merchants at *Rotterdam* and *Dort*. After King *Charles* II.'s Restoration, he grew famous by publishing his Observations upon the two ancient Versions of the *Evangelists*, *viz.* The *Gothick* and *Saxon*, *Anno* 1665, whereupon he was chosen Fellow, and Rector of *Lincoln-College*, Chaplain to his Majesty, Rector of *Bladon*, and Dean of *Glocester*. He was a well read Man, a noted Critick, a painful Preacher, and a good Man. He died *April* 19. 1685, and left his Books, some to the University-Library, and most of the rest to his College, to which also he left 600 *l.* for Scholarships for three Persons.

The Abbot of *Leicester*, who had a Liberty of Free warren here, granted by King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 29. had also the Patronage of the Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to his House, both which are now in Mr. *Stamford*. There are two Chapels, *viz.* *Thurmedeston* and *Hameldon*, belonging to it. In the Church are Coats of Arms for the *Moubreys*, *Folviles*, *Zouch's*, &c. and in one of the Windows, a Picture of a Knight in Armour, on whose Surcoat are the Arms of *Folvile*.

Ratcliff on the *Wreke*, the Manor anciently of the Lord *Basset* of *Drayton*, and the Birth place of *Thomas Ratcliffe*, who being bred an *Augustinian* Monk, became so eminent among his Order, that he was made (as *Bale* speak) *Ordinis sui Episcopus*, which Dr *Fuller* englisheth, *The Overseer of his Order*, *i. e.* as we conceive, the Provost of his Monastery, or Provincial of the *Augustinians* in these Parts. He was an ingenious and learned Man, and wrote several Books. He flourished about 1360.

In this Place also was born *Richard Kilby*, a noted Preacher in *Oxford*, and at length Rector of *Lincoln College* there, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and *Hebrew* Professor of that University. He wrote a Commentary upon *Exodus*, in two Parts, being some select Observations out of the *Rabbins* and *Hebrew* Interpreters, and continued *Mercer*'s Notes upon *Genesis*, but hath nothing in print, but a Sermon preached at the Death of Dr. *Holland*, *Regius Professor* of Divinity. He died *November* 17, 1620.

Segrave, remarkable only for the Birth of *Gilbert Segrave*, who derived his Name as well as Original from this Place, which gave the Name of a Baron to *Nicholas de Segrave*, who was one of the first Barons summoned by Writ, 49 *Henry* III. and was the Demesne of his Family many Ages: He was bred in *Oxford*, and attained to very great Learning, as the Books written by him do sufficiently prove: He was made Provost of St. *Sepulchres* in *York*, after the Death of the Pope's Kinsman, who being conscious of his Unfitness for, and Negligence of his Cure in *England*, where he had never been; nor if he had, could have spoken the Language, so as to instruct his Cure, desired the Pope to give it, after his Death, to some *Englishman* of Learning and Piety, who might repair the Damage he had done, by his Residence and Diligence, whereupon this Mr. *Segrave* was thought the fittest Person for the Place. He was afterward raised to the See of *London*, and sat about four Years, dying *Anno Domini*, 1317.

The Prior of *Cherley*, was 5 *Henry* III. the Patron of this Church, and received Tithes of the Demesne by an ancient Custom, for which the Rector pays to the Prior three Shillings. In it are many Coats of Arms, but to what Families they belong, 'tis not known.

Belgrave, the Birth-place of *Richard Belgrave*: He was bred a *Carmelite* in *Cambridge*, an excellent Divine and good School man, yet more learned than eloquent. He wrote a Book of Theological Deter-

Digitized by Google

Determinations, and another of ordinary Queſtions, and flouriſhed about 1220, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. The Parſonage of this Town was given by King *Edward* VI. to the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in Exchange for other Lands, which had been before made over to King *Henry* VIII. valued then, all Repriſals for Synodals, Proxies, to the Court of Augmentations, and Vicars Stipends being deducted, at 26 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. *per Annum*.

Dalby, the Manor of *Robert de Beaumont*, called *Boſſue*, who gave it (*temp. Henry* II.) to the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, who upon a Survey give this Account of it, *viz.* That it contain'd twelve Carucates or Plough-lands, upon which may be fed yearly, ſixty Cows, ſixty Heifers, 1200 Sheep, and 100 Hogs and Pigs; famous only for being the native Place of *Henry Noel*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Andrew Noel* of this Town: He was a younger Son, but for Perſon, Parentage, Grace, Geſture, Valour, and many other excellent Qualifications (particularly his Skill in Muſick) one of the firſt Rank in the Court. His Lands and Eſtate was indeed but ſmall, but by a wiſe Management of his Annuity and Penſion, which he had of Queen *Elizabeth*, as her Gentleman, he equalized in State, Pomp, Magnificence and Expences, Barons of the greateſt Worth. Being challenged by an *Italian* Gentleman to play at *Baloun*, which is a kind of Play with a great Ball, toſſed with wooden Brackets, at Arms-End, he ſo heated his Blood, that he fell into a Fever, of which he died; and by the Queen's Appointment was buried in the Chapel of St. *Andrew*, in the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1596.

The Knights Hoſpitallers were the Patrons of this Church till their Diſſolution, 32 *Henry* VIII. but who now is, we find not. In the Church are divers Atms of *Perient*, *Hopton* and *Noel*, and one Monument for *John Berkley* and *Emme* his Wife, who died 1383.

Barrow, a Village ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Soare*, where is digged a Sort of *Calx* or Chalk, of which the beſt and moſt approved Lime is made for firm Building

This Manor was moſt anciently the Eſtate of the Earl of *Cheſter*, from which Family it paſſed by the Heirs general, to *William de Albany*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Roger de Somery*, Baron *Dudley*, and Sir *Henry Erdington*, in which Family it continued, till *Tho. Erdington* being attainted 7 *Edward* IV. the King granted it to *William*, Lord *Haſtings*.

The Church was appropriated to the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, by the Licence of *William le Bleys*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and a Vicarage inſtituted and endowed with one Moiety of the Oblations of the Altar, and a third Part of the Corn-Tithe; yet upon Condition that the Vicar pays the Procurations and Synodals to the Biſhop and Archdeacon. In the Church are the Arms and three Monuments of the *Erdingtons*.

Cotes, near adjoining, and lying by the ſame River, is remarkable for being the Seat of the Family of *Shepwith*, who are originally deſcended out of *Yorkſhire*, and were enriched many Years ſince with a fair Eſtate in *Lincolnſhire*, by the Heir of *Ormesby's*.

Sir *William Shepwith*, Knt. a Perſon of excellent Parts, Judgment, and Wiſdom, was of this Family. He was the greateſt Man of his Time for witty Conceits, in making acute Epigrams, Poems, Motto's and Emblems, expreſſing the Paſſions, Intendments, and Actions of Men, ſo ingeniouſly, as to lie hid from the Ruſtick, but raviſh the Apprehenſive.

Wimſwold, or *Wimoudeſwould*, a Town loftily elevated upon the *Wolds* or Hills, in a pleaſant Air. The Manor of it belonged *temp. Edward* III. to Sir *Richard Willoughby*, Knt. to whom King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. granted Free-warren, a Market and Fair in this Town. How long his Family held it, we find not, but obſerve that Sir *Henry Sacheverel*, Knt. was Lord of it *temp. Hen.* VIII. The Parſonage of this Place, having been Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of *Beauchieffe* in *Derbyſhire*, was after the Suppreſſion aſſigned to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, by King *Henry* VIII. Valued then at 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*.

In the Church are the Arms of *Waſtn-is*, *Nevil*, *Freſchevile*, *Berkley*, and *Hamelm*, and in one of the Windows this Inſcription, *Orate pro animâ Joannis Downham, Abbatis*

Digitized by Google

de Beauchiffe. These are all the Villages in this Hundred, in which we have found any Thing obſervable, and therefore we paſs to,

V. Weſt-Goſcote *Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the Eaſt with *Eaſt-Goſcote* Hundred, on the South with *Sparkenhoe* Hundred, on the Weſt with *Derbyſhire*, and on the North with the ſame Shire, and part of *Nottinghamſhire*. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are,

Mount-Soar-Hill, *Loughborough*, *Aſhby de la Zouch*, and *Caſtle Donington*.

Mount-Soar-hill, or as it is commonly called, *Mountſorrel*. It is ſo called from the River *Soar*, which runs on the Borders of it, and an Hill that riſes in the Middle of the Town, and ſo is compounded out of the *Norman* and *Engliſh* Languages. It is famous now for nothing but its Market kept weekly on Monday, and a yearly Fair on *June* 29, St. *Peter*'s Day, granted to *Nicholas de Segrave*, the Elder, by K. *Edward* I. *Reg.* 20. but was heretofore moſt famous for its Caſtle, ſeated on a ſteep and craggy Hill, and over-hanging the River, which firſt belonged to the Earls of *Leiceſter*, and afterwards to *Saher de Quincy*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, in the Barons Wars, but at this Day there are no other Remains of it, but an heap of Rubbiſh; for in the Year 1217, the Inhabitants of theſe Parts, who had ſuffered much by the Excurſions of the Garriſon, gathered together, and beſieged it; and having with great Difficulty taken it, pulled it to the Ground, as a Neſt of the Devil, and a Den of Thieves and Robbers, which was done on this Occaſion, as our *Engliſh* Chronicles tell us. This Caſtle was well fortified in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and being in the Hands of the *Lewiſian* Party of Barons, the Officers and Soldiers, which were in Garriſon, made Incurſions frequently into the adjacent Country to pillage and plunder all they could, which the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, which was then in the King's Hands, hearing great Complaints of, they reſolved to ſet upon them, and if poſſible, put an End to ſuch grievous Calamities, as the poor Peaſants at that Time groaned under; whereupon, at their next Sally out, they met and fought them, took ſome of the chief Leaders, diſperſed the reſt, and returned back victorious to their Caſtle. The King hearing of this brave Exploit againſt his inteſtine Enemies, commanded the High Sheriff of the County of *Nottingham*, to gather the Forces of the County together, and with the Garriſon of *Nottingham*, beſiege and demoliſh the Caſtle of *Mount-Soar-hill*, which accordingly he prepared to do. *Lewis* the *Dauphine* lay then at *London*, and hearing of the Siege of his Adherents here, he marched with 10000 Men to the Relief of it, but being met at *Lincoln* by King *Henry*'s Army, and defeated, he was forced to ſhift for himſelf, make the beſt Conditions he could, and depart the Nation, leaving the Garriſon of *Mount-Soar-hill* to defend themſelves as well as they could, which they held but a little While, and then ſurrendred to the High Sheriff, who according to the King's Order demoliſhed the Caſtle, and it has never ſince been re-edified. Part of this Town is in the Pariſh of *Brough*, and in *Rodely* the other Part.

It hath had two Chapels formerly, but hath now but one in Uſe, and in it are the Arms of *Dabigny*, *Segrave*, *Norton*, and *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *York*. The Villages near this Town are,

Bradgate, the Seat of the Right Honourable, *Thomas Grey*, Earl of *Stamford*, and Baron *Grey* of *Groby*. This Place was anciently the Manor of the Earls of *Leiceſter*, and by Partition came to the noble Family of *Ferrers*; from whom by Diſcent it came to the *Greys*, of whom was *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who marrying *Frances Brandon*, eldeſt Daughter of the Princeſs *Mary*, the younger Siſter of King *Henry* VIII. on whom, and her Iſſue, that King had entailed the Crown, his own Iſſue failing, had by her three Daughters, all unfortunate, *viz. Jane*, *Catherine*, and *Mary*, all born here.

1. *Jane*, was that unfortunate Woman, who not at all ambitious in her ſelf, nor married to an ambitious Husband, the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, too ſoon for both, becauſe under the Pupilage of an ambitious Father-in-law, *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*,

Digitized by Google

ed Queen of *England*; for Queen *Mary* having the *Suffolk* Men for her Friends, ſoon depoſed her from her Royalty, turned her Palace (which was then the *Tower*) into her Priſon, and cauſed her to be beheaded on *Tower-hill*, *February* 12, 1554, and to ſhew her utmoſt Reſentment upon her Family, ſtrip'd her Father of his Coronet, becauſe ſhe had uſurped her Crown, and having attainted him, ſeized upon his vaſt Eſtate, which hath not been recovered to his Family to this Day.

2. *Katherine*, was married when her Father was in the Height of his Honour, to *Henry*, Lord *Herbert*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Pembroke*; but after this lamentable Misfortune, he obtained a Pardon of the Queen, and procured a Divorce for his Son: This Separation ſhe bore with heavy Heart and weeping Eyes, but at length was married to *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford* privately, without the Licence of Queen *Elizabeth*; but her Pregnancy making the Marriage known, that Queen, who looked upon her always with a jealous Eye, as unwilling, that ſhe ſhould marry either foreign Prince, or *Engliſh* Peer, was very angry, and for their Preſumption fined the Earl 15000 *l.* and impriſoning his Lady in the *Tower*, forbid him her Company; but Love and Money will either find, or force a Paſſage, which he obtained of his Keeper, and begat a Son, who ſurvived him, *Edward* the Anceſtor of his Grace, the preſent Duke of *Somerſet*. She died a Priſoner in the *Tower*, *January* 26, 1567, where ſhe had been nine Years.

3. *Mary*, was affrighted at the Misfortunes of her two elder Siſters, and chooſing rather to ſecure her Life than Honour, married one ſhe could love, and thought no Body could fear, *Martin Keys* of *Kent*, Eſq; Serjeant Porter, a Judge at Court indeed, but of Dice only, and not of Law. She died without Iſſue, *April* 20, 1578.

Woulip, or as it is in ancient Records, *Aulep*, or *Oulop*, a Manor finely ſituated upon the River *Soar*, the ancient Inheritance and Seat of the Family of *Welſh*, in old Deeds written *Walleis*. Of this Houſe dedicated it to St. *Nicholas*, 17 *Richard* II. 1393, at which Time 'twas made a Parochial Church, whereas before 'twas only a Chapel. By an Heir general it came to the *Aſtons*, and was the Inheritance of Sir *Walter Aſton*, of *Tickſhall* in *Staffordſhire*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and Baronet, in 1622.

The Abbot of *Leiceſter* was Patron of this Church, 5 *Henry* III. but Sir *Walter Aſton*, in 1622. In it are the Arms of the *Grieſleys*, *Welſhes*, *Greens*, and *Glenfields*, and the Monuments of Sir *Thomas Welſh*, the Founder, and *Katherine* his Lady; another of *Thomas Welſh*, Son of *Richard Welſh*, who died in 1493, another for Mr. *Hugh Erdeſwicke*, who died in 1510, and another for Mrs. *Aſton*, who died in 1525.

Thurcaſton, a Village where the holy and godly Man, *Hugh Latimer*, was born. His Father was a Yeoman, as he declares in a Sermon before King *Henry* VIII. and had no Lands of his own, yet brought up him, his Son, to Learning, in which he made ſo great a Progreſs, that he was made Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but refuſing to ſubſcribe the ſix Articles, he was deprived in King *Henry*'s Reign, but would not return to his See in King *Edward* VI.'s, and was martyred in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. In the Conteſt in the Houſe of Lords, about giving all the Abbeys into the King's Hands, the Biſhops of the *Old Learning* (as they were then called) were contented, That the King ſhould make a Reſumption of all thoſe Abbeys which his Anceſtors had founded, leaving the reſt to continue according to the Intention of the Founder. The Biſhops of the *New Learning* were more pliable to the King's Deſires, and were not againſt his taking all; but *Latimer* diſſented from both, and urged, that two Abbeys at leaſt, of the moſt conſiderable Value, in every Dioceſe, ſhould be preſerved for the Maintenance of the learned Men therein; but thus ſwimming againſt the Stream a While, he was at laſt carried down by the Current.

This Manor was given by *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, *temp. Henry* II. to *William*, one of his Followers, to hold of him by the Ser-

vice of keeping his Falcons, which Office gave him the Name of *Falconer*: His Poſterity held it for ſome Time, till Male iſſue failing, the Heireſs by Marriage carried it to *Redware*

The Abbot of St. *Ebruliſe* was Patron of this Church till the Diſſolution, when it was appropriated to *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, by King *Henry* VIII. In the North eaſt Window of the Church is the Picture of *William Falconer*. Theſe are all the Villages that have any Thing obſervable in them near this Town, and ſo we go on to

Loughborough, which was a Royal Vill in the *Saxons* Time, called in their Tongue (ſays Mr. *Camden*) Lreganburge, but the Editor of *Camden* ſays, the *Saxon* Annals call it *Lygeanburgh*, and *Florence* of *Worceſter*, *Liganburgh*, which are much the ſame, and therefore accuſes him of a Miſtake in the Name, as well as what he ſays from *Marianus*, That *Cathulfus* took it from the *Britains* in the Year of Chriſt, 572, becauſe *Ailesbury* was the next Town he took, and this was too much out of his Way. The Manner of his Progreſs ſeems to favour *Leighton* in *Bedfordſhire*; but however that be, we find that ſince the Conqueſt it was the ancient Inheritance of the noble Family of the *Deſpencers*, who obtained for it the Privileges of a weekly Market on Thurſday, and certain Fairs to be kept yearly on *Auguſt* 1, and *November* 2: But upon the Death and Attainder of *Hugh Deſpencer*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, 19 *Edward* II. it was forfeited to the Crown, and afterward granted by King *Edward* III. to *Henry*, Lord *Beaumont*, in General Tail, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, till *William*, Viſcount *Beaumont*, being in the Battel of *Towtonfield*, on the Side of King *Henry* VI. was attainted of High Treaſon by King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 1. and this Manor granted to *William*, Lord *Haſtings*; but Viſcount *Beaumont* was reſtored to it again by King *Henry* VII. which yet tarried not long in his Family; for upon the Attainder of Viſcount *Lovel*, his Succeſſor, it returned again to the Crown. K. *Hen.* VIII. *Reg.* 19. granted it again to the Marquis of *Dorſet*, but upon the Attainder of his Son, *Henry*, Duke of *Suffolk*, 2 *Mariæ*, it was forfeited to the Queen, who granted it to *Edward*, Lord *Haſtings* of *Loughborough*, from whom it deſcended to the Earls of *Huntingdon*.

This *Edward* was the third Son of *George*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and did great Services to Queen *Mary*, by the Forces he had raiſed on the Death of King *Edward* VI. to oppoſe the Lady *Jane Grey* above-mention'd, which that Queen ſo gratefully reſented, that ſhe made him Maſter of her Horſe, one of her Privy Council, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and having obtained of her the Grant of this Manor, created him Lord *Haſtings* of this Place, and made him Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold; but upon the Death of that Queen, who had a great Affection for him, he, as if he had been deprived of all Comforts of Life, and cloyed with the Affairs of the World, refuſed to live any longer in it, and devoting himſelf wholly to God's Service, retired into the Hoſpital erected by himſelf at *Stoke-Pogeis* in *Buckinghamſhire*, where among the poor People he lived to God, and finiſhed his Courſe devoutly in Chriſt.

In theſe later Times this Place hath given the ſame Title to *Henry Haſtings*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, who was a Perſon of great Valour and military Conduct. He was the firſt that appeared in Arms on the Behalf of King *Charles* I. conducted the Queen from *Burlington* to *Oxford*, planted divers Garriſons with his own Forces, was Governor of *Leiceſter* when it was taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and more particularly garriſon'd by *Aſhby de la Zouch*; and as a Reward of theſe and other his remarkable Services, was 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Loughborough*: He departed this Life unmarried at *London*, *January* 18, 1666, in the 55th Year of his Age, and was buried in the collegiate Chapel Royal of St. *George* in *Windſor-Caſtle*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, that in his Time this Place was eſteemed the ſecond Town in this County, next to *Leiceſter*, as well in reſpect to its Bigneſs and fair Buildings, as its pleaſant Situation, being not far from the Foreſt of *Charnwood*, and ſeveral ſhady Woods and delightful Groves that lie about it; but of late Years it hath undergone great Calamities by Fire, inſomuch that it hath

Digitized by Google

hath been almoſt quite deſtroyed by this mercileſs Element.

The Church here is a large Building, and in it are many Arms and Monuments, *viz.* the Arms of the Lord *Bucquan*; *Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, *Jeruſalem*, *Beaumont*, *Courtney*, *&c* and Monuments for *Gilbert Macring*, a Gentleman of *Nottinghamſhire*, who with his two Servants was ſlain in a Quarrel, in 1481; for *Robert Lemington*, Merchant of the Staple, who died in 1512; and *Giles Jordan*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1415,

Merſton-Potters, ſo called, becauſe here were anciently earthen Pots made for ſome Time. It was the Manor of the Lord *Baſſet* for ſome Time, and by his Daughter and Heir paſſed in Marriage to Sir *Robert Moton*, Kr. and from him to *Henry Beckland*, who gave ſome part of it to the Priory of *Coventry*; but Hiſtory tells us, that this Town was depopulated, *temp. Henry* IV. It is in the Parish of *Barwel*, and hath a Chapel belonging to it.

Charley or *Charnwood*, is famous for nothing but the large Foreſt adjoining, twenty Miles in Compaſs, called from this Village *Charnwood*, or *Charley* Foreſt, within the Bounds of which is *Beaumont Park*, which the Lords *Beaumonts* encloſed with a ſtone Wall. Theſe Lords are deſcended from a younger Son of *John*, Count of *Brene* in *France*, who for his great Honour and true Valour was preferred to marry the Heir of the King of *Jeruſalem*, and with great Pomp was crowned King of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Domini* 1248; Sir *Henry Beaumont* was the firſt that planted himſelf in *England*, about the Year 1308, and by Marriage with the Daughter of *Alexander Comyn*, Earl of *Buchan* in *Scotland* (whoſe Mother was one of the Heirs of *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*) they got a very plentiful Inheritance, and became a great Family. For in the Reign of King *Edward* III. *Henry Beaumont* was ſeveral Years ſummoned to Parliament by the Name of Earl of *Buchan*, and in the Reign of King *Henry* VI *John Beaumont*, was for a Time, Conſtable of *England*, and the firſt in *England*, (ſo far as we can find) whom the King advanced to the Honour of a Viſcount; but *William*, the laſt Viſcount, dying without Iſſue, his Siſter became the Wife of the Lord *Lovel*, for whoſe Treaſon the whole Eſtate, which was large, was confiſcated, and fell into the Hands of King *Henry* VII.

This Foreſt is very ancient, long before the Conqueſt, as all other Foreſts in *England* are, except new Foreſt in *Hampſhire* and *Hampton-Court-Foreſt*; but ſoon after the Conqueſt was diſafforeſted, yet was again reſtored by King *Henry* II. but diſafforeſted by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 29. as it remains to this Day.

Grace-Dieu, where *Roiſia de Verdon* founded a ſmall Nunnery, which being granted to Sir *Humphry Foſter*, by King *Henry* VIII. was alienated to *John Beaumont*, Eſq; and now belongs to a younger Family of the *Beaumonts*, or lately did: Sir *John Beaumont*, Son of *Francis Beaumont*, one of the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, was born in this Village. He was a Student in *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, but being poetically inclined, he ſpent his Youth in writing ſeveral Poems, *viz. Boſworth-field*, and divers Tranſlations into *Engliſh*, of certain Parts of *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Lucan*, *Perſius*, *Auſonius*, *Claudian*, *&c.* which being all collected together, were printed at *London*, 1629. He died in 1628; his Son, Sir *John Beaumont*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Seat and Eſtate, was a great Royaliſt, and being zealous for his Majeſty King *Charles* II.'s Cauſe againſt the Parliament, was ſlain in his Service, leaving no Iſſue. Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Maſter of *Peter-houſe*, and *Profeſſor Regius* of Divinity in *Cambridge* many Years (and that with ſignal Applauſe) was of this Family.

Belton, the Manor and Inheritance of *Bertram*, Lord *Verdon*, whoſe Wife *Roiſia*, founded the Monaſtery of *Grace-Dieu*, was all, or the greateſt Part given to that Houſe by her ſelf, or her Heirs, and the Advowſon of the Church was added by *Robert Kilwardby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This Town hath two Fairs yearly, *viz.* on Friday after *Trinity Sunday*, and *Auguſt* 15, tho' no Market.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, in 1622; and the Impropriation was then in the Poſſeſſion of *John Beaumont*, of *Grace-Dieu*, Eſq; In the Church are divers Arms of *England*, and

Digitized by Google

and the Earls of *Huntingdon* and *Kent*, and King of the *Romans*, and two Monuments for *Roiſie de Verdon*, very ancient, and Judge *Beaumont*, who died *April* 22, 1598.

Shepſhead, anciently the Manor of the Earls of *Leiceſter*, from whom the Earl of *Winton* received it, and from him it came to the *Beaumonts*, who forfeiting it to the Crown, 3 *Edward* IV. that King gave it to *William*, Lord *Haſtings*, from whom it came again to the Crown, and King *Henry* VIII. gave it to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom two Parts of it came to the Earl of *Rutland*, and the Third was lately in the Poſſeſſion of *Tho. Duport*. Eſq;

The Abbot of *Leiceſter* was anciently the Patron of this Church; but ſince the Diſſolution the Patronage is, or lately was, in Mr. *Beaumont* of *Grace-Dieu*. This Place is famous for the Nativity of Dr. *John Duport*, Son of *Thomas Duport*, Eſq; who dwelt in this Village. He was Maſter of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, and three Times Vice-chancellor of that Univerſity. He was one of the Tranſlators of the Bible, and beſtowed the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory of *Hanſlop*, upon his College: He married *Rachel*, the Daughter of *Richard Cox*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and by her was the Father of Dr. *James Duport*, Maſter of *Magdalene-College*, and *Greek* Profeſſor in the ſame Univerſity, whoſe ſacred Poems on the Book of *Job*, *Pſalms*, *&c.* ſhew his mighty Attainments in that Language. He died in 1617, and his Son, in about 1680. Having thus ſurveyed the Villages about this Town, which are of any Note, we ſhall paſs on to

Aſhby-de-la Zouch, a very pleaſant Town, anciently belonging to *Alan-de-la Zouch*, whoſe Name it ſtill bears, to diſtinguiſh it from the other three *Aſhbys* in this County. He was deſcended from *Alan*, Viſcount of *Rohan* in *Little-Britain*, and *Conſtantia* his Wife, Daughter of *Conan le Groſſe*, Earl of *Britain*, and *Maud* his Wife, the natural Daughter of *Henry* I. He bore for his Arms on a Shield, Gules, ten Bezants, and having married one of the Heireſſes of *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchaſter*, came to a great Eſtate in this County, in her Right; but having commenced a Suit againſt *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who choſe rather to determine the Controverſy by the Sword than by Law, he was killed by him in the King's Hall at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1279. His Nephew, *Alan de Zouch*, was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, 26 *Edward* I. and having no Heirs male, but only two Daughters, who married into the Families of *Seymour* and *Holland*, beſtowed this Manor of *Aſhby-de-la Zouch*, upon Sir *Richard Mortimer* of *Richards-Caſtle*, his Couſin, whoſe Mother was the Daughter and Heir of *William de Zouch*, whoſe younger Iſſue thereupon took the Name of *Zouch*, and were ſome Time Lords of *Aſhby*; and *Hugh de Zouch*, obtained a Grant of King *Edward* III. of a Market weekly on Saturday; but Iſſue failing in this Family, this Manor reverted to the Daughter's Poſterity, who were the Lords of it: But tho' the elder Branches of the *Zouches* failed, yet from *Eudo*, a younger Son of *Alan*, who was ſlain as above, the Lords *Zouch* of *Harringworth* branched out, and were for many Deſcents Barons of this Realm.

This Manor afterwards, upon the Failure of the male Iſſue of the *Zouches*, 1 *Henry* IV. deſcended to Sir *Hugh Burnell*, Knight of the Garter, in the Right of *Joyce* his Wife, Couſin and Heir of the laſt *Hugh de Zouch*, and from him came into the Family of the *Butler's*, Earls of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, and upon the Attainder of *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, for aiding and ſupporting King *Henry* VI. King *Edward* IV. after he had recovered the Crown, granted it to Sir *William Haſtings*, in Conſideration of his ſignal Services againſt King *Henry*, and his Party, upon which Account he was alſo made a Baron, Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, Captain of *Calais*, and Knight of the Garter. This *William*, Lord *Haſtings*, procured the Privilege of certain Fairs to be kept yearly in this Town, as it had before a weekly Market on Saturday. The Charter was granted 21 *Edward* IV. for two Fairs yearly, with a Licence to make among other of his Houſes, this of *Aſhby*, a Caſtle; but it was demoliſhed in 1648, when many other noble Seats underwent the ſame Fate by an Ordinance of Parliament; yet there are ſtill remaining the Ruins of two Stone Towers, which were made a Garriſon for King *Charles* I. by the

Digitized by Google

the Lord *Loughborough*, younger Son of the Earl of *Huntingdon*. This Manor, in a lineal Diſcent, is now the Inheritance of the Right Honourable *Theophilus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*.

The Town was ſituated between two Parks, *viz.* *Preſtop-Park*, and the *Great Park*, and conſiſts of one good Street, in which ſtands a neat Stone Croſs. The Market, which is very plentiful, is kept here on Saturday weekly, and for ten or twelve Years laſt paſt, from the Saturday after *New-Years-Day* to *Candlemas*, is filled with young Horſes of the large Breed, for which the Fairs are famous, which are here four yearly, *viz.* On Tueſday in *Eaſter-Week*; on Tueſday in *Whitſun-week*; on St. *Bartholomew's*, and St. *Simon* and St. *Jude's-Day*. Some of the beſt Horſes in *England* are bred near this Town, and uſually ſold at theſe Markets or Fairs.

This Town in the late Civil Wars between King and Parliament, was made a Garriſon for the former, by *Henry*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and his Son *Henry*, created (as above) Lord *Loughborough*, and was called the maiden Garriſon, becauſe it was never attacked by the Parliament-Army, but was forced quietly to diſſolve, with the Downfall of the Monarchy, and the King's Intereſt, preſerving its Reputation for Loyalty, without the Damages of War.

Here is an handſome Pariſh-Church, dedicated to St. *Helena*, which has been lately new-pewed and painted, at the Charge of the Pariſh. The Chancel alſo is very neat having been well wainſcoted at the Charge of the Right Honourable, *Theophilus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, the Father of the preſent Earl. The great Tithes are impropriate. The Living is a Vicarage, the Patron, the Earl of *Huntingdon*, who is the Impropriator, and the preſent Incumbent is Mr. *Joſeph Smith*. Mr. *Francis Aſh* hath left 20 *l. per Annum*, to the Vicar of this Church, for the Preaching of a weekly Lecture.

In the Church are divers Monuments worth our Obſervation, *viz.*

For Mrs. *Margery Wright*, Widow, who left a certain Settlement of Land to buy Gowns for the poor People of this Pariſh for ever.

The Statue of a Man at length with a Staff in his Hand, and a Dog at his Feet, a Collar of SS about his Neck. It is an old Monument placed in the North-Wall, without any Inſcription diſcernible; but is ſuppoſed to be for the Founder of the Church.

In the Chancel, on the Eaſt-Side of the Altar, lies buried Mr. *Arthur Hildersham*, Miniſter of this Town, who is famous for two Volumes of Sermons preached at the Lecture here. There is a ſmall Monument erected for him, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

NEAR this Place lieth interred the Body of Mr.
ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, Honourably deſcended from Sir *Richard Pool*, by his Wife *Margaret*,
Counteſs of *Salisbury*, but more honourable, for his ſweet
And ingenuous Diſpoſition, His ſingular Wiſdom in
Settling Peace, adviſing in ſecular Affairs, and ſettling Doubts,
His abundant Charity, and eſpecially for his extraordinary
Knowledge and Judgment in the Holy Scriptures, his painful
And zealous Preaching, together with his firm and laſting
Conſtancy in the Truth he profeſſed. He lived in this Place
For the moſt part of forty-three Years, and ſix Months
With great Succeſs in his Miniſtry, Love, and Reverence of
All Sorts, and died with much Honour and Lamentation
March the 4th, *Anno Domini* 1631.

Oh

Digitized by Google

On the South-Side of the Chancel is a neat Burying-Chapel, where the Earls of *Huntingdon* lie buried. Here is a neat marble Monument, for *Francis*, the ſecond Earl of *Huntingdon*, with the following Inſcription:

HERE lieth the Corpſe of FRANCIS
Earl of HVNTINGDON, Lord *Haſtings*,
Hungerford, *Botreux*, *Molins*, and *Moels*, Knight
Of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, who deceaſed
Junii 20. *Anno Domini*, 1561.

This Chapel was wainſcotted, and the Monument beautified by *Theophilus*, the Father of the preſent Earl of *Huntingdon*.

The charitable Donations beſtowed on the poor of this Pariſh, are many,

One Mr. *Curſon* left Money to buy Gowns for the Poor.

Mr. *Henry Sykes*, an *Apothecary* in *London*, who was born in this Town, has given 140 *l.* to be diſtributed in Two penny brown Loaves every Sunday, and ſixteen Shillings for a Dinner the Thurſday after *Chriſtmas-Day*.

Biſhop *Hall*, hereafter mentioned, gave by his Will, forty broad Pieces of Gold, to the Poor of this Town.

Mr. *Simeon Aſh*, who was born in this Town, left a Rent-charge to put out two Boys yearly to Trades in Corporations, and to buy four Bibles; and Twelve-pence in Bread every Sunday.

There is alſo a Free-School in this Town, which is endowed with an annual Stipend of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Gift of the Earl of *Huntingdon*. Mr. *William Lynes* is the preſent Maſter. In this Town was

Dr. *Joſeph Hall*, the pious and learned Biſhop of *Norwich*, born: His Father was Governor or Bailiff of this Town, under the Earl of *Huntingdon*: He was admitted of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, ſoon after it was built, and paſſed all his Degrees there with great Applauſe. He was firſt noted in the Univerſity for his ingenious maintaining (be it a Paradox or Truth) that, *Mundus ſeneſcit*, i. e. *The World grows Old, or decays with Age*, upon which he was choſen Fellow of the College, and Rhetorick Lecturer in the Univerſity; but reſolving to apply himſelf to the Miniſtry, he ſoon left it, took Orders, and became a famous Preacher in the Univerſity and neighbouring Villages. His Name being known, and Friends, who were acquainted with his great Abilities, being as deſirous to prefer him as he was laborious to deſerve it; he was by Dr. *Chadderton*'s Recommendation ſent for by Judge *Popham*, to be made Maſter of that well-endowed School at *Tiverton* in *Devon*, which, as he with the Doctor was going to accept, a Meſſenger meets him in the Street with a Letter from the Lady *Drury*, offering him therein the Rectory of *Halſted* in *Suffolk*. Mr. *Hall* looking upon this as a Call another Way, and to a better and more uſeful Office, acquainted the Doctor with it, and immediately became Miniſter of *Halſted*, where he ſtaid two Years; and then going with Sir *Edmund Bacon* to the *Spaw* in *Germany*, he was by him, at his Return, recommended to the Lord *Denny*, who (having before admired him for his Book's Sake) preferred him to the Benefice of *Waltham-Abbey*, where he remained twenty-two Years, in which Time he commenced Doctor of Divinity, was ſent by King *James* I. to the Synod of *Dort*, but being forced to return thro' ſome Indiſpoſitions of Body, he was made firſt Dean of *Worceſter*, then Biſhop of *Exeter*, and then Biſhop of *Norwich*, and laſtly, a Biſhop *ſine Sede*, having lived to ſee his ſacred Function buried before his Eyes, in the great Revolution in the Church, which he foreſeeing, uſed all endeavours to prevent it. 1. By a Motion to the Archbiſhop to call a general Council of the three Kingdoms to ſhame the *Scotch* Inſolence, and Pretences of the *Engliſh* againſt Epiſcopacy. 2. To get the Judgment of the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and Biſhops of *Kilmore*, and *Down*, and *Connor*, in *Ireland*; the Biſhops of *Durham*, *Saliſbury*, and his own, in *England*; and three of the *Scotch* Biſhops, and that of the Profeſſors of the reſpective Univerſities; and, 3. By Undertaking the

Proof

Digitized by Google

Proof of the Divine Right of Episcopacy; so when he saw all these Methods ineffectual, he was one of those Bishops that protested against the Proceedings of the House of Lords, during the Violence then used, and was with them sent to the *Tower*, *Januar.* 30. in a cold and frosty Season, at eight a-clock at Night. After some Time he was released upon 5000 *l.* Bail, but never enjoyed any Quiet, being harassed, sequestred, and abused after the vilest Manner, till Death brought him to the only peaceable Habitation he could find in this World, the Grave, which happened in 1656, *Septemb.* 8. in the 82d Year of his Age. He was buried in the Church-yard of *Higham* near *Norwich*, because he said in his Will he did not think the Church a fit Repository for the dead Bones of the greatest Saints. His Works are many, most of them collected into one Volume, and his Assertion of the Divine Right of Episcopacy against *Smectymnuus*, is a Work of great Clearness and Candidness.

John Bainbridge, the Son of *Robert Bainbridge*, was also born in this Town. His Tutor at *Emanuel-College*, was the abovemention'd Dr. *Joseph Hall*: When he left the University, where he had studied Physick, and well qualified himself for Practice, he retired into his own Country, where he administred Physick, and taught a Grammar-School. At length he published, *An Astronomical Description of the Comet*, in 1618, and Sir *Henry Savile*, who founded an Astronomical Lecture the same Year, preferred him to it; which causing him to remove to *Oxford*, he entred himself into *Merton-College*, and was incorporated Dr. of Physick there, as he was at *Cambridge*. His College made him Superior Reader of *Lynacre*'s Lecture, in 1635; both which he enjoyed to his Death, which happened in *November* 3, 1643. In this Time he published *Proclus*'s *Sphere*, *Ptolemy*'s *Canon of Kingdoms*, *Canicularia*; *or*, *a Treatise of the Dog's Star*, and other Compositures, left in the Hands of his Successor, Mr. *Greaves*, who published his *Periodus Sothiaca*, *Anno Dom.* 1644. Near this Town is

Colerton, or *Col-Overton*, from the Coals which for many Years have been dug in great Abundance there: It was anciently called *Overton Quintermersh*, from the Lords of that Name. From them it came to the *Maurewards*, whose Heir general, *Philip*, transferred it to the *Beaumonts*, 5 *Henry* VI. It is now, or lately was, the Seat of *Thomas*, Viscount *de Bellomont*, or *Beaumont*, descended from Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, Lord of *Bachevil* in *Normandy*, Brother to the first Viscount above-mention'd, which Sir *Thomas* (as some write) was he, who was slain manfully fighting, when the *French* recovered *Paris* from the *English*, in the Time of King *Henry* VI. It is distinguished from the neighbouring Village *Overton-Sandy*, from the Coals found here; which being a bituminous Earth, hardened by Nature, is digged up in great Plenty, not more for the great Profit of the Lord of the Manor, than for the Benefit of the neighbouring Country all round about, for firing.

These Mines, Mr. *Burton* tells us, in the Beginning of K. *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, burn'd for many Years together, and could not be quenched, till the sulphurous and brimstony Matter, upon which it wrought, was quite consumed. The like happened to the Coal-Mines at *Weddesbury* in *Staffordshire* in King *James* I.'s Reign, 1622.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Patronage is in the Family of the *Beaumonts*, or their Heirs. In it are the Arms of *Ardern*, *Chaynels*, *Berkeley*, *Maureward*, *Beaumont*, and *Comin*, Earl of *Bucquan*, and a very fair and beautiful Monument, in full Proportion, coloured, painted, and guilded, for Sir *Henry Beaumont*, Knt. and Lady *Elizabeth*, his Wife, who died, the one in 1607, and the other in 1608.

William Pestel, M A, was Rector of this Place; when the Troubles began he absconded a-while, but returning, was sequestred, beaten and abused, and at length turned out of all, his Wife being then with Child, and near her Time. They were supported by Charity.

Whitwicke, or *Wightwick*, a Manor of great Extent, having many Villages Members of it. It belonged anciently to the Earls of *Leicester*, who had a Castle and a Park here. From their Family it was transferred by Marriage, first to *Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, then to *Alexander Comin*, Earl of *Bucquan* in *Scotland*, and at length to *Henry*, Lord *Beaumont* of *Folkingham*, whose Descendant *William*, forfeiting it to the Crown,

Digitized by Google

4 *Edw.* IV. that Prince granted it to Sir *William Haſtings*, after made Lord *Haſtings*.

Thomas Manſell was Patron of this Church, 5 *Henry* III. but now, or late, the King. It is a Vicaraage, endowed with all the Tithe, corn, and other Profits of eight Yarlands, and Oblations at the Altar. In the Church are many Arms of *Cheſter*, *Bohun*, *Barr*, &c. and under the North Window, the Tomb of Sir *John Talbot*, Knt. neatly wrought in Alabaſter at full length, beyond the Stature of Man commonly, and therefore the Inhabitants report that he was a Giant: The Helmet under his Head has this Inſcription upon the Edge of it, *Miſerere mei, Deus, Jeſus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum.*

This Town was one of thoſe happy Places, where *Robert Groſthead*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Zeal againſt Impropriations, had a good Effect, tho' in other Places he met with too great Oppoſition to do the good he intended; for whereas the great Tithes of this Place were appropriate to his See, and a ſmall Pittance only left for a Vicar, he reſtored the great Tithes to the Vicar, and conſolidated them to the Living for ever.

Stanton-Harold is worth our Notice, for being the Place where the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leiceſter* hath a Seat, tho' inferior to his other two, at *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*, and in *Leiceſter-ſquare*, *London*. It is ſo called from one *Harold*, who was Lord of it, about the Conqueſt, whoſe Poſterity afterward took the Name of *Stanton*.

Alton, a Manor or Grange belonging to the Abbey of *Gerendon* near *Loughborough*, which after the Diſſolution K. *Henry* VIII. gave to *Thomas Manors*, Earl of *Rutland*, who 33 *Henry* VIII. ſold it to *Henry Digby* of *Tickencotte* in the County of *Rutland*, Gent. who not long after paſſed it to *Francis*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, in whoſe Heirs it remains, or lately did.

Rainſton, or *Raweneſton*, a Manor compaſſed round with *Leiceſterſhire*, yet is Part in *Derbyſhire*, tho' near a Mile diſtant from that County; ſo *Seile* is in this County, tho' compaſſed round with *Derbyſhire*, and farther diſtant from it. How this comes to paſs here as well as in other Counties, is uncertain, but Mr. *Burton* gives theſe Reaſons as probable:

1. That in the *Saxon* Times, when ſome Sheriffs were hereditary, and ſome officiary, and had Juriſdiction over the Counties, ſome Manors in other Counties adjacent, either by Compoſition or Grant from the King, or other Perſons, were made ſubject to another Sheriff's Authority and Juriſdiction, and ſo by Time were incorporated into the Body of the other County, tho' indeed they were no Part thereof, but belonged to that County within whoſe Circumference they lie.

2. That in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, when the ſeven Kings were continually encroaching one upon another, thoſe Lands which they had uſurped and gotten by Force, tho' lying in another County, and under another's Authority, they did keep, and incorporated into their own Counties, tho' not of Right belonging to them; for that this Nation was divided into Counties by the *Britains* about the Time of King *Arthur*, tho' King *Alfred* made great Alterations in them afterward, appears from an old Treatiſe of the Laws of this Land, called *The Mirrour of Juſtice*, vouched by *Bradſhaw*, Attorney-General to King *Edward* VI. *Plowd. Com. fol.* 8.

This Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, was granted by King *Edward* III. to *Henry*, Lord *Beaumont*, and came after to the Abbey of *Gerendon*, but after the Diſſolution was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Manners*, Earl of *Rutland*, who ſoon after ſold it to *Henry Digby* of *Tickencote* in *Rutlandſhire*, Gent. The Patron of the Church is the King. In the Church are the Arms of the *Landeles*, *Bereford*, *Trevile*, &c. The next Market-Town is,

Caſtle-Dunnington, ſituate almoſt in the utmoſt northern Border of the County, ſo called from an ancient Caſtle, built here by the *Bellomonts*, firſt Earls of *Leiceſter*, from whom it afterwards came to *John Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who procured it the Privilege of a Market and Fair, from King *Edward* I. but they have been long diſcontinued. To him ſucceeded his Son and Heir, *Henry de Lacy*, but he having no Heir male, this Eſtate paſſed with his only Daughter *Alice*, in Marriage to *Thomas Plantagenet*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, on whoſe Family ſhe ſettled all her Lands, tho' ſhe had no Iſſue by him.

This

Digitized by Google

This *Thomas* was very active in the Rebellion against King *Edward* II. who patronized the *Despensers*, his Favourites, too much in their exorbitant Practices, and being taken at the Battel of *Burrowbrig* with divers other Nobles and Gentlemen, was beheaded at *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*, and this Estate with his other Lands being confiscated and seized into the King's Hands, the Lady *Alice Lacy* was forced to release this Manor to *Hugh le Despenser*, the younger, to whom the King had given it, and whose Father *Hugh le Despenser*, King *Edward* had created Earl of *Winchester*; but they enjoyed neither their Honour nor Estate long; for King *Edward* being deposed, they were both executed, and this Manor with their other Estates, fell to the Crown.

King *Edward* III. being settled on his Father's Throne, as the Death of the Earl of *Lancaster* had been revenged on the *Despensers*; as of a Patriot of the People's Liberty and Laws, so his Family was restored to their Honour and Estate, *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster* having obtained the Reversal of his Father's Attainder, and a Restitution to this Castle and Manor. This *Henry* was the last Heir male of the *Plantagenets*, and leaving only two Daughters, of which the youngest named *Blanch*, being married to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of King *Edward* III. he at length came into Possession of her Father's Estate, and was Lord of this Town, and his Son *Henry*, afterward King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry* IV. inherited it, and by Act of Parliament united it to the Crown, under the Title of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. In this State it continued, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, having obtained a Grant of the Park, did in the latter End of that Queen's Reign, sell the same to *George*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, whose Successor, *Theophilus*, the present Earl is (we think) the Owner of it.

This Church was appropriated to the Priory of *Norton* in *Cheshire*, and a Vicarage appointed, the Patronage of which is, or late was in the Family of the *Mountagues* of *Boughton*, now Dukes. In it are the Arms of the Priory of *Norton*, *Staunton*, *Longford*, *Lathbury*, *Haselrig*, *Shirley*, *Bruce*, *&c.* and Monuments for *Robert Staunton* and *Agnes*, his Wife, who died *July* 18, 1458, and *Robert Haselrig* and *Eleanor* his Wife, who died in 1529.

This is all observable in this Hundred, so far as is come to our Knowledge, and so we come to survey,

VI. Framland *Hundred*;

Which is bounded by *Lincolnshire* on the East, *Rutlandshire* and *East-Goscote* Hundred on the South, *West-Goscote* Hundred on the West, and *Nottinghamshire* and *Lincolnshire* on the North. This Hundred, with the Bailiwick and Profits was granted by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 12. to *Roger de Bellere*, and his Heirs, whose female Heir carried them to the Family of *Swillington*, and theirs to Sir *John Grey*. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are,

Melton Mowbray, and *Waltham on the Would*, which with the Villages adjoining, and all Things remarkable in them, we shall describe.

Melton Mowbray is a Market-Town, so called, from the noble Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were anciently the Lords of it, but now it is the Demesne of the Earls of *Berkeley*, or late was. The Market is kept here weekly on Tuesday, and is the most considerable for Cattel of any in this part of *England*, and the Fairs are yearly on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, Tuesday after *Twelfth-Day*, and on St. *Lawrence's-Day*, *August* 10.

The Church here is very observable for its Largeness and Handsomness, and 'tis worthy our Observation, that on the South-east Corner of the Church, there was before the Dissolution, a Chantery for about fourteen Priests, which being repaired, is now made the Parsonage-house, and belongs to the Impropriation of the said Church, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, with the Patronage of the Vicarage.

Digitized by Google

In the Church are the Arms of *Wake*, *Burges*, *Bracebruge*, &c. and a Monument for Sir *John Digby* of *Kettleby*, Knt. with this Epitaph:

Of your Devotion and Charity,
Say a *Pater*, and an *Ave*,
That God to his Grace and Light
Receive the Soul of Sir *John Digby*, Knight,
And of Dame *Katharine*, and Dame *Anne* his Wives:
Which Sir *John Digby* died, *Anno Domini* 1533.

The Manor and Parſonage of this Town, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. to the Lady *Ann* of *Cleve*, for the Term of her natural Life, if ſhe continued ſo long in *England*. Valued then, all Repriſals to the Archdeacon and Vicar deducted, at 34 *l. per Annum*. She was alive and reſiding in *England*, in the Year 1547, 1 *Ed.* VI. and the Reverſion of the ſaid Manor and Parſonage was granted to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, charged with all the former Payments and Incumbrances.

John Dowell, M. A. of *Chriſt's-College* in *Cambridge*, but incorporated into the Univerſity of *Oxford*. *Anno* 1658, was Vicar of this Pariſh, and Author of a Book, entitled, *The Leviathan Heretical, or the Charge exhibited in Parliament againſt Mr.* Hobbes, juſtified by the Refutation of his Book, entitled, *The Hiſtorical Narration of Hereſy, and the Puniſhments thereof*, printed at *London*, 1683. In this Book the Author ſays, That *Oliver Cromwell* having gained the Protectorſhip, was ſo pleaſed with many of Mr. *Hobbes*'s Principles laid down in his *Leviathan*, which tended to juſtify and ſupport his Uſurpation, that he offered him the great Place of Secretary of State, and deſired his Acceptance of it, but he was cautious to venture in that Bottom, ſince his beſt Friends and Patrons were Enemies to the Uſurpation.

Near this Town was a Skirmiſh between the King's and Parliament's Forces, in which Sir *John Girlington* and Mr. *William Girlington* were ſlain, fighting for the King; but this Victory did not content the Parliament-Party, for the Committee of *Yorkſhire* fell upon his Widow, who then dwelt at *Southam-Cave* in that County, and fined her 1400 *l.* Sir *John* had much Learning in his Books, but more in his Head, in which Nations were ranked as orderly as Men in a Regiment, and as quietly as the Species of his various Proſpects (for he was ſeen in Opticks) in his Eye: A Man too good for War, who deſerved to be as free from Dangers, as he was free from Fear. The Villages of Note about this Town are,

Burton-Lazers, ſo called from a large Hoſpital in that Place, for Lazers or leprous People, to diſtinguiſh it from *Burton-Overy* and *Burton* upon *Old*, both of them in this County. The Hoſpital for Lepers in this Place, was not only very rich, but had a Kind of ſupream Dominion over all the reſt of the Hoſpitals of that Kind in *England*; for to the Maſter of this Houſe all the Governours of the leſſer Houſes were ſubject, as he was to the Maſter of the Lazers at *Jeruſalem*. It is ſaid by ſome to have been built in the Beginning of the *Norman* Reigns, by a general Collection throughout *England*, but chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Mowbrays*; but *Leland* tells us, that it was founded in the Reign of King *Henry* I. by the Lord *Mowbray*, for a Maſter and eight Brethren, who were to profeſs the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, and on that Account in their common Seal gave the Picture of St. *Auguſtine*, with the Arms of the *Mowbrays*, and a red Croſs. This Town is in the Pariſh of *Melton*, and hath only a Chapel in it for Divine Service, in which are the Arms of *Mowbray* and Hoſpital of *Burton*.

Mr. *Thomas Jacomb*, the Son of Mr. *John Jacomb*, was born in this Town: He was of *Magdalene-Hall*, *Oxford*, but upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, removed to *Cambridge*, and taking the Covenant, became Fellow of *Trinity College*, in the Place of a Loyaliſt ejected, and taking his Degree of Maſter of Arts, became a Perſon of great Repute for a good Life, Learning and Gravity. Having taken Orders after the

Digitized by Google

the *Presbyterian* Way, he was made Minister of St. *Martin's* by *Ludgate*, *London*, assisted the Commissioners there in ejecting Ministers and School-masters of a contrary Persuasion, was zealous for promoting the Cause, and in good Esteem of those of his Persuasion, and was appointed one of them, who was to approve such *Presbyterian* Ministers as were to be settled in Livings, in 1659, but was himself ejected from St. *Martin's*, for Nonconformity at St *Bartholomew*, in 1662, from which Time he held a Conventicle, till falling into many Troubles for it, he became a Chaplain to the Countess of *Exeter*, in whose Service he died. He has some Treatises and Sermons in Print, and was one of those eight Nonconformists who finished the *English* Annotations upon the Holy Scriptures began by *Matthew Pool*, and by him carried on to the 58th of *Isaiah*. He died *March* 27, 1687, and was buried in the Church of St. *Ann's-Aldersgate*, *London*.

Wimondham, the Manor and Habitation of the ancient Families of *Ferrers* and *Hamelin*, by whose Heiress it came to a younger Branch of the Family of the Lord *Berkeley*, which was well enriched by an Heir of *De-la-laund*, in which Family it hath continued long, Sir *Henry Berkley*, Bar. being not long since, if not now, Lord of it. The Church was very anciently appropriated by Earl *Ferrers* to the Priory of *Tutbury*, *temp.* *Hen.* II. who had also a Grange here, and presented to the Vicarage. In the Church are the Arms of *Hamelins*, *Berkeley*, *&c.* and Monuments for one of the Family of the *Hamelins*, who is pourtrayed cross-legged; for Sir *Maurice Berkeley*, and Dame *Margery* his Wife, who died in 1522, and Sir *Thomas Berkeley* and Dame *Petronella* his Wife, who died in 1488.

N. B. That Mr. *John Hamelin*, when he was Lord of this Town, obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 32. that a Market and Fair should be annually kept in this Town, but they are long since disused.

Kirby-Bellers, so called from the ancient Lords of it, the *Bellers*, a rich and noble Family; and therefore called by their Name to distinguish it from *Kirkby Mallory* and *Kirkby Mallore*, in this County, whose Lords were the *Mallories* and *Malloxes*. Here was a Priory built by the *Bellers*, 13 *Edw.* I. 1285.

In the 8th of *Henry* V. *Robert Swillington* having married one of the Coheirs of *Bellers*, was Lord of this Manor. In the Church are the Arms of *Zouch* and *Bellers*, and their Pictures in a Window, and one ancient alabaster Monument for a Knight of the House of *Bellers*, his Proportion neatly cut, and on his Breast is carved a Lion Rampant. The other Market-Town in this Hundred is,

Waltham on the Would, anciently the Manor of *John de Malory*, descended of the Family of that Name at *Kirkby-Malory*, to whom King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 9. gave the Liberty of Free-warren. 'Tis now a mean Market-Town, whose Market is on Thursday weekly, and Fair on the Nativity of St. *Mary*, *September* 8. This Town lying beyond the *Wreken in the Would*, as they call them, *i. e.* an hilly, barren, and healthy Country, without Wood, is but poor and despicable. In the Church here are the Arms of the *Malories*, *&c.* and one Monument for *John Malory* and *Cecily* his Wife, who died, the one in 1490, and the other in 1495.

All the Country here Northward not being so well inhabited as the rest of the County is, yet there are some petty Villages scattered up and down, which we shall take Notice of, as we find any Thing remarkable related of them, *viz.*

Harby, a small Village, the Demesne of the Lord *Delaware*, 44 *Edward* III. wherein *Joffrey de Harby* was born: He was bred at *Oxford*, where he became Provincial of the *Augustine* Monks, and Confessor to King *Edward* III. He was also of that King's Privy Council, being as prudent to advise in Matters politick as pious in spiritual Concernments. Such as would have made Use of the Prince's Favour to advance themselves, may perhaps admire why he did not aim at a Bishoprick, but let them know he was as ambitious and covetous to be poor as others are to be rich, and therefore wrote a violent Book in the Praise and Perfection of Poverty against *Armachanus*: He died in *London*, and was buried in the *Augustine* Friars Church, *anno Domini* 1361. In this Town was born also,

Robert

Digitized by Google

and was ſurely a great Adorer of the Virgin *Mary*, becauſe he wrote many Sermons upon her Feſtivities. He wrote alſo a Treatiſe in praiſe of his own Order. He flouriſhed in 1450. The Church here is a Rectory, of which *William de Albaniaco* was Patron, 5 *Henry* III. and now or lately the Earls (or Duke) of *Rutland*. In it are the Arms of *Chaworth*, *Hawberke*, *&c.*

Knipton, ſtanding upon the Border of *Lincolnſhire*, near the Riſe of the River *Dene*. It was the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *Philip Mormion*, Lord of *Tamworth-Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*, whoſe Daughter and Heir marryed to *Henry Hillary*, who had Iſſue *Edward*, and on that Account held it by the Courteſy of *England* for Life, a Tenure uſed in no Nation, but in *England*; where is this Law, That if a Man take a Wife ſeized of certain Lands in Fee-ſimple or Fee-tail, and but of an Eſtate in Suſpence, of an Uſe, of a Right only, or a Poſſeſſion in Law, a Man ſhall not be a Tenant by Courteſy.

William Avenel was Patron of this Church in the Reign of King *Henry* III. In it are the Arms of *Moulton*, *Menin* and *Cromwell*.

Thorp Arnold, ſo called from *Arnold de Bois*, or *de Boſco*, four of which Name were ſucceſſively Lords of it: They were Officers to the ancient Earls of *Leiceſter*, to the Abbey of which Place they were all Benefactors: They were alſo Founders of the Abbey of *Biddleſden* in the County of *Buckingham*. The Abbot of *Leiceſter* had the Rectory of this Church anciently for his own Uſe, and a Vicarage was ordained by the Biſhop of *Lincoln*: Who hath the Impropriation ſince the Suppreſſion, we know not, unleſs it be Sir *Edward Hartop*'s Family, who was Patron of the Vicarage in 1622.

The Natural Hiſtory.

LEICESTERSHIRE being an inland County, and a good Diſtance from the Sea on all Hands, and free from the Moſſes, Marſhes, and Bogs of *Lancaſhire*, is a very healthful and pleaſant County; the Air is very ſweet and wholeſome, and though it may not be thought ſo good an Air as *Northamptonſhire*, becauſe it hath not ſo many Noblemen's Seats, who may be ſuppoſed to chooſe the beſt Situations for their Country Retirements, yet that may rather be imputed to its nearneſs to *London*, or a more general Fertility, than to the Air, which perhaps is for the moſt Part beſt, when the Country is more hilly and gravelly, and conſequently more barren; but were they in other Things equal, the Diſtance from the Sea, which certainly renders the Air more noxious than any Thing, rather gives the Advantage to *Leiceſterſhire*, which lies almoſt in the Middle of *England*, and that in near the wideſt Place.

This Shire in all Parts is plentifully watered: The moſt ſouthern Parts equally partake of the Benefits of the Rivers *Welland* and *Avon*, with *Northamptonſhire*, which is parted from them by it; and more up the Country, the Hundred of *Gartery* hath three Rivulets to ſupply it, which all empty themſelves into the *Welland*. The *Avon*, which riſes not far from the *Welland-Head* in *Northamptonſhire*, waſhes the Borders of *Goodlaxton* Hundred in this County, which is ſupplied at a greater Diſtance by the River *Swift*, which runs by *Lutterworth* into the *Avon*. But the principal River of this County is the *Soar*, anciently called the *Leire*, which

Digitized by Google

which rising at a double Head in this Hundred, about the Middle of it runs with a broad Current thro' all the reſt of the County into the River *Trent*, receiving in its Paſſage the *Senſe*, the *Wreke*, which runs thro' a deep narrow Valley much like a Trough, and being encreaſed by the *Eye*, and divers other little nameleſs Streams, waters plentifully the whole Hundred of *Framland*, and moſt Parts of the Hundred of *Eaſt-Goſcote*, and falls into the *Soar* near *Coſſington*, and divers other Brooks and Rivulets, as the *Dean*, which running beyond *Belvoir* Caſtle, and turning to *Nottinghamſhire*, at length falls into the *Trent*; *Snite*, which ariſing about *Hoes*, ſoon leaves this Shire, and paſſes into *Nottinghamſhire* to find the *Trent* and *Senſe*, which riſing at three diſtant Places, waters almoſt all *Sparkinghoe* Hundred. The Weſtern Parts are watered with the two Head Branches of the River *Anker*, which takes its Courſe from hence into the County of *Warwick*, and the Northern Parts in *Weſt-Goſcote* Hundred have the Advantage of the River *Trent* for ſome Space.

Theſe Rivers ſupply this County plentifully with Fiſh of many Sorts, and particularly with the beſt Sort of Salmon, which paſſing thro' the *Trent*, come up the *Soar*; and are convenient for Navigation, and Traffick of Corn, Wood, Coal, *&c.* exported, or imported,

Mineral Waters are very ſcarce in this Shire; the only one we find is a Spring near *Lutterworth*, whoſe Water is ſo very cold, that in a little Time it converts Straw and Sticks into Stone.

The Soil of this County is of a very different Nature according to the ſeveral Quarters. In the South weſt the Ground is rich, and plentiful both for Corn and Paſture, but it wants Wood and other Fuel for Firing, inſomuch that the Inhabitants are forced to burn Straw, Cow-dung, *&c.* 'Tis in this Part which bordars upon the *Avon* (by which there are good Meadows) that there is a Sort of Cheeſe made that paſſes with ſome for *Warwickſhire* Cheeſe, and tho' it be not ſo fat and good, yet is of a Degr e not much inferior to it, when kept ſome Time. The North-eaſt Part, eſpecially ſo much of it as lies above the River *Wreke*, (which, as we have beforemention'd, is mountainous, and not well inhabited) is for the moſt Part barren and rocky, yielding no Product without much Labour and Expence, but it affords Plenty of Wood and Pit-Coals, and feeds a vaſt Number of Sheep; which produce a good Sort of Wool. In the North-weſt Part the Soil is good, and apt to bear Corn and Graſs, and ſufficiently provided with Fuel; and the South-eaſt is much of the ſame Nature for Fruitfulneſs, and of the two better furniſhed with Fuel. All which conſider'd together, tho' we can't rank this County among the moſt plentiful, yet it can't be ſaid to want any of the Conveniencies of Life.

Of the ſeveral Sorts of Grain produced by the Labour of the Husbandman, tho' this County in ſeveral Places breeds Wheat, Barley, Peaſe, and Oats, yet it produceth Beans moſt naturally, and in the greateſt Abundance, eſpecially in that Part of *Sparkinghoe* Hundred which lies about the Village, called from them, *Barton in the Beans*, where they are ſo luxuriant, that they appear like a Foreſt towards Harveſt-time. In other Parts of *England* they are eſteemed fit Food only for Horſes or Hogs, unleſs eaten when they are green, but in this County they are thought good Food for Men all the Year round, perhaps becauſe they are more tender and ſweet than in other Places, and that for this Reaſon in Nature, *viz.* Becauſe where any Grain thrives beſt, and produceth moſt plentifully, there certainly is the ſweeteſt and wholeſomeſt of the Kind. Beſides the Benefit of the Beans of this County for their Food, it brings the People in great Profit by Selling them to their Neighbours, who tho' they call them *Bean Bellies*, and ſay, *Shake a* Leiceſterſhire *Man by the Collar, and you may hear the Beans rattle in his Belly*; yet they ſmile ſo long as they live well, and get Plenty of Money into their Pockets by them.

There are no Manufactures in this County; the Shepherd and the Husbandman engroſs all to themſelves; but as the one ſupplies other Counties with its Corn, eſpecially Beans, ſo the other ſends its Wool into many Parts of *England*, and ſo bring Plenty of Money Home.

Fuel for Firing is one of the Things theſe Inland Counties want moſt, which is ſupplied

Digitized by Google

plied by a Coal-Mine in this County at *Cole-Orton*, or as it is commonly called *Collerton*, which may indeed be called Θησαυρὸς ἀνδρακῶν, *i. e.* A Treasure of Coal, not as it was used among the *Greeks* and *Latins* proverbially, to signify a deceived Expectation, but for a true Treasure, because it brings in Plenty of Gold and Silver into the County, being sold at good Rates to the Countries round about.

The Cattle in this County differ little from those of other Counties, save that the Sheep are of a bigger Size than those of *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, being of the *Lincolnshire* Breed; but the Beasts which the County was anciently most famous for, were Deer of all Kinds, having *Charnwood* Forest, commonly called *Loughborough* Forest, well stocked with them anciently, besides Chaces and Parks; but now it being disafforested, the County hath not so much Plenty, yet is reasonably stocked with them; for *Leicester* Chace, which anciently belonged to the Earls of *Leicester*, is kept up, and well furnished with them: It belongs to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. There are also divers Parks in this County, now, or lately in Use, inclosed on Purpose after a peculiar Manner to preserve them; *viz.*

1. *Tooly*-Park, sometime belonging to the Castle at *Earl-Shilton*, but that Manor being Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the Park there belongs to the Crown.

2. *Barn*-Park, adjoining to *Leicester* Forest, anciently belonged to the Earl of *Leicester*, but is also included in the Dutchy.

3. *Garendon*-Park, now, or late belonging to the Earl of *Rutland*.

4. *Donington*, 5. *Burley*, and 6. *Ashby* } Parks belonging to the Earl of *Huntingdon*, one of which Parks called the *Old Park*, anciently belonged to the Barons *de la Zouch*, the other two were imparked by *William* Lord *Hastings*, by a Licence from King *Edward* 4. granted him in the 14th Year of that King's Reign.

7. *Bradgate*-Park, belonging to the Lord *Grey* of *Groby*.

8. *Kirby*-Park, imparked by *William* first Lord *Hastings*, 14 *Ed.* 4. now or lately belonging to the Estate of Sir *Henry Hastings*.

9. *Stanton*-Park, now or late belonging to the Knightly Family of *Shirleys*.

10. *Bagworth*-Park, imparked also by *William* Lord *Hastings*, 14 *Ed.* IV. but now or late belonging to the Estate of the Family of the *Beaufters*.

There have been divers other Parks in this County formerly, as *New hall*, *Desford*, *Hinkley*, *Barden*, *Beaumanour*, *Groby*, *Holt* and *Whitwick*, but they are disparked, and made more profitable to the Owners.

BARONETS of this County, *viz.*

George Shirley of *Staunton*, Esq; created *May* 22, 1611. *English* Peer, *viz.* Earl of *Ferrars*. Bar. 4.

Henry Berkely of *Wimondham*, Esq; created *ditto*. Bar. 21.

William Villiers of *Brookesby*, Esq; created *July*. 19, 1619. Bar 109. He was the elder Brother of *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

Sir *Thomas Beaumont* of *Cole-Orton*, Kt. created *September* 16, 1619. Bar. 112. *Irish* Peer, *viz.* Viscount *Beaumont*.

Edward Hartop of *Freathby*, Esq; created *December* 3, 1619. Bar. 117

Sir *Thomas Hasterig* of *Noseby*, Kt. created *July* 21, 1622. Bar. 186.

Sir *Thomas Burton* of *Stookerston*, Kt. created *July* 22, 1622. Bar. 187.

Sir *Henry Skipwith* of *Prestwould*, Kt. created *December* 29, 1622. Extinct. Bar. 198.

John Beaumont of *Grace-Dieu*, Esq; created *January* 29, 1626. Extinct. Bar. 209.

Richard Halford of *Wiston* Esq; created *December* 18, 1642. Bar. 361.

John

Digitized by Google

John Pate of *Sysonby*, Esq; created *October* 8, 1643. Extinct Bar. 433.

John Bale of *Carleton-Curlew*, Esq; created *November* 9, 1643. Extinct. Bar. 434.

Henry Hudſon of *Melton-Mowbrey*, Esq; created *July* 3, 1660. Bar. 516.

Wolſtan Dixey of *Market-Boſworth*, Esq; created *July* 14, 1660. Bar. 524.

Henry Gifford of *Burſtall*, Esq; created *November* 1, 1660. Bar. 574.

GENTLEMEN *of Note not, m who were born, or inhab*

SIR *Robert Belknap*, made Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and ſo continued to the 11th Year of King *Richard* II. when he was diſplaced with all the reſt of the Judges on this Occaſion. King *Richard* had a Mind to make away certain Lords, *viz.* His Uncle the Duke of *Gloueſter*, the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, &c: and for this Purpoſe he ſummoned all his Judges to *Nottingham*, and required their Anſwer to this Queſtion; Whether he might by his Regal Power revoke what is done by the Parliament? To this the Judges anſwered affirmatively, and ſubſcribed it all but Sir *William Shipwith*: Judge *Belknap* ſubſcribed unwillingly, and upon ſetting his Seal ſaid, *There wants nothing now but an Hurdle and Halter, to inflict the Death I deſerve.* In the next Parliament, the Lords who were aggrieved, arreſted all the Judges in *Weſtminſter Hall* for High-Treaſon in Vacation-Time, hanged Sir *Robert Treſilian*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and ſeized the Lands and Goods of all the reſt, as forfeited to the King, and baniſhed them. We ſuppoſe that this Judge was of this County, becauſe we find one *Belknap* a Sheriff here in the 17th *Hen.* VII.

Sir *Robert Woodford*, Father of *Thomas Woodford*, who was High-Sheriff of this County, 16 *Rich.* II. made all his Grand-Children (for his Son died before him) equally Heirs of his great Eſtate, thinking thereby to perpetuate his Family by yentu-

Digitized by Google

was a zealous Man for the Reformed Religion, and had two Brothers as zealous for Popery, but yet they all lived lovingly together. It ſeems he had a more favourable Opinion of Papiſts in his later Days, becauſe he and Sir *Richard Knightly* of *Northamptonſhire* preſented a Petition to the Parliament for giving them a Toleration. He was a learned Man, and wrote ſeveral Things againſt the Papiſts, as *The Watch-word to all true* Engliſhmen; *and its Defence againſt* Doleman, *or* Parſons's *Ward-word*, &c. He was a Juſtice of the Peace in *Somerſetſhire*, and died *Sept.* 18, *Anno* 1610.

Thomas Lodge, Doctor of Phyſick, and a ſevere Satiriſt: He ſettled in *London*, and had good Practice, eſpecially among the Papiſts (of which Number he was ſuſpected to be one.) He wrote ſeveral Books, but few of them in his own Art, tho' he was much celebrated for it. He died of the Plague in 1625, and his Memory was much celebrated by the Poets of thoſe Times, who accounted him one of the Number, tho' practiſing Phyſick.

Sir *Thomas Burton*, Sir *George Villiers*, Sir *Henry Shepnith* of *Cows*, who entertain'd King *Charles* I. nobly at his Houſe, Sir *Richard Halford*, Sir *John Hale*, Sir *Eraſmus de la Fountain*, Sir *Willirm Jones*, Sir *Robert* [illegible] for their ſteady and hearty Loyalty both in doing and ſuffering; for when the ſaid King ſent his Commiſſion of *Array* into this County, they did not deceive the King's Confidence in them, by directing the Commiſſion to them, for they were very zealous in Promoting his Majeſty's Service; and when the Paper of *Loan* was ſent them, requiring them to contribute to his Majeſty's Wants, they again joined together, and gave him 25642 *l.* Nor were they ſeparated in their Sufferings; for when the King's Cauſe declined, and his Friends came under the Hands of the Parliament-Sequeſtrators, they paid the Compoſitions for their Eſtates, which together came to 20000 *l.* and after were impriſoned alike.

Sir *Simon Digby*, of a noble and ancient Family in this County, having fought ſtoutly with his ſix valiant Brothers for the Earl of *Richmond* againſt King *Richard* III. in *Boſworth* Field, was, when the Earl came to the Crown, advanced to Places of great Truſt and Profit, and continu'd in great Favour to his Death, which happened 12 *Hen.* VIII. The Lords *Digby* of *Geaſil* and *Sherburn* were his Grand-Children by his eldeſt Son *Reginald*.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Leiceſter was once a Biſhoprick, as our Antiquaries generally agree, conſtituted about the Year 680, when *Sexwulphus* was inſtalled in the Epiſcopal Seat at the Command of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*; but how long it continued ſo, is uncertain. Some of them ſay, it was removed to *Sidnaceſter*, but then they cannot tell where that Place is; yet even theſe acknowledge, that the Biſhops of *Sidnaceſter* were alſo Biſhops of *Leiceſter*; but others of them hold, that the Biſhops of this See removed from hence immediately to *Dorcheſter*, as thoſe of *Sidnaceſter* did according to the formers Opinion; wherefore till it be agreed where *Sidnaceſter* was, we may reckon the following Biſhops for the Honour of this County, to have been Biſhops of *Leiceſter*, if not alone, yet of *Sidnaceſter* with it, *viz.*

1. *Radheadus.*
2. *Ethelwinus.*
3. *Edgarus.*

Digitized by Google

3. *Edgarus*:
4. *Kinebertus*, or *Embert*, as *Bede* calls him, who much aſſiſted him in Writing his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, as *Bede* acknowledges.
5. *Alwigh*, who was at a Synod, called by Archbiſhop *Cuthbert*, *Anno* 747, and died 751.
6. *Eadulfus*, his Predeceſſor's Archdeacon; he died 764.
7. *Ceolulfus*, who died 787.
8. *Eadulfus*, after whoſe Death the See was vacant ſeveral Years; but *Anno* 872, *Brightred* being made Biſhop of this See, it was removed to *Dorcheſter* near *Oxford*, where we ſhall give an Account of the Biſhops.

This County is now Part of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and is under the Government of the Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, who now is, or late was, *David Trimnel*, M. A. In this Archdeaconry are 200 Pariſhes. Out of theſe Pariſhes were ejected by the Parlia-

The Monaſteries

Langley, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *William Pantulph* and *Burgia* his Wife, in the Reign of *Canutus* the *Dane*, and dedicated to St. *Mary*. From this *William* deſcended *Robert de Tatſhall*, Patron of this Priory 5 *Henry* III. The Nuns of this Place had a Power of electing a Prioreſs upon a Vacancy, without asking Leave of their Patron; who uſed, during the Time of this Vacancy, to appoint a Boy (*unum Gerciunem*) with a white Rod, to keep the Gate of the Nunnery till the Election was made, for which he was to have his Diet there, as appears by an Inquiſition taken upon Oath by the King's Order, *June* 8. 34 *Edward* I. There goes a current Tradition of a Nun of this Monaſtery, named *Hawiſe de Colvile*, that ſhe was of ſuch a pure Virginity, and rare Chaſtity, that ſhe was free from all Thoughts tending to the contrary Sin; and that as a Token of it, ſhe had a ſhining Radiancy and Brightneſs ſtreaming from her Face, as is reported of

Digitized by Google

Poſſeſſions lying in *Henley*, to the ſole Uſe of the Monks of *Gerondon*, as alſo her Lands at *Weſtan*, with an Houſe and Mill. *Margaret de Ferrariis*, Counteſs of *Derby*; *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winton*; *Asketill de Berges*; *Gilbert de Colevill*; *Robert de Bruys*; *William de Roppeſle*; *Gaufrid de Euſtine*, *&c.* were large Benefactors to this Abbey, all whoſe Grants and Donations were confirmed by King *Edward* III. *July* 14. in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. Mr. *Stow* ſays, That this Abbey had an Hermitage or Cell in the Corner of *Monks-well-ſtreet*, called *St. James in the Wall*, near *Cripplegate*, belonging to it, whither the Abbot and Convent ſent two Chaplains of their Houſe to celebrate Divine Service. This Priory being for Canons Aliens, was ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* V. among others of the ſame Nature; and was valued at the Diſſolution, at 159 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d. ob. per Ann. Dugd.* 186 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

Canwell, a Monaſtery built and endowed by the Anceſtors of the Lord *Lizle*. Valued at the Suppreſſion, at 25 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d. per Speed*, out of *Leland.*

Caſtle-Donnington, an Hoſpital, dedicated to *St. John Baptiſt.* Valued at the Diſſolution, at 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, *Speed. Ibid.*

Cumb, a Monaſtery of White Friars or *Carmelites*, } whoſe Founders, Dedication and Revenue are not known.

Cole, a Priory of Black Canons or *Benedictine* Monks, } *Speed, Ibid.*

Dalby in the Woulds, a Commandry erected for the Knights-Templers, but upon the Diſſolution of that Order for their Enormities, the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem* were put in Poſſeſſion of their Houſes and Revenues; but the Suppreſſion ſwept all away; when this Houſe was valued at 231 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum. Speed, Ibid.*

Grace-dieu, an Abbey of *Ciſtercians*, founded by *Roeſia de Verdun*, the Wife of *Bertram de Verdun*, and confirmed to God, St. *Mary*, and the Church of St. *Trinity of Grace-dieu* at *Beleton*, and endowed by her with the whole Manor and Liberties of *Beleton* aforeſaid, to be held in pure and perpetual Alms, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, without any Duties, Exactions, or Secular Services whatſoever. Sir *William Waſhtes*, Knight, was a Benefactor to this Houſe. Valued at the Suppreſſion, at 101 *l.* 8 *s. Speed.*

Bredon, a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded and endowed by *Robert de Ferrars*, Earl of *Nottingham*, with divers Lands and Revenues; and being dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Hardulfe*, made a Cell to St. *Oſwald*'s of *Noſtell* in *Yorkſhire*. But by Agreement afterwards made it appears, that the Prior and Convent of St. *Oſwald* ſhould chuſe two of the Canons of *Bredon*, with the Conſent of the Advocate or Patron of *Bredon*, and preſent them to the ſaid Advocate to receive one of them; or upon Deficiency of two ſuch fit Canons, the Prior and Convent of St. *Oſwald* ſhould chuſe two out of their own Houſe, out of which the ſaid Advocate ſhould take one; and then the ſaid Parties jointly to preſent the choſen Canon to the Dioceſan, to be Prior of *Bredon* for Term of Life; provided he behaved himſelf according to the Order of the Houſe and paid his Obedience to the Church of St. *Oſwald*: The Monaſtery of *Bredon* was enriched with divers Lands, Churches, and Poſſeſſions in the *Peake* of *Derby*, and elſewhere, by *William de Ferrariis*, Earl of *Derby*, and *Hugo*, his Son; *Richard*, Son of *Harold de Lach*, *&c.* Valued at the Suppreſſion, at 24 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum, Dugd.* 25 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d Speed.*

Hether, a Commandry, founded and endowed by *Jeffery de Groſeley*, for Knights Templars, but upon their irregular Behaviour contrary to their firſt Inſtitution, given to the Knights Hoſpitallers of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, who held it till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. but what the Value of it was then we have no Account: Likewiſe at

Rodeley there was another Commandry, which ſuffered the ſame Alteration and Fall. *Speed*, out of *Leland.* The Order of Knights Templars began *Anno* 1113, 14 *Henry* I. They vowed to defend Chriſt's Religion, the Holy Land, and all Pilgrims going to viſit Chriſt's Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem* againſt the Pagans and Infidels: Their chief Seat was at the *Temple* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*, where they built a magnificent Church in Form of *Solomon's Temple*, in which many of their Order lie buried, their Proportions

Digitized by Google

tions being cut in Stone, ſome of them croſs-legg'd, ſtill to be ſeen in the round Walk at the Weſt End. They were condemned, and their Lands given to the Knights Hoſpitallers in 1313, 17 *Edw.* II. who in the Reign of King *Edward* III granted the *Temple Houſe* in *Fleetſtreet* to the Students in the Common Law, which in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. was divided into the *Inner Temple*, which is the moſt ancient of the Inns of Court, and the *Middle Temple*. Mr. *Burton* gives us the Rental of this Commandry, amounting in the whole to 138 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* ½ *q.*

Laund, a Priory of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Richard Baſſet* of *Welden*, and *Matildis Ridel* his Wife, and dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*. The Patron endowed this Priory with the Town and Manor of *Lodington* (where it ſtands) and *Friſeby*, with the Churches of *Wæleton*, *Weſton*, *Piteſt*, *Eſſebi*, *Warlye*, *Kettlebye*, *Coleſton*, *Stanton*, &c. and inveſted it with all the Liberties and Freedoms he or his Forefathers had enjoyed it in, with Sock and Sack, and Toll, and Theam, and Infangenetheof. Theſe he got confirmed to *Laund*, by the Charters of King *Henry* I and King *Henry* II. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 399 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Ann. Dugd.* 510 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* ½ *q.* *Speed.*

Ouſton, or *Oſulveſton*, a Priory of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Robert Grimbold*, *Temp. Edw.* III. dedicated to our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, St. *Mary*, St. *Andrew*, and All Saints, and endowed with the Town and Church of *Oſulveſton*, &c. in pure and perpetual Alms, without any ſecular Exactions or Service. All theſe Donations were confirmed by *Robert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, under a Curſe from God, S. *Mary*, and All Saints, to any that ſhould infringe on the Rights of the Monaſtery thus granted, or that ſhould oppoſe his Power of Confirming them. The ſaid Biſhop, in another Charter, granted to theſe Canons a perpetual Exemption from Payment of Synodals, and all other Epiſcopal Cuſtoms, except *Peter-Pence*, at the Requeſt of the Founder. *Matildis*, the Wife of *Robert Grimbold*, gave to this Priory the Church of *Norwim*, with certain Parcels of Land in *Hoiland*, *Dunton*, and *Bikir*, and the Salt-Pits thereunto belonging. *William de Reſſe*, Lord of *Beawer*, gave all his Lands lying in *Hungertone* and *Therp* to this Priory for ever. The Founder of this Priory, *Robert Grimbold*, was one of the Judges in the Reign of *Henry* II. whoſe Seal did repreſent a Figure of a Perſon ſitting in Judgment, holding in the right Hand a pointed Sword, ſignifying *Juſtice*; and in the left Hand a Sword with the Point broken off, repreſenting *Mercy*. The Inſcription was, *Sigillum Roberti Grimbold*, ✠ This Priory was valued at the Suppreſſion at 161 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d* *per Annum.* *Dug.* 173 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* ¼ *q* *Speed.*

Bradley, a Priory of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Robert de Bundy* about the Reign of King *John*; it had only two Canons. Of later Days, the Lord *Scrope*, whoſe Anceſtors had been great Benefactors to it, had the Patronage of it, who had the Advowſon and Patronage of the Church of *Bradley*, and was a Benefactor to it. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 20 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum.* *Dugd.* 20 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Annum.* *Speed.*

Sapcote, in the Hundred of *Sparkinghoe*, where was a College founded by *Simon Baſſet*, in the Reign of *Henry* III. for a Warden and certain Prieſts. He was Baron of *Sapcote*, and doubtleſs endowed his College well, but we find not the Revenue. *Speed. ibid.*

Ulvas-Croſt Abbey, ſo called becauſe there ſtood a Croſs erected at the Gate, founded by *Roger de Quincy* Earl of *Winton*. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 102 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *q.* *per Annum*, *Speed.*

Mr. *Speed* alſo mentions a Nunnery of *Benedictines* at *Stone*, a Monaſtery of the ſame Order of Monks at *Werewerdon*, and an Hoſpital dedicated to S. *Urſula*, valued at 8 *l.* *per Annum*; but we do not find any Place to fix them in, in this County.

Kirkeby-Beler, a Chantry or Collegiate Church, founded by *Roger Belar* and *Avis* his Wife, *Temp. Hen.* II. conſiſting of one *Caſtos* and twelve Chaplains to celebrate in the Chapel of St. *Peter* at *Kirkby*, and endowed it with the Advowſon of *Kirkby*, the Manor of *Bokewinſton*, with other Lands and Rents lying near the River *Wrethek*, or *Wreke*. He gave the Power of preſenting a *Caſtos* or Warden to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*: The Deed of Foundation bears Date,

Digitized by Google

Upon the Death of *Roger Belar*, who was killed at *Leiceſter*, *A D.* 1326, his Widow, with the Conſent of his Son and Heir, tranſlated the Chantry of Secular Prieſts by him founded in his Life-time at *Kirkby*, to the Uſe of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*; the firſt Prior of which came from the Abbey of *Oſulveſton*, in the County of *Leiceſter*. King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 33. granted to the Prior of *Kirkby* a Court-Leet here. Upon Failure of Iſſue of *Roger Belar* the Founder, the Patronage came into the Hands of the Biſhops of *Lincoln*. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 178 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *q per Ann. Speed.*

Burton Lazers, an Hoſpital for Lepers, founded by *Roger de Mowbray*, dedicated to God, St. *Mary*, and the Leprous of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem*; and endowed by him with divers Lands in the ſaid *Burton*. *Nigellus de Mowbray*, by Charter gave to the Infirmary of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem* the Tenth of all the Meat and Drink of his Family, whereſoever he ſhould be, and order'd his Heirs diligently to perform the ſame. Theſe were confirmed by a Charter of *Roger*, Son of *Roger de Mowbray* the Founder; and by another of King *John*'s, dated, *Weſtminſter*, *Apr.* 18. *Reg.* 1.

William Burdet, Kt. gave to the Lepers of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem* the Hoſpital of *Tilton*, the Churches of *Louſeby*, *Gaudry*, and *Haſelbeck*, after the Death of his Son. *Thurbert de Rochebi*, and Sir *John Digby*, Kt. gave certain Parcels of Land in *Billeſdon* and *Kirkby-Belar* to this Hoſpital, which Donations were confirm'd to the infirm Brethren of *Burton-Lazers* by *Hen.* II. King *Edward* III. gave and confirmed to the Maſter and Brethren of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, founded for Lepers and Military Men that fight againſt the Enemies of the Croſs, a perpetual Exemption from all Tenths, Tallages, and other Aids, and Contributions whatſoever, granted or to be granted to the King and his Heirs, by a Charter bearing Date, *Weſtminſter*, *March* 19. *An. Reg.* (in *England*) 18. (*France*) 5. Valued at the Diſſolution at 265 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d. ob. per Annum*, *Dugd Speed.*

St. *Mary de Pratis*, an Abbey for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin* near *Leiceſter*, founded all the Churches in and about *Leiceſter*, *Lilburn*, *&c.* with divers Lands, Rents, and Tithes in *Thurmodeſton*, *Burton*, *Segrave*, *Aſſerby*, &c. with Liberty of Fuel, and keeping of Hogs in other Manors, and of two Bucks, one on the Aſſumption, the other on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*. This was confirm'd by *Amicia* the Wife, and by *Robert* the Son of *Robert* Earl of *Melunt* and *Leiceſter*. *Margaret de Quincy* gave to this Abbey Part of the Lands of *Shepiſhed* with a Mill, and Houſe-bote and Cart-bote out of the Foreſt of *Charnwood*, and a Buck out of the ſaid Foreſt once a Year. *Roger de Quincy* confirm'd the former Gifts, and added others, as the Tenth of all the Hay ſold in *Acle* and *Wyffeley*, and the right Shoulders of all the Deer kill'd in his Park of *Acle*. All theſe and other ſmall Donations were confirm'd by the ſeveral Charters of King *Stephen* and *Henry* II.

Robert Earl of *Melent* came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, who gave him the Earldom of *Leiceſter*, after the City was deſtroyed and the Caſtle. He built the Church of St. *Mary* where the Caſtle formerly ſtood, and placed in it 12 Secular Canons and a Dean, appropriating thereunto all the Churches in *Leiceſter*, (except what was not in his Power, St. *Margaret*'s at that Time being a Prebend of *Lincoln*) with divers other Lands and Poſſeſſions. *Robert* his Son and Heir afterwards founded the Abbey *de Pratis*, and transferr'd all the former Endowments of St. *Mary* to his new-built Abbey, where he himſelf took the Habit of a Canon Regular, and there died *A. D.* 1167. This *Robert* founded a Monaſtery at *Geremin*, and a Nunnery at *Eaton*, where *Amicia*, his Counteſs, became a Nun. Upon the Want of Iſſue male from the ſaid *Robert*, the Eſtate was divided between two Siſters Coheireſſes, *Amicia* and *Margaret*. The laſt Gift to this Abbey we have Mention of, is the Church of *Cnipeton* and *Areſton*, and a Load of Wood out of *Leiceſter* Foreſt for Fuel to ſerve the Infirmary. All which were recited and confirmed by the Charters of *Henry* II. and King *John*. Valued at the Diſſolution at 951 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d. ob. per Ann. Dugd.* 1062 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ *q. Speed.*

St. *Mary's*

Digitized by Google

St. *Mary's the Great* in *Leiceſter*, an Hoſpital founded by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, by Licence from *Edward* III. *A. D.* 1333, and by him endowed with divers Lands. *Dugdale* recites the King's Charter or Licence for erecting a Collegiate Church for Canons and Clerks, in which he is ſaid to be buried in 1361. The whole was to maintain a Dean, 12 Canons, and as many Vicars, an Hundred poor People, and ten Women to ſerve them. Valued at 23 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* But here ſurely muſt be a Miſtake in the Revenue, it being very improbable that ſo ſmall an Eſtate could maintain ſo great a Number of Perſons, and therefore Mr. *Speed*'s Valuation is rather to be taken, who ſets it down 800 *l. per Annum*; but he gives us an Account of a Monaſtery near *Leiceſter*, founded by *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and his Son *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, of the ſame Value, but it was for the Maintenance of four Chaplains, two Clerks, fifty poor Men, and five poor Women, which is much more probable.

St *Mary's the Leſs* in *Leiceſter*, founded by *Robert Boſſue* Earl of *Leiceſter*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. for a Maſter and ſeven Fellows; the Value is not found.

Stockſaſton, or *Stockerſon*, an Hoſpital founded by *John de Boyville*, Eſq; by Licence from *Edw* IV. *Ann Reg* 5, near the Town-Church; it was dedicated to the ever bleſſed and glorious Virgin *Mary*, and was deſign'd for one Chaplain, and three poor Men, who were incorporated, and might poſſeſs Lands to the yearly Value of ten Pounds.

Croxton Kiriel or *Cryel*, a Priory of *Premonſtratenſes* of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*,

---

The MARTYR

HUGH *Latimer* was the Son of one *Hugh Latimer* of *Thirkeſſin* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Husbandman; he was a Lad of ready Wit and great Memory, which determin'd his Parents to give him all the Inſtruction they could, in which he made ſo good a Proficiency at their neighbouring Schools, that at 14 Years of Age he wa

Digitized by Google

and private Conferences to perſwade and convince others, till he was forbidden by Dr. *Weſt*, Biſhop of *Ely*. After this, he continued ſtill in *Cambridge* with his Friend *Bilney*, and did much Good in viſiting the Sick and Impriſon'd, and in other Acts of Charity. About three Years after, at the Requeſt of Dr. *Butts*, the King's Phyſician, he went to Court, and often preach'd about in the City, but growing tired of that, he retired into the Country to *Weſt-Kington* in *Wiltſhire*, a Living given him by the King, and there continued a faithful Inſtructor of his Flock. Yet here he could not eſcape the Deſigns of his Enemies; Dr. *Powel*, *Wilſon*, and others oppoſed and preached againſt him, and at laſt procured him to be ſummon'd before Archbiſhop *Warham*, and Biſhop *Stokeſley*, *January* 29, 1531. At this Conference nothing was remarkable but that they would have had him confeſſed the Suſpicion of Hereſy laid againſt him, and required him to ſign certain Articles drawn up for his Subſcription, which he mildly waved. But out of theſe Perplexities the King deliver'd him, by the Procurement of Dr. *Butts* and *Cromwell*, and ſoon after made him Biſhop of *Worceſter*, but ſtill he continued a diligent and laborious Preacher. He took much Pains to free the People of his Dioceſs from Errors and Superſtitions, eſpecially in the Matter of Holy Bread and Holy Water, and to that End he gave out a Form of Words to be uſed thro' his whole Dioceſs in the Adminiſtration, *viz.*

The Form to be uſed in Sprinkling the Holy Water.

Remember your Promiſe in Baptiſm,
Chriſt his Mercy, and Blood-ſhedding,
By whoſe moſt holy Sprinkling,
Of all your Sins you have free Pardoning.

The Form to be uſed in giving the Holy Bread.

Of Chriſt's Body this is a Token,
Which on the Croſs for our Sins was broken,
Wherefore of your Sins you muſt be Forſakers,
If of Chriſt's Death you'll be Partakers.

For theſe Practices he was ſummon'd to appear before the King, and was accuſed to him of Sedition; but he ſo wrought the Matter, that his Anſwer was accepted. He yet perſiſted in his plain and induſtrious Manner of Preaching till the coming in of the ſix Articles: At which, he was obliged, for the Sake of a good Conſcience, to leave his Biſhoprick, and remain ſilent till the coming in of King *Edward* VI.

All the Reign of this good King he preached at Court, to the People, and to the Clergy painfully and learnedly, generally twice every Sunday, notwithſtanding he was then above 67, and much diſabled by the Harm he got by the Fall of a Tree. His Sermons are in Print, and make no ſmall Volume in *Octavo*.

Soon after Queen *Mary* was proclaim'd, he was ſent for to *London*, of which he had timely Notice, yet never endeavour'd an Eſcape, but was preparing for his Journey to *London*, when the Meſſenger came for him. As he came through *Smithfield*, he ſmilingly ſaid, *Smithfield* had long groan'd for him; and coming before the Council, who uſed him with much Inſolence and Diſgrace, he was committed to the Tower, where he was handled very hardly in the Cold of Winter, and could not forbear telling his Keeper, That he ſhould certainly eſcape Burning, if he did not let him have a little more Fire.

Latimer having paſſed a long Time in the Tower, was at length ſent to *Oxford* with *Cranmer* and *Ridley*, *Apr.* 1555, there to diſpute with the Doctors, where this old and grave Divine acquitted himſelf with Learning and Courage.

After this Diſpute, a Commiſſion was ſent down by Cardinal *Pool* to *Oxford*, for the Examination of *Hugh Latimer* and Mr. *Ridley*, which continued from *September* 30 to *October* 15, all which Time he was committed to the Mayor as his Priſoner. Upon the Day following, they were brought to the Stake at the North-ſide of the Town over-againſt *Baliol* College, where they heard a Sermon preached by one *Smith*, and would either of them have anſwer'd it, but could not be permitted to ſpeak. Upon the Order to prepare themſelves, *Latimer* ſuffer'd the Keeper to ſtrip him to his Shrowd which he had on; and whereas in his Cloaths he ſeem'd a crooked old Man, he

ſtood

Digitized by Google

ſtood upright as brave a Father as one could ſee When he ſaw the Fire put to him, he cried out only, *Father of Heaven, receive my Soul*; and ſoon died without much ſeeming Pain. Thus ſuffer'd that Servant of Chriſt *Hugh Latimer*, *October* 16, 1555, for whoſe Example of Boldneſs in Preaching, and Perſeverance in ſuffering for the Truth, this Realm ſhould thank Almighty God.

Thomas More, a ſimple ignorant Servant of about 24 Years of Age, being to ſee his Friends, happen'd to ſay that his Maker was in Heaven, and not in the Pix; he was hereupon apprehended, and examin'd by the Biſhop, who ask'd him, Whether he did not believe that Chriſt's Fleſh, Blood, and Bone was in the Pix? He anſwer'd, *No*. Whereupon Sentence was read, and he condemned at St. *Margaret's* Church in *Leiceſter*, and he ſuffer'd in the ſame Town on *June* 26, 1556.

John Jackſon, and a Merchant's Servant, were burnt about the ſame Time at *Leiceſter* for denying the Sacrament of the Altar, or for not anſwering them according to the Faith of the Church of *Rome*.

DIVINES *of Note in this County, not mentioned in the foregoing Hiſtory.*

HUGH *Weſton*, Rector of *Baliol* College, *Oxford*, *Margaret* Profeſſor, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, and Rector of *Cliffe* in *Kent*. In the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, he had the Deanery of *Weſtminſter* beſtowed on him, and was made Prolocutor of the Convocation of the whole Clergy for the Province of *Canterbury*, where he behaved himſelf both in Speaking and Acting with great Commendation. His *Latin* Oration which he made at Opening of the Convocation, entitled, *Oratio coram Patribus, & Clero habita, 16 Octob.* 1553, is in Print, and ſeems very good in its Kind. When the Diſputations were had with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1554, he was choſen Moderator. Having ſuffered much in Reputation from a Charge of Adultery, for which Cardinal *Pole* deprived him of his Deanery of *Windſor*, he reſolved to take a Journey to *Rome* to complain to his Holineſs; but to prevent his going, he was clapt up Priſoner into the Tower, where after a few Months he died in *December* 1558. In his Will he ſhews an Abundance of Care of his Soul in the Popiſh Manner, beſtowing moſt of his Wealth on pious Uſes, and for the Benefit of his Soul, by giving Money for a Dirge and Maſs to be performed; 1. By the Maſter and Fellows of *Baliol* College. 2. By the Rector and Fellows of *Lincoln*-College. 3. By the Prieſt of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. 4. By the Rector of *Iſlip* near *Oxford*. And 5. By the Miniſter of *Burton-Nowery* in this County, where he is thought to have been born, becauſe his Brethren lived there.

Sabin Chambers, a noted Diſputant at *Oxford*, and a Proteſtant born and bred, till he was Maſter of Arts in that Univerſity; but then being diſſatisfied in many Points relating to the Proteſtant Religion, he enter'd into the Society of *Jeſus* at *Paris* in 1588. Afterwards he became Divinity-Reader in the Univerſity of *Dole* in *Burgundy*, and at Length was ſent upon the Miſſion into *England* to convert the Hereticks there. He hath written *The Garden of the Virgin* Mary; printed at *St. Omers*, *Anno Domini* 1619, and ſome other Things.

Nathaniel Stevens, Miniſter of *Fenny-Drayton* in the Times of the Wars, but thro' the Inhumanity of the Soldiers of the King's Party forced to fly from thence for a Time. He is remarkable for his Conteſts with the Anabaptiſts of his Times, but chiefly for his Zeal in Suppreſſing Quakeriſm in the Bud. *George Fox*, the Apoſtle of the Quakers, (as Sir *William Penn* calls him) came out of this Pariſh, tho' he learned nothing of his Quakeriſm there. He was long wandering among unſettled Heads, and at laſt got himſelf to be the Head of a Party, and

Digitized by Google

drew away after him many Followers in this County, and other Parts of *England*. Mr. *Stevens* had much Discourse with him, to little Effect, and therefore he bestowed his Pains in antidoting his People against him, which he did with such Success, that few or none fell to him. He applied himself in his Studies to understand the Apocalypse, and that to good Purpose, for as he put out a Book, entitled, *A plain and easy Calculation of the Name, Mark, and Number of the Beast*, in 1656, much to the Satisfaction of many pious and learned Men, so some few of his Meditations, and Notes upon other Places being communicated to Mr. *Poul*, when he was putting out his *Synopsis*, he found them so well calculated, that he inserted some of them in those useful Volumes, which no Divine can be well without.

William Sheffield, M. A. and Minister of *Ibstock*, where he lived approved and loved by all good Men, is chiefly memorable for a Dispute he had with the famous Anabaptist Mr. *Oates*, who created a great deal of Trouble to many Ministers, and their Congregations, in several Counties. This Man coming into this Shire, was very troublesome, and gave out his Challenge to dispute with any Minister or Ministers upon the Point of Baptism. Several Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen, desired Mr. *Sheffield* to accept of the Challenge, and dispute that Point with him in *Leicester* Castle, to which he agreed; Sir *Thomas Beaumont* took upon him to be Moderator: And when the Dispute was about to begin, Mr. *Sheffield* declared, That 'twas Truth he aimed at, and not Victory; and declared, If any Arguments were produced which he could not answer, he would frankly acknowledge it, and so did Mr. *Oates*. The Dispute continued three Hours, and was managed with all Fairness and Temper; but at Length Mr. *Oates* was gravelled with an Argument, and making an Hesitancy, was called upon by the People either to answer, or, according to his Promise, own he could not; whereupon he frankly confessed, He could not answer the Argument at present; and the Justices of Peace took the Opportunity to enjoin him no more to disturb any Congregations in that County, which he accordingly promised.

Samuel Shaw, M. A. Rector of *Long-Whatton* in the Protector's Reign, who presented him, but he was confirmed in it by a Grant from King *Charles* II. yet lost it by the *Bartholomew* Act; yet being a learned, peaceable, meek Man, and being chosen School-master of *Ashby de la Zouch*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, and the Bishop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, licensed him to teach School upon such Subscription as his own Scruples dictated and inserted; and the Bishop added, That he was glad to have so worthy a Man in his Diocese upon any Terms. At his Entrance upon this School, he found the Revenue but small, the Buildings quite out of Repair, and the Scholars very few; but by his Interest he restored the School-house, and increased the Revenue, and by his Diligence raised the Reputation of the School so much, that he had often 160 Boys, and kept two Ushers a great while. Several Divines of our Church, Lawyers, Physicians, &c. in the Nation owe their first Instructions in Grammatical Learning to him. He wrote a Book of Meditations much commended by Bishop *Barlow*. He died *January* 22, 1692.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *of this County.*

Appleby Magna, where Sir *John Moore* founded a School in 1697, for 100 Scholars, who are taught *English* and *Latin*; giving an Allowance of 60*l.* a year to the Head Master, 40*l.* a-year to the Usher, and 20*l.* a-year to a Writing-Master, and assigning each of them a convenient Habitation in a noble Structure raised for that Purpose.

Ashby Parva, where the Rector pays for the Schooling of the Children of all the Poor of his Parish, and three others.

Barkby

Digitized by Google

Barkby cum Barkbythorp, where ten Children are taught for the Interest of one Hundred Pounds, left by *George Pochin*, Esq; late Patron of this Place.

Barrow, where six Children are taught for an Endowment of 24 *s.* a-year.

Blaby, where is a School for all the poor Children of the Parish, and a Master teaches them to read, write, and cast Accompt, and a Mistress to spin, for seventeen Pounds a-year, settled by Subscriptions.

Bringhurst, where there is three Pounds a-year given towards encouraging a Master to teach the poor Children of that Parish.

Church-Langton, where are twelve Children taught for three Pounds a-year, left for that Purpose by Mrs. *Mary Pheasant* in 1688.

Cole-Orton, or *Collerton*, where the late Lord *Beaumont* has founded a School, but what Use is made of it, we do not know.

Congeston, where is a School for teaching twelve poor Children at the Charge of the Rector, and a private Gentleman.

Cotesbach, where the Minister provides for the teaching of all the younger poor Children of the Parish, and furnishes them with Books.

Croxton-Kyrier, where eight Children are taught for the Interest of an Hundred Pounds, and some small Subscriptions.

Disworth, where is a School for six Girls, who are taught Reading and Sewing by a Mistress, for an Allowance of three Pounds a-year.

Hallaton, where is a School for twenty-six poor Children. A Gentleman of *London* pays for six Boys, and two Girls, and some others give them Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books.

Husband-Borcsworth, where is a School set up for thirty Children of the Place: The Master has an House provided for him, and sixteen Pounds a-year Salary. The Minister instructs the Children in the Church-Catechism every Sunday.

Ibstock, where are several poor Children taught at the Charge of the Rector.

Kilworth-North, where six poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector.

Kilworth South, where Care is taken by the Minister of the Parish for teaching all the poor Children to read, *&c.*

Leicester, where twenty poor Boys are taught and cloathed at the Expence of a private Gentlewoman; ten more taught and cloathed at the Charge of the Register; and ten poor Girls taught and cloathed at the Expence of the Commissary.

Lockington, where one Mrs. Cox left the Interest of one hundred and twenty Pounds towards a School; and now there are twenty Children taught there for the Interest of that Money, and some Subscriptions.

Loughborough, where, besides the Free-School, there is one Charity-School for eighty Boys, who are taught and duly instructed in the Principles of Religion, and another for twenty Girls, who are taught and cloathed.

Rothely, where is a School for the Teaching of twelve Children, towards which there is a Settlement of four Pounds a-year.

Silby, where is four Pounds *per Annum* settled by Mr. *Stapley*, late Minister of *Cosington*, for teaching eight poor Children of this Place. To which a private Gentleman has added fifty Shillings, and another six Shillings a-year, for the teaching of six poor Children more. Another Gentleman gives five Shillings a-year to buy Books; and a Gentleman of *Loughborough* gives two Bibles every three Years.

Stony-Stanton, where all the poor Children of the Parish are taught to read, write, *&c.* at the Charge of a private Person.

Swineford, where sixteen Children are taught at the Charge of some neighbouring Gentlemen.

Thrussington, where fifteen Children are taught; the School is endowed with seven Pounds *per Annum*, left by Mr. *Stayne*, formerly Master at *Christ-Church* Hospital, *London*.

Thurcaston, where twelve poor Boys are taught to read, *&c.* for a Settlement of five Pounds a-year.

Waltham on the Woulds, where some poor Children having been taught some Time

Digitized by Google

which all the poor Children in the Parish are to be taught for the future.

Wimondham, where was formerly a Grammar-School, but it not being found of any great Service to the Town, it is now turned into a Charity-School for teaching the poor Children, and there are thirty seven of this Parish, and *Edmund-thorp* taught for an Endowment of nineteen Pounds *per Annum*, lately settled for that End.

the Parish.

To these there was added last Year at

Great-Easton, in the Parish of *Bringhurst*, a School for the teaching of six Children, for an Endowment of three Pounds *per Annum* settled on it.

Digitized by Google

ABB.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
ABby-Gate	W. Goscote		
Abkettleby	Framland	V. Framland	15 10 9 ob
Affordby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	15 11 7 ob
Ailston	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	31 8 11 ½
Alexton	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	6 18 2 ob
Alexton	Framland		
Allon-Grange	W. Goscote		
Anstey	W. Goscote		
Appleby *Magna*	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	20 9 3 ob
Appleby *Parva*	Sparkingho		
Arnesby	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	5 16 6 ob
Aserby	E. Goscote		
ASHBY de la ZOUCH ob	W. Goscote	V. Acley	14 10 4 ob
Ashby-Bolvile	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	9 00 0 ½
Ashby-Hall	E. Goscote		
Ashby-Hall	W. Goscote		
Ashby *Magna*	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	7 18 10 ob
Ashby *Parva*	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	5 7 6 ob
Aston-Flamvil	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	33 12 8 ob
Atterton	Sparkingho		
Bagrave	Gartrey		
Bagworth	Sparkingho		
Baresby	E. Goscote		
Barkby	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	10 00 00 ob
Barkby-Thorp	E. Goscote		
Barkston	Framland	R. Framland	7 5 4 ob
Barleston	Sparkingho		
Barrow upon Sore	E. Goscote	V. Acley	15 2 7 ob
Barton	Sparkingho		
Barwell	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	20 10 7 ob
Beeby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	15 2 3 ¼
Belgrave	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	43 16 3 ¼
Belton	W. Goscote	V. Acley	8 18 4 ob
Bew-Manor	W. Goscote		
Bicknell	Goodlaxton		
BILLESDON ob	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	14 9 10 ob
Bilston	Sparkingho		
Bittesewell	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	4 3 00 ob
Blaby	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	15 4 11 ob
Blaston	Gartrey		
Boresworth-Husband	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	24 15 7 ¼
BOSWORTH ob	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	55 18 2 ob
Botchestion	Sparkingho		
Botsford	Framland		
Botsford	Framland	R. Framland	51 7 11 ob
Bradgate	W. Goscote		
Bradley	Gartrey		
Brantingthorp	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	10 7 6 ob
Brantingthorp-Westcots	Sparkingho		
Brascon	Sparkingho		

B. R. Ar

R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Braunston	Framland	R. Framland	15 10 4 0
Braunston	Sparkingho		
Breedon-Lodge	W. Goscote		
Breedon on the Hill	W. Goscote	V. Acley	6 2 8 0
Brengingby	Framland		
Bringhurst	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	11 15 0 0
Brokesby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	5 12 6 0
Broughton	Framland	R. Framland	11 5 7 ¼
Broughton-Ashley	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	16 10 0 0
Buckminster	Framland	V. Framland	8 7 3 0
Burbech	Sparkingho		
Burbach-Hall	Sparkingho		
Burley-Park	W. Goscote		
Burrow	Gartrey	R. Framland	12 00 0 0
Burstall	W. Goscote		
Burton-Lazers	Framland		
Burton-Overy	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 5 7 ¼
Burton upon-Oles	E. Goscote		
Bushy	Gartrey		
Cadeby	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	4 10 2 0
Carlton	Sparkingho		
Carlton-Curlew	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 19 7 ¼
Cathorp	Gartrey		
Cat-thorp	Goodlaxton		
Cawdwell	Framland		
Chasley	W. Goscote		
Charnwood	W. Goscote		
Clawston-Long	Framland		
Cleybrook *Magna*	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	30 10 3 0
Cleybrook *Parva*	Goodlaxton		
Cole-Orton	E. Goscote	R. Acley	10 6 0 0
Cole-Orton-house	E. Goscote		
Collerton	W. Goscote		
Congerston	Sparkingho		
Cosby	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	4 15 0 0
Cossington	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	17 7 3 ¼
Coston	Framland	R. Framland	16 6 3 ¼
Cotes	E. Goscote		
Cottesbich	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	10 6 7
Cotton	Sparkingho		
Counesthorp	Goodlaxton		
Crannow	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 16 6 0
Crawston	E. Goscote		
Croft	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	12 3 3 0
Gopston	W. Goscote		
Croxton-Kerrial	Framland	V. Framland	7 14 6 0
Croxton-Park	Framland		
Croxton-South	Goodcroft	R. Goscote	8 3 4 0
Dadlington	Sparkingho		
Dalby-Jacomb	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8 4 6 0

DAL

Digitized by Google

DAL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Dalby *Parva*	Framland	V. Framland	9	00	0	0
Dalby upon Woulds	E. Goscote					
Desford	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	8	9	1	0
Dishley-Thorp	W. Goscote					
Drayton	Gartrey					
Drayton-Fenny	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	11	1	4	0
Dunnington	Sparkingho					
CASTLE-DUNNINGTON	W. Goscote	V. Acley	8	1	3	1/4
Dunnington-Park	W. Goscote					
Dunton-Bassett	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	6	8	0	0
Dyseworth	W. Goscote	V. Acley	4	00	0	0
Easton	Gartrey					
Eastwell	Framland	R. Framland	9	12	0	0
Eaton	Framland	V. Framland	7	11	2	0
Elmesthorp	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	6	13	4	0
Elston	Goodlaxton					
Enderby	Sparkingho	V. Goodlaxton	10	18	10	0
Evington	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	7	16	6	0
Fishpool-Head	W. Goscote					
Fleckney	Gartrey					
Foston	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	14	2	3	1/4
Foxton	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	7	3	2	0
Freaby	Framland					
Frisby	Gartrey	V. Goscote	7	16	6	0
Frisby upon Wreak	E. Goscote					
Frotsworth	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	12	10	0	0
Gaddesby	E. Goscote					
Gadeby	Sparkingho					
Galbey	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18	2	3	1/4
Garenton	W. Goscote					
Garthorp	Framland	V. Framland	7	5	2	0
Gilmorton	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	17	13	9	0
Glenfield	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	13	9	7	1/4
Glen *Magna*	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	12	14	0	0
Glen *Parva*	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	6	5	0	0
Glowston	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	8	00	0	0
Goadby	Gartrey					
Goadby	Framland	R. Framland	16	00	0	0
Goldsmiths-Grange	Framland					
Gopshall-Grange	Sparkingho					
Grace-Dieu	W. Goscote					
Grimston	E. Goscote					
Groby	Sparkingho					
Groby	Sparkingho					
Gropestill	Sparkingho					
Gumley	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	16	2	3	1/4
HALLITON	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	17	13	4	0
Halliton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18	13	4	0
Halsted	Framland					

H. AIR.

H. & B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
HARBOROUGH ○=	Gartrey		
Harby	Framland	R. Framland	20 00 0 0
Harſton	Framland	R. Framland	8 1 7 0
Hatherne	W. Goſcote	R. Acley	12 00 0 0
Heather	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	7 17 8 0
Hemington	W. Goſcote		
Higham	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	7 9 3 0
High-Croſs	Goodlaxton		
HINCKLEY ○=	Sparkingho	V. Sparkingho	9 9 8 0
Hoby	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	22 8 5 ¼
Hoes	Framland	R. Framland	7 12 4 0
Hogs-Norton	Sparkingho		
Holt	Gartrey		
Holwell	Framland		
Horinghold	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	6 16 6 0
Horſpool	Sparkingho		
Horſpool-Grange	Sparkingho		
Houghton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	16 00 11 ½
Huckleſcot	Sparkingho		
Humberſtone	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	8 00 0 0
Huncote	Sparkingho		
Hungerton	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	9 8 0 0
Ibſtock	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	19 8 11 0
Illeſton	Gartrey		
Ingersby	Gartrey		
Iſby-Walton	W. Goſcote		
Kegworth	W. Goſcote	R. Acley	25 15 7 0
Keham	E. Goſcote		
Kennington-South	E. Goſcote		
Kibworth-Beauchamp	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	39 14 11 0
Kilby	Goodlaxton		
Kilworth-Harcourt	Gartrey		
Kilworth-North	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	15 00 3 0
Kilworth-South	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	10 8 11 0
Kincot	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	20 16 3 0
Kirby-Mullox	Sparkingho		
Kirby-Bellers	Framland		
Kirkby Mallary	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	14 19 11 ½
Knaveſton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	6 11 6 0
Knighton	Goodlaxton		
Knightſthorp	W. Goſcote		
Knipton	Framland	R. Framland	16 12 3 0
Langton-Eaſt	Gartrey		
Langton-Weſt	Gartrey		
Langton-Church	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	48 13 4 0
Langton-Thorp	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	10 10 3 ½
Laund-Abby	E. Goſcote		
Lawghton	Gartrey		
Lea Grange	Sparkingho		
Lees-Thorp	Framland		

Digitized by Google

LEI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Leiceſter	E. Goſcote		
Leiceſter Abbey	W. Goſcote		
Leiceſter-Foreſt	Sparkingho		
Lindley	Sparkingho		
Littlethorp	Goodlaxton		
Lockington	W. Goſcote	V. Acley	6 7 2 0
Loddington	E. Goſcote		
Loſeby	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	7 1 4 0
LOUGHBOROUGH ○=	W. Goſcote	V. Acley	40 16 3 0
Lubenham	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8 5 0 0
Lubſthorp	Sparkingho		
Lutterworth	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	25 19 11 0
Marfield	Gartrey		
Marſton	Framland	R. Framland	19 12 2 0
Marſton-Potters	Sparkingho		
Medborn	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	35 10 11 ¼
Melton-Mowbray	Framland	V. Framland	16 9 0 0
Meril Grange	W. Goſcote		
Miſterton	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	16 13 4 0
Morebarn	Sparkingho		
MOUNTSOREL ○=	W. Goſcote		
Muſſon	Framland	R. Framland	50 13 0 0
Naneby	Sparkingho		
Nelſton	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	24 9 7 ½
Netherſet	W. Goſcote		
Newbold	W. Goſcote		
Newbold-Verdon	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	6 8 11 0
Newton	W. Goſcote		
Newton	W. Goſcote		
Newton-Burcot	Gartrey		
Newton-Cold	E. Goſcote		
Newton Harcourt	Gartrey		
Newtown	Sparkingho		
Norbrow	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	26 14 3 0
Normanton	Sparkingho		
Norton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	7 00 0 0
Norton	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	13 19 11 ½
Norton-Eaſt	E. Goſcote		
Noſeley	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	36 7 7 0
Oddeſton	Sparkingho		
Odeby	Goodlaxton		
One Lip	W. Goſcote	R. Acley	14 4 3 0
Orton upon the Mount	Sparkingho		
Osberſton	Sparkingho		
Oſgathorp	W. Goſcote	R. Acley	7 00 0 0
Overton-Cold	Framland		
Overton-Sanſye	W. Goſcote	V. Sparkingho	6 12 8 0
Oweſton	Gartrey		
Packington	W. Goſcote	V. Acley	5 15 8 0
Peatling *Magna*	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	5 9 2 0

Digitized by Google

PEA.	Hundred.	Demery.	Valuation.
Peatling *Parva*	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	9 14 6 0
Peckleton	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	8 00 0 0
Pickering-Grange	Sparkingho		
Pickwell	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	16 00 0 0
Pingwell-Houſe	Sparkingho		
Plungar	Framland		
Poultny	Goodlaxton		
Preſtwold	E. Goſcote		
Quarendon	W. Goſcote		
Queaby	E. Goſcote		
Quenby-Hall	E. Goſcote		
Queniborow	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	8 00 0 0
Ragdale	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	8 00 11 0
Ratby	Sparkingho	V. Goodlaxton	5 5 10 0
Raunſton	W. Goſcote		
Rearsby	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	17 9 5 1/4
Redmile	Framland	R. Framland	17 9 0 0
Rodeley	W. Goſcote	V. Acley	11 00 5 1/2
Rodeley-Temple	W. Goſcote		
Rotherby	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	8 8 2 0
Rowlſton	Gartrey		
Saddington	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	19 2 3 1/2
Saltby	Framland	R. Framland	12 00 0 0
Sapcote	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	10 11 9 0
Saxby	Framland	R. Framland	5 00 0 0
Saxulby	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	9 00 0 0
Scalford	Framland	V. Framland	8 1 9 0
Scraptoft	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8 10 0 0
Seal-Grange	W. Goſcote		
Seal-Nether	W. Goſcote		
Seal-Over	W. Goſcote	R. Acley	17 8 11 0
Segrave	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	14 8 11 1/4
Seiſton	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	7 2 7 0
Sewſton	Framland		
Shakerſtop	Sparkingho	V. Sparkingho	5 2 2 0
Shankton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	10 13 0 0
Shanford	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	9 19 7 1/4
Shawell	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	9 00 0 0
Shaxton	Sparkingho		
Sheepſhead	W. Goſcote	V. Acley	8 10 10 0
Sheepy *Magna*	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	13 4 5 1/2
Sheepy *Parva*	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	13 4 5 1/2
Shenton	Sparkingho		
Sheresby	Goodlaxton		
Shilton	Sparkingho		
Shouldby	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	8 15 4 0
Sibſton	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	15 18 11 0
Sileby	E. Goſcote		
Skeffington	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	12 13 6 0
Slauſton	Gartrey		

Digitized by Google

SME.	Hundred.	Demesne.	Valuation.
Smeeton	Gartrey		
Smockington	Sparkingho		
Snarston	Sparkingho		
Snibston	W. Goscote		
Sproxton	Framland	V. Framland	7 4 4 0
Stanton	Sparkingho		
Stanton-Harold	W. Goscote		
Stanton-House	W. Goscote		
Stanton under Barton	Sparkingho		
Stanton-Wivell	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	9 18 11 ¾
Stapleford	Framland	V. Framland	13 00 0 0
Stapleford-House	Framland		
Stapleton	Sparkingho		
Strathorn	Framland	R. Framland	16 3 0 0
Stoke-Golding	Sparkingho		
Stokeston	Gartrey		
Stonesby	Framland	V. Framland	5 00 6 0
Stony-Stanton	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	14 13 0 0
Stoughton	Gartrey		
Stretton	W. Goscote		
Stretton *Magna*	Gartrey		
Stretton *Parva*	Gartrey		
Suerby	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	8 00 0 0
Summerby	Framland	V. Framland	6 16 8 0
Sungeston	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	5 3 6 9
Sutton	Goodlaxton		
Sutton-Cheny	Sparkingho		
Swapington	W. Goscote		
Swebston	W. Goscote	R. Acley	21 18 4 0
Swipsford	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	5 7 10 0
Swithland	W. Goscote	R. Acley	10 4 5 0
Sysonby	Framland		
Sysesore	E. Goscote		
Temple	Sparkingho		
Theddingworth	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8 15 7 0
Thornton	Sparkingho	V. Sparkingho	6 12 2 0
Thorp	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	5 5 1 9
Thorp-Acre	W. Goscote		
Thorp Arnold	Framland	V. Framland	6 17 8 0
Thorp-East	Framland		
Thorp-Sachfield	E. Goscote		
Thrinkston	W. Goscote		
Thurcaston	W. Goscote	R. Acley	23 7 8 0
Thurlangton	Gartrey		
Thurlston	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	13 19 3 ¼
Thurmaston	E. Goscote		
Thurnby	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	10 19 10 0
Thuffington	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	6 00 0 0
Tilton	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	12 19 6 0
Tonge	W. Goscote		

Digitized by Google

TUG.	Hundred.	Demery.	Valuation.
Tugby	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	11 8 1 ½
Twicroſs	Sparkingho		
Twiford	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	8 8 6 0
Ulſthorp	Goodlaxton		
Ulveſcroſs-Abbey	W. Goſcote		
Upton	Sparkingho		
Walcot	Goodlaxton		
Waltham on the Would	Framland	R. Framland	19 4 11 0
Walton	Goodlaxton		
Walton on the Would	E. Goſcote	R. Goſcote	15 00 0 0
Wanlip	W. Goſcote		
Wartnaby	E. Goſcote		
Welbey	Framland		
Welham	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	6 3 0 0
Welsborough	Sparkingho		
Weſterby	Gartrey		
Wetherley	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	16 2 2 ¼
Whalton-Long	W. Goſcote	R. Acley	13 6 8 0
Wheſton	Goodlaxton		
Whitlock-Hall	Framland		
Whittington-Grange	Sparkingho		
Whitwick	W. Goſcote	V. Acley	9 14 4 ¼
Wigſton *Magna*	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	9 8 8 0
Wigſton *Parva*	Goodlaxton		
Wikeham	Framland		
Wikin	Sparkingho		
Wilſton	W. Goſcote		
Wimſwold	E. Goſcote	V. Goſcote	9 00 0 0
Wiſtow	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8 18 4 0
Withcock	Framland	R. Framland	6 9 3 0
Wiverby	Framland	V. Framland	6 0 0 0
Woodgate	W. Goſcote		
Woodhouſe	W. Goſcote		
Woodthorp	W. Goſcote		
Worthington	W. Goſcote		
Wykin	E. Goſcote		
Wymondham	Framland	R. Framland	12 00 0 0
Wymondham-Hall	Framland		

Digitized by Google

CESTER RUTLAND th other nfining WN S	Leicester	Bosworth	Ashby de la Zou	Loughboro	Mount Sorel	Milton Mobray	Waltham on y.e W	Okeham	Uppingham	Hallaton	Harboro	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Dunningtō Cast	Tamworth Staf	Atherston War	Nun Eaton War	Rugby War	Bever Cast	Stamford Line	Milbourn Cas Du	Hogsnorton	Heather	Buckminster	Cold Orton
ston N.W.	15	11	5	9	12	19	21	24	27	23	27	23	15	3	13	14	16	24	22	32	2	9	8	24	23
Orton E.	11	18	21	14	10	5	6	3	5	6	12	16	17	20	28	23	22	19	11	9	22	22	19	6	69
minster E.	15	23	24	16	14	6	4	6	10	12	17	22	23	23	23	27	26	25	7	9	24	26	23	71	
her N.W.	9	4	3	8	9	17	20	21	22	18	20	15	8	7	9	6	8	17	22	28	7	4	70		
norton N.W.	12	5	5	12	12	20	23	24	25	20	22	15	8	10	5	5	7	17	25	31	9	73			
ur Cast Dun N.W.	14	10	4	8	11	18	40	24	26	23	28	11	15	4	12	13	15	24	22	31	95				
ord Lin E.	21	27	30	22	21	13	12	7	7	12	15	22	26	30	33	31	29	25	16	30					
Cast. N.E.	17	23	23	14	14	8	5	12	16	17	22	25	24	20	30	27	28	29	39						
y War S.W.	13	14	20	20	18	22	24	20	18	14	10	4	10	25	20	14	11	70							
aton Wa. S.W.	11	6	11	15	14	21	25	23	23	18	18	9	4	14	9	4	83								
ton War W.	13	5	8	14	14	22	25	25	25	18	18	13	6	13	5	86									
Staf. N.W.	17	9	9	17	18	26	29	30	29	25	26	18	12	14	93										
gtō Ca. N.W.	14	11	6	7	10	17	19	23	25	23	26	21	15	25											
ley S.W.	7	5	11	13	11	17	20	19	19	15	15	7	83												
w.th S.W.	9	11	18	17	14	18	21	17	15	11	9	72													
row S.E.	12	18	23	19	16	15	18	12	8	6	66														
n S.E.	9	16	21	15	12	10	12	6	5	70															
ham Rut. S.E.	13	11	25	18	15	10	12	4	69																
m Rut. E.	13	20	23	16	13	7	7	75																	
on y.e Wou N.	14	20	21	12	11	4	85																		
Mobray N.	10	17	18	10	8	84																			
Sorel N.	5	8	11	4	85																				
boro N.	8	9	9	80																					
de la Zou N.W.	12	6	92																						
rth N.W.	8	84																							

LEICESTERSHIRE
sends
IV Members
to Parliament
contains
XII Towns
and 192 Parishes
is divided into
VI Hundreds
containing
560000 Acres
18702 Houses
and 112212 Inhabitants
in Circumference
96 Miles.

Leicester

Digitized by Google

Lincolnſhire.

Lincolnſhire, called by the *Saxons* Lincollrcype, and by the *Normans* (by a Tranſpoſition of Letters) *Nicollſhire*, at their firſt coming into this Iſle, takes its Name from the chief Town of it, the City of *Lincoln*. It is a maritime County, bounded on the Eaſt by the *German* Ocean, into which it ſhoots with a Foreland of great Compaſs; on the *North* with *Yorkſhire*, from which it is parted by the Æſtuary called anciently *Abus*, now the *Humber*, which is an Arm of the Sea; on the Weſt with Parts of *Yorkſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Leiceſterſhire*; and on the South with *Northamptonſhire*, from which it is divided by the River *Welland*. Dr. *Fuller* fancies it to be like a bended Bow, of which the Sea makes the Back, the Rivers *Welland* and *Humber* the two Horns, and the River *Trent* the String; and if a ſtrong Fancy could but put the River *Wytham* into a direct Courſe, it might make an Arrow, and then it might pleaſe ſuch as love Compariſons.

This County may be reckon'd among the largeſt of *England*, being in Length from South to North almoſt 60 Miles, and in Breadth in the Middle, where it is wideſt, 35 Miles; ſo that it is accounted to be in Compaſs 180 Miles, in which are 30 Wapentakes, or Hundreds, one City, 630 Pariſhes, 39 Market-Towns, five of which being Boroughs and Corporations, ſend each of them two Members to Parliament, two Caſtles, 13 Parks, 1740000 Acres of Land, and 40590 Houſes, which are ſuppoſed to have in them, according to a moderate Computation, 243540 Inhabitants. For the more orderly Government of it, it is divided into three large Parts, *viz. Holland*, *Keſteven*, and *Lindſey*, which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral Wapentakes, *viz.*

1. *Holland* into three Wapentakes, *viz. Skirbeck*, *Kirton*, and *Ellow*.

2. *Keſteven* into ten Wapentakes, *viz. Lange*, *Boothby*, *Loveden*, *Flaxwell*, *Arwardburn*, *Winebridge*, *Grantham*, *Aveland*, *Beltiſloe*, and *Neſſe*.

3. *Lindſey* into ſeventeen Wapentakes, *viz. Manly*, *Yarborough*, *Bradley*, *Ludborough*, *Walſhcroft*, *Aſlacote*, *Corringham*, *Well*, *Lawris*, *Wraggoe*, *Gartree*, *Louthesk*, *Calceworth*, *Candleſhow*, *Hill*, *Bullingbroke*, and *Horncaſtle*.

This County is repreſented in Parliament at this Time, 1719, by Sir *Willoughby Hickman*, Bar. and Sir *John Brownlow*, Bar.

In the Times of the *Britains* and *Romans*, it was Part of the Country of the *Coritani*, of which we have given all the Account that we can find in the County of *Derby*. Under the *Saxons*, it was Part of the large Kingdom of *Mercia*, and was chiefly held by *Egga*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who, as Earl, had the third Penny of the whole County; *Morcar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who, in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, was poſſeſſed of nineteen principal Manors in this County; *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, of ſix; *Harold*, Earl of *Kent* and

Digitized by Google

and
Name,
Marsh-
r Pla-
ms to
n Ger-
Situ-
, the
s, that
mains,
it be
(i e)
People
led so
on not
more
Word
, that
Break-
ear to
Over-
plainly

led on
Ptolomy
is Day
they
l with
e, and
with-
Loss
Wars,
great
riages,
stream,
f West-
others,
e Wa-
This
nd the
Sand,
he Sea,
ide, as
drain
other,
arch it
secure
he Soil
Grass,
owl;

I

Name
of *Lin*
ed on
which
Comp
which
cientl
Arm
Yorkſhi
and
from
land.
ed B
the R
Horn
if a ſt
Wytha
an Ar
love
Th
large
South
Bread
35 M
Com
penta
riſhes

and

Digitized by Google

and the *West-Saxons*, afterward King of *England*, of eight; and *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*, of one. *William* the *Norman* having conquer'd *Harold*, and being chosen King of *England*, subdued this County in his Northern Expedition, and then dispossessed not only these *Saxon* Lords, but all others who had any Manors, Lands, and Possessions in this County, and rewarded the Valour of his *Normans* with them; for by *Domesday-Book* we find these Lordships given by him in this Manner; *viz.*

To *Alan Rufus*, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, 103
To *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, 76.
To *Waltheof*, Earl of *Northumberland*, 2.
To *Judith*, Countess of *Northumberland*, 17.
To *Robert Vesci*, 7.
To *William Mallet*, 8.
To *Nigel de Albini*, 12.
To *Robert de Stafford*, 20.
To *William de Percy*, 32.
To *Walter d' Eincourt*, 17
To *Guy de Creon*, or *Creun*, 61.
To *Geisfrid Hansilin*, 15.
To *Ranulph de St Valery*, 6.
To *William le Blound*, or *Blunt*, 6.
To *Robert de Todenes*, 32.
To *Ralph de Mortimer*, 7.
To *Henry de Ferrers*, 2.
To *Normand' Arcie*, 33.
To *Alured de Lincoln*, 58.
To *Walter Bec*, 1.
To *Ralph Paganel*, 15.
To *Brunsius Burun*, 28.
To *Gilbert de Gondavo*, or *Gaunt*, Grandson of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, 113.

Having said thus much of the County in general, we shall come to a particular Description of it, beginning on the Southern Parts, where we find on the East-side,

I. Holland.

This Corner of the County seems formerly to have been very inconsiderable, or rather no Part of it, for the Banks there evidently shew, that the Sea once overflowed this Part of the Shire, and tho' long ago it was by great Industry gained from the Ocean, it was for some Ages nothing but a vast and deep Fen, affording little Benefit to the Nation besides Fish and Fowl. As to the Original of the Name, Mr. *Dugdale* puts it in the Number of Marsh-Land, such as is in *Norfolk*, and other Places near the Sea; and Mr. *Cambden* seems to think it took its Name from *Holland* in *Germany*, to which it agrees exactly in its Situation, Soil, and other Circumstances, the Ground being so moist in many Places, that the Print of such as walk on it remains, and the Surface it self shakes, if it be stamp'd on. *Ingulphus* calls it *Hoiland*, (*i e*) a Land of Hay; or, as the Country People call it, *Hey*; others will have it called so from *Holt*, a Wood; but the Situation not favouring these Derivations, it may more properly be taken from the *Saxon* Word ȝeaþ, *Deep*, because it lies so deep, that did not the Banks defend it from the Breakings in of the Sea, it would soon appear to be a deep or hollow Place by the Overflowings of the Sea, which would plainly verify this Conjecture.

This Part of the County is bounded on the East with the Æstuary, which *Ptolomy* calls *Metaris* for *Maltraith*, and is at this Day known by the Name of, *The Washes*; they are very large and famous, covered with Water at every flowing of the Tide, and passable again at every Ebb, tho' not without Danger, as King *John* to his own Loss experienced; for whilst, in the Barons Wars, he attempted to pass here, he lost a great Part of his Army, Horses, all his Carriages, and Furniture near *Foss dyke* and *Well-stream*, by a sudden Inundation, as *Matthew of Westminster* testifies; himself, and some few others, narrowly escaping the Violence of the Waters by the Help of a good Guide. This Part of this Division is called *Silt*, and the Inhabitants, from the great Heaps of Sand, believe it to have been forsaken of the Sea, which still assaults it so on the one Side, as mighty Floods of Waters, which drain from the higher Country, do on the other, that the Inhabitants are forced to watch it all the Winter, and can hardly so secure themselves from these Invaders. The Soil produceth very little Corn, but much Grass, and is well stored with Fish and Sea-Fowl; 'tis

'tis ſo ſoft, that they work their Horſes unſhod, and there is not ſo much as a Stone found in it, unleſs brought from ſome other Place. There is great Want of freſh Water in all Places, they having no other Supply but Rain-Water preſerved in Pits, which, if deep, ſoon turn the Water brackiſh, and if ſhallow, grow preſently dry. Here are alſo many Quickſands, which the Shepherds find to their Coſt, have a notable Faculty to ſuck in any Thing that comes upon them, their Sheep being often devoured by them. On the North with *Horncaſtle* in *Lindſey* Wapentake; on the Weſt with the Wapentakes of *Arwardburn*, *Aveland* and *Neſſe* in *Keſteven*; and on the South with Part of *Cambridgeſhire*.

Several Attempts have been made to drain this Level, and ſome Gentlemen, who have Eſtates under Water, have endeavoured to get an Act of Parliament for it, but have met with ſuch Oppoſition from the Gentlemen in the higher Parts of the County, who fear, that if theſe Fens be drained, it will ſink the Value of their Eſtates, that they have not been able to effect it.

This *Holland* is divided into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower; the upper contains the two Wapentakes of *Skirbeck* and *Kirton*; and the lower only the Wapentake of *Ellow*. This lower had in it filthy Bogs, and unpaſſable Marſhes in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, which the Inhabitants themſelves could not get over with the Help of their Stilts; and becauſe the Situation is ſo very low, it was defended from the Ocean, and the Floods, that overſpread the upper Part of the Iſle of *Ely*, with huge Banks thrown up againſt them; but ſince the Fens have been drained, the Lands are grown more ſolid, and the Inhabitants ſow Cole-ſeed on them, to their great Profit.

This Diviſion of *Holland*, or *Holland*, which reaches ſcarce ſix Miles above *Boſton*, was given entirely by *William* the Conqueror to *Ivo de Talbois*, Earl of *Anjou*; but he carried himſelf with ſo much Inſolency to his Tenants and the adjoining Inhabitants, that *Herward*, the Son of *Leofrick*, Lord of *Bran*, or *Bourn*, an *Engliſhman*, very ambitious, firy, and reſolute, could not endure his Tyranny; but ſeeing his own and Country's Safety now at Stake, and having a Soldier's Belt put on him by *Bran*, Abbot of *Peterborough*, who was alſo enraged againſt the *Normans*) broke out into open War againſt him, conquered him ſeveral Times, and at laſt took him Priſoner, and would not agree to his Ranſom, unleſs he himſelf might be received into the King's Favour, and ſo he lived and died in his Allegiance, as his Valour (which ought to be honoured in our Enemies) did highly deſerve. His Daughter was married to the Lord of *Deeping*; of which hereafter.

This Diviſion of this County gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Rich*, deſcended of the Earls of *Warwick*; for *Robert* Lord *Rich* leaving three Sons, *Robert*, *Henry*, and *Charles*, the two firſt deſerved ſo well of his Majeſty King *James* I. that *Robert* was created, *Anno* 1618, Earl of *Warwick*. And

Henry being made a Knight of the *Bath*, at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, was *Reg.* 15, conſtituted Captain of that King's Guards, and *Reg.* 20, created a Baron of this Realm by the Title of the Lord *Kenſington*; and having been ſent into *Spain* to farther a Match for Prince *Charles* with the *Infanta*, was upon his Return, *Reg* 22, created Earl of *Holland*, and inſtalled Knight of the Garter. He was made Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle upon the firſt Inſurrection of the *Scots*; but upon the breaking out of the Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. he not only ſtood neuter himſelf, but diſſwaded the Earl of *Eſſex*, (his near Kinſman) who was then Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, from attending on his Majeſty; not thinking, as may be ſuppoſed, that the King could have been driven to ſuch Extremities as they ſaw he was, or that the Pretenders of Reformation and Religion would have dealt ſo undutifully and inhumanely with their Sovereign as he found they did; and therefore when the King was made a Priſoner in the *Iſle of Wight*, he and ſome other loyal Perſons put themſelves in Arms, in Order to deliver and reſtore him, but miſcarrying in his Deſign at *Kingſton upon Thames*, he was taken Priſoner, and adjudged to Death by the ſame High-Court of Juſtice who had condemned and executed his Royal Maſter; and tho' his Friends uſed the Utmoſt of their Intereſt to ſave him if poſſible,

Digitized by Google

poſſible, and urged it as his Merit, that he had kept the Earl of *Eſſex* (without whoſe Countenance they could not have raiſed an Army) from attending upon the King, nothing could prevail, but he was executed before the Gates of *Weſtminſter*-Hall, *March* 9, 1648, leaving four Sons; of whom

Robert, the eldeſt, was Heir of his Honour, and the greateſt Part of his Eſtate: He lived to have the Title of Earl of *Warwick* joined with his own, that elder Branch of his Family failing in *Charles* E. of *Warwick*, who died without Iſſue in 1673. *Robert* married for his ſecond Wife *Ann*, the Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Manchester*, by whom he had

Edward, his Son and Heir,, who ſucceeded him in his Honours in 1675. He married *Charlotte*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Bar. of *Chirk-Caſtle* in the County of *Denbigh*, and by her had Iſſue one Son, who upon his Father's Death in 1701, ſucceeded him by the Name of

Edward-Henry, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. He was but four Years old at his Father's Death, being born in 1697. He is the preſent Earl of *Holland* and *Warwick*.

Gilbert of *Holland* took his Name from this Part of the County, becauſe he was a diligent Preacher to the People here. His Fame was ſo great, that the famous St. *Bernard* invited him to come and live with him at *Clarevaulx* in *Burgundy*, where he became St. *Bernard*'s Scholar, and grew ſo eminent, that *Trithemius*, a *German*, thus commends him, ſaying, *Vir erat in Scripturis divinis ſtudioſus, & egregie doctus, ingenio ſubtilis, & clarus eloquio*; (*i. e.*) He was ſtudious in the Holy Scriptures, and very learned, of a ſubtile Wit, and clear Eloquence. He was frequently a Subſtitute to St. *Bernard*, continuing his Sermons from theſe Words, *In lectulo meo per noctes*, &c. unto the End of the Book, being 46 Sermons. He flouriſhed about 1200, and was buried at *Ciſteaux* in *France*. The Market-Towns of this Diviſion are,

Boſton, in the Hundred of *Skirbeck*.

Donnington and *Kirton*, in the Hundred of *Kirton*.

Spalding, *Holbech*, and *Crowland*, in the Hundred of *Elloe*, of which we ſhall give the beſt Account we can find, and of the Villages adjoining to each of them.

Boſton, or more truly *Botolph*'s-Town, for it took its Name, as *Bede* teſtifies, from St. *Botolph*, a pious *Saxon*, who had a Monaſtery at *Icanhoe*, and is ſuppoſed the Builder of it. It is, and long hath been, a famous and flouriſhing Town, built on both Sides the River *Witham*, which is here encloſed on both Sides with artificial Banks, and over which there is an high wooden Bridge, which having paſſed, it ſoon falls with a full Stream into the Sea. The moſt ancient Account we find of this Town is, That *An.* 1241, King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 25, by a ſpecial Charter bearing Date *May* 1. gave to *Peter de Savoy*, Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy*, and Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, and his Heirs for ever, the Town of *Boſton*, with the Soke and Fairs; and that at the latter End of King *Edward* I.'s Reign, *William de Ros*, by his Marriage of *Maude*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John de Veaulx*, had ſome Lands with her, lying in this Town, but neither of them enjoyed them long; for near the ſame Time, there being a great Degeneracy, and almoſt univerſal Corruption of Manners throughout the Kingdom, certain Warlike Men, while a Tournament was proclaiming in the Fair-Time, came under the Diſguiſe of Monks and Canons, ſet the Town on Fire in many Places, and broke in upon the Merchants with ſudden Violence, and carried away many Goods, and burnt more; inſomuch that our Hiſtorians write, (as the Ancients did of the like Fate, which happened to *Corinth*) that Veins of Gold and Silver ran mixed together in one common Current down the Streets. One *Robert Chamberlain* was their Ringleader, who confeſſed the Fact, and was hanged for it, but would not diſcover his Accomplices.

However, *Boſton* in ſome Years recover'd it ſelf again, and became ſoon after a Staple for Wooll, which very much enriched it, and invited thither the Merchants of the *Hanſe* Towns, who fixed their Gild here. At this Time it is a rich, populous, and trading Town, the Inhabitants applying themſelves chiefly to Merchandize and Grazing. The Buildings are fair. It has

Digitized by Google

a commodious and well-frequented Haven; two good Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and as many Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *July* 25, and *November* 30. a beautiful and large Church, the Tower of which is ſo very high, as to be the Wonder of Travellers, and the Guide for Mariners at a great Diſtance: It is looked upon as the fineſt in *England*, and is 280 Foot high, or better; it was begun to be built at *Midſummer*, 1309, Dame *Margaret Tilney* laying the firſt Stone, and with it five Pounds, to which Mr *Truesdale* the Parſon, and *Richard Stephenſon* a Merchant in *Boſton*, added the like Sums. The Length of the Church is equal to the Height of the Steeple, 94 Yards; there are 365 Steps, 52 Windows, and 12 Pillars, which are deſign'd to parallel the Days, Weeks, and Months of the Year. We acknowledge our ſelves beholden to a nameleſs Gentleman for this Account. It is a Town-Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen, and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, who are at this Time, *Anno* 1719, *Richard Wynne*, and *Henry Heron*, Eſqs.

Near this Town lay the Barony of *Creon*, or *Credon*, given to *Wido*, or *Guy de Creon*, or *Creon*, by *William* the Conqueror. He fixed his Seats at *Freſton* in this Hundred, and at *Burton-Creon* in *Manga* Hundred, another of his Manors. His Son *Alan de Creon*, who ſucceeded him in this Manor, built an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks at *Freſton* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Crowland* in this Diviſion, where his Brother *Godfrey* was Abbot at that Time. His Grandſon *Guy Creon*, the Son of *Maurice* his Heir, left only one Daughter *Petronilla*, who was firſt married to *William de Long-Champs*, by whom ſhe had one Son, *Henry*, who was her Heir; then to *Henry de Mara*, and laſtly to *John de Vaulx*, to whom ſhe gave her Manor of *Freſton*, with certain Lands in the Town of *Boſton*. He left only two Daughters, *Petronilla*, and *Maud*, which laſt being marry'd to *William de Ros*, that Eſtate came to the Barons of *Ros*, his Deſcendants.

Sir *Frederick Tilney*, Kt. had his chief Reſidence in this Town. He was a Man of mighty Stature and Strength, above the Size of ordinary Perſons. He attended King *Richard* I. *Anno* 1190, into the *Holy Land*, and was with him at the Siege of *Acon*, where his Atchievements were ſuch, that he ſtruck Terror into the Infidels, and returning home in Safety, he lived and died at *Terington* near *Tilney* in *Norfolk*, where the Meaſure of his incredible Stature was many Years preſerved. Sixteen Knights, deſcended from him, flouriſhed ſucceſſively in the Male Line; but at laſt their Heir-general being married to the Duke of *Norfolk*, put a Period to that ancient Family.

Boſton of *Bury*, as he is commonly called, but his true Name, as Dr. *Caius* in his Catalogue of Authors, cited in his Defence of the Antiquity of *Cambridge*, tells us, was *John Boſton* of *Bury*, ſo named, becauſe he was born at *Boſton*, tho' removing from thence he became a Monk of *Bury*. He travelled all over *England*, and exactly peruſed the Libraries in all Monaſteries, whereby he was enabled to write a Catalogue of Eccleſiaſtical Writers, as well foreign as *Engliſh*, extant in his Age, in which he was ſo accurate, as not only to give us the general Titles, but the initial Words of every Book, and the Place in each Library where they are to be found, which was a great Help to *John Leland*. His Manuſcript was never printed; but the Archbiſhop of *Armagh* is ſaid to have rejoiced much in this, that he had the beſt Copy of it in *Europe*. It is certain, that the Lovers of Antiquities value it, as a Rarity of Rarities. It was dedicated to *Henry* IV. King of *England*, in whoſe Reign he flouriſhed, and finiſhed this Work in the Year 1410, or thereabouts.

John Fox the Martyrologiſt, was born in this Town, and educated Fellow of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, which Place he left with ſome others, becauſe he could not conform to the Mungrel Religion which King *Henry* VIII. ſet up, after he had renounced the Pope's Supremacy. He retired into *Warwickſhire*, where he was entertained a-while by Sir *Thomas Lucy*, and then married; but ſoon after removed to *Rygate* in *Surrey*, to be Tutor to the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Children, and there preached the Goſpel to the People of that County; which when *Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, heard of, he cauſed ſuch ſtrict Search to be made for

Digitized by Google

by affiſting *Operinus* the learned Printer at *Baſil*. In King *Edward* VI.th's Days he returned home, and took upon him his Charge at *Rygate*, under the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Protection. But Queen *Mary* aſcending the Throne in a few Years, he was obliged to fly to his old Landlord at *Baſil*, where he ſet forth his firſt Edition of his Book of Martyrs in *Latin*. Queen *Elizabeth* coming to the Crown, he returned to his old Friend the Duke of *Norfolk*, who then lived at his Manor-houſe of *Chriſt-Church* in *London*, where he was bountifully entertained, and became Miniſter of *Rygate*, and Prebendary of *Shipton* in the Church of *Salisbury*. He was undeniably a very learned Man, incomparably charitable, and of a very exemplary Life; but being a rigid *Calviniſt*, and averſe to the Ceremonies of our Church, as the *Roman Catholicks*, to whom he ſhews himſelf a bitter Enemy in all his Writings, (underſtand not their Perſons but their Doctrines) have taken great Pains to find Faults in his Martyrology, and would (if they could) make it a mere Romance, ſo many Orthodox Proteſtants have given too credulous an Ear to their Objections, and ſo have render'd a valuable Book of little Eſteem. That then all unprejudiced Perſons may paſs a true Judgment on it, and reſpect it accordingly, we ſhall endeavour to ſet this Matter in a true Light in as few Words as may be.

1. That in a Work of ſo vaſt a Bulk as Mr. *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments* is, tho' the Author was never ſo diligent and careful, ſome, if not many, Miſtakes might happen, no Man that conſiders the Imperfection of Mankind, but muſt acknowledge.

2. That Hiſtorians, who are forced to receive the Relations of Matters and Perſons from others Writings or Reports, who many Times miſapprehend Things, or are miſinformed (for Eye-witneſſes can't always be had) are of all Writers moſt ſubject to miſtake, cannot eaſily be denied; and conſequently Mr. *Fox*, in both theſe Reſpects, is liable to err as well as other Men, and ſo it will be readily owned, That on theſe Accounts

tentimes much Learning and Judgment; yet being forced ſometimes to truſt to the Relations of ignorant, tho' well-meaning People, hath committed ſeveral Errors in making ſome Perſons Martyrs, who were alive many Years after they were ſaid by him to have ſuffered, and never were Martyrs, as particularly one *Marbeck*, &c. This Mr. *Fox* was made ſenſible of, and not only omitted them in his ſecond *Engliſh* Edition, but begged Pardon for his Miſtake, tho' not voluntary; and we may conclude from thence, that what was not found Fault with, (which is in a Manner the whole Work) when Things were then ſo freſh in Memory, is certainly true, and is thereby commended to Poſterity by this, that being ſifted and examined by Father *Perſons*, and others, who would not have ſpared to diſcover the leaſt Miſtakes, we ought to receive it as a moſt credible Hiſtory, and not mind general Calumnies and Aſperſions. Mr. *Fox* wrote many other Books, which not having raiſed ſo much Envy, paſs without Oppoſition. The Villages adjoining to this Town in this Hundred, are but few; and none of them remarkable but

Bennington, which was the Joynture of *Clemencia*, the ſecond Wife of *Ranulph Blandevil*, Earl of *Cheſter*, who was divorced from his firſt Wife *Conſtance*, becauſe the King much frequented her Company, which was ſuch an Offence and Uneaſineſs to him, that the King himſelf allowed it, and conſented to it. How this Manor paſſed into this Family of the Earl of *Cheſter*, we do not find; but that it was not given to them by the Conqueror, *Domeſday-Book* aſſures us; where we find that *William de Warren*, afterwards made Earl of *Surrey* by King *William Rufus*, having accompanied King *William* I. in his Expedition into *England*, and fought valiantly for him againſt King *Harold*, he being Victor, and ſoon after King, conferred upon him among other Lordſhips in other Parts of the Realm, this of *Bennington*, and *Fiſh'oft*, a ſmall Village, ſtanding at the Mouth of the *Witham*, where Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that

Digitized by Google

no Mice nor Rats will harbour, insomuch that Barns built *party per pale*, (as he speaks) *i. e.* Half in this Parish, and half in another, the Side that stands in *Fishtoft* shall be free from them, and the other annoyed, which seems something extraordinary, and we may fear too strange to be credible; however 'tis thus far true, it passes for such among the Vulgar. Having thus surveyed this Part of the upper *Holland*, and described what we can discover of Note in the Hundred of *Skirbeck*; we shall pass to the other Hundred of *Kirton*, which makes up the upper *Holland*; and observe

Donnington, a Market-Town, whose Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and Fair on ; but affords us nothing further of Remark; and so we shall go to

Kirton, a Market-Town of some Eminency in ancient Times, because the Hundred takes its Name from it. The Market is kept weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair on . This Town took its Name from the Church, which is indeed a very fine and magnificent Building, as much as to say, *The Kirk*, or *Church-Town*. *John Claymond*, (who used to write himself, *Eucharistia servus*, (*i. e.*) the Servant of the Eucharist; because, as he frequently received the Sacrament for many Years, so in his latter Time he took it every Day) was born in this Town. His great Piety and exemplary Holiness procured him many Preferments, as the Presidentship of *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, the Rectory of *Westmington* in *Somersetshire*, the Prebend of *Whitchurch* in the Cathedral of *Wells*, the Vicarage of *Horton* in *Durham*, and the Rectory of *Clive* in *Gloucestershire*; most of which he held to his Death. He was a very grave Man, as charitable as devout, and of a most exemplary Life. It was dubious whether he was the better Philosopher, or Divine, for he was very eminently both. He hath left many MSS. Specimens of his Learning, but nothing in Print. He died in 1551. On the South-west of this Town is

Sutterton, or *Southerton*, a little Village about two Miles distant from the Sea, where 'tis evident from the great Banks cast up, and still remaining, and from the Hills called *Salt-Hills* near the Village, that the Sea of old came up to this Place, and so all the Land between is gained from that boisterous Element. On the South-east of this Place is

Fosdike, so called from the Fosse-way, cast up by the *Romans*, which passing thro' *Newark* in *Nottinghamshire*, enters this County at *Crowland*, and touching upon the Borders of this Parish, leads us to *Lincoln*, where it concludes its Course. Near this Place it was that King *John* attempting to p as the Estuary, lost his Carriages and Furniture by a sudden Inundation, as is above intimated in our Description of *Holland* in general.

The lower *Holland* contains but one Hundred, *viz.* of *Elloe*, but that's as large as both the Hundreds in the upper, and has as many Market-Towns, and those better, *viz.*

Spalding, a Market-Town of Note, encompassed on every Side with Rivers and Canals, yet neater than can reasonably be expected in a Place that stands in the midst of Rivers and Lakes; for not only the River *Welland* washes the Borders of it, but *Boston* and *Longtoft* Drains center almost on it. The Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fairs on *November* 17, and *December* 6. The Manor of this Place before the Conquest, belonged to *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, but was after given by the Conqueror to his *Norman* Lords. The River *Welland* is navigable to this Town, and there are several Vessels and Barges belonging to this Port, tho' it be but small. From hence, as far as *Deeping*, which is ten Miles, *Egelrick*, Abbot of *Crowland*, afterwards Bishop of *Durham*, made a firm Causey for the sake of Travellers, thro' a vast Forest and deep Marshes, of Wood and Gravel, called from him *Ebrich*-Road, but at this Day 'tis not to be seen. The Villages about this Town having nothing worth Notice, we come to

Holbeach, another Market-Town in this Hundred, whose Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and Fair on . This Town is famous for the Birth of *Laurence Holbeach*, who being bred up in the Abbey of *Ramsey* in *Huntingdonshire*, became not only learned in the Tongues and Arts of those Times, but well skilled in *Hebrew*, which was so great a Stranger to the *English* in the Age he lived in, and that even so

Digitized by Google

to the Priests themselves, that *Erasmus* reporteth, *Quod ipsi non intelligunt, Hebraicum vocant*; (i. e.) What they understood not, they called *Hebrew*. He composed an *Hebrew Lexicon*, which was very exact for those Days; and *John Pits* heavily complains, That *Robert Wakefield*, the first *Hebrew* Professor in *Cambridge*, converted it to his own *Use*. He died about *A. C.* 1410. Near this Town there are some Villages which afford us some Historical Matters; *viz.*

Luttenburn, a small Village, the Birth-place of that famous Schoolmaster of *Westminster*-School, Dr. *Richard Busby*, who not only educated so many eminent Scholars in his Time, which was long, but has laid a Foundation by his Grammars, and Method of Teaching, for a much better Method of educating Youth, than was ever before known. He was rich, but not so much to himself or Family, as to the poor and indigent. He, (as we have been informed) tho' he had much Money, and freely lent it, never took any Use. He lies buried indeed in *Lutton*-Church in *Bedfordshire*, which the Author of the *Continuation* to Mr. *Collier*'s Dictionary, takes to be his native Place; but his Epitaph confutes it, because he is there called, *Lincolniensis*; and the Church of this Place testifies his Respect to it, as his Place of Nativity, because it is adorned at his Charge, according to his last Will.

Fleet, a small Village bordering upon it. Dr. *Hazlewood*, in the Times of the Grand Rebellion in 1643, was Rector of this Place, and being disaffected at the then present Changes both in Church and State, was not only removed from his Benefice, but having a temporal Estate of his own, that was put under Sequestration, and himself was forced to fly for his Life. Near this Place lies

Gedney, a small Village, the Manor of which belonged 37 *Hen.* 8. to the Lord *St. John*, with the Soke of *Holbech*, but was sold to King *Henry* at 20 Years Purchase, besides the Woods thereunto belonging, for which the King allowed 50 *l.* and the Advowson of the Church, for which his Majesty paid 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Parsonage is a Donative, and the Vicar hath the Cure of Souls. In the Time of the Grand Rebellion, Dr. *Ladamick Wemyss*, or *Weems*, Prebendary of the fourth Stall in *Westminster*-Abbey, had the Donative, of which he was deprived by the House of Commons, *April* 22, 1643; and *Mr. Robert Rich* the Vicarage, from which he was also removed at the same Time; but he lived to the Restoration of King *Charles*, and obtained his Vicarage again. At a little Distance from this Parish, upon the Confines of *Norfolk*, by the Bank of the River *Nine*, lies

Tydd St. Mary's, a small Parish, but famous for an ancient Rector there, named *Nicholas Breakspear*, who propagated, by his Preaching, the Christian Religion in *Norway*; for which good Service to the Church, he was afterwards made Cardinal, and in the Year 1154 Pope, under the Name of *Adrian* IV. These are all the Villages, that afford any Thing of Note, near *Holbech*; and so we shall pass to

Crowland, or *Croyland*, a Market-Town of this Hundred, situated in the utmost Southern Point of this County, upon the Bank of the River *Welland*. The Market here is kept on *Saturday*, but is small and inconsiderable; and the Fair on St. *Bartholomew*'s-Day, *August* 24. The Abbot *Ingulphus*, who wrote the History of his Abbey in this Place, tells us, That it was in his Time a noted Town among the Fenny People, and so it is still, but not for the Devils of *Crowland*, who were said to have haunted the Place, and frighted the Inhabitants with strange Apparitions, 'till *Guthlacus*, a pious Man, led an Hermit's Life there; but for its strange Situation, different from all other Places of *England* almost, for it lies in the Fens so enclosed and encompassed with Bogs and Pools, that there is no Access to it, but by the North and East Sides, and these by narrow Causeys. It consists of three Streets, separated each from the other by Water-Courses, planted with Willows, built on Piles driven into the Bottom of the Pool, having a Communication one with another by a triangular Bridge curiously contrived and built, under which the Inhabitants say, there was a deep Pit digged to receive the Concourse of Waters there.

Beyond the Bridge (where, as the Historian says, the Bog is become firm Ground) stood formerly the famous Monastery built by

Digitized by Google

lack, and to the Honour of God, which is of a very small Compass, and the Ground rotten and boggy all round about it, (which made the Building more wonderful as well as chargeable) unless on that Side where the Town stands. It is now in Ruins, and nothing is seen round about it but Reeds; and next the Church is a Grove of Alders. However, the Town is pretty well inhabited, but the Cattle are kept so far from it, that when the Owners milk them, they go in small Boats, (which will carry but two) called by them *Skerries*. Their greatest Gain is from Fish and Wild-Ducks, which are so plentiful here in *August*, that they sometimes drive into a single Net at once 3000 Ducks. They call these Pools their Corn-fields, for they have no Corn grows within five Miles of them. For their Liberty of Fishing, the Town paid in former Ages to the Abbot yearly, as they do now to the King, three hundred Pounds Sterling. From the fenny Soil in and about *Croyland*, which renders the Passage of Carts to and fro almost impossible, hath risen this common Proverb among them, *viz. That all the Carts that come to* Crowland, *are shod with Silver*: Because none ever come there.

The History of the Monastery of *Crowland*, written by *Ingulphus*, Abbot of it, was published in 1584; and for a more large Account of it, we must refer the Reader thither. What we think necessary for our Purpose, shall be related in our Ecclesiastical History, and therefore we shall take Notice of nothing more as to this Place; but of

Roger of *Crowland*, who was bred a *Benedictine* Monk in this Monastery; and at Length became Abbot of *Friskney* in this County. He was the seventh Man in Order, that wrote the Life of *Thomas Becket*, which he divided into seven Volumes, and was fifteen Years in composing of it, *viz.* from the last Year of King *Richard* I. to the 14th of King *John*; but he was more beholden to the Miracles said to be wrought by him after his Death, than the good Deeds of his Life, (unless a sturdy Opposition to his Prince will pass for such) or

The Causey which leads from *Crowland* between the River *Welland* and the deep Marshes, which is set with Willows on each Side leading to the North. On this Causey, two Miles from *Crowland*, Mr. *Cambden* tells us, he saw the Fragment of a Pyramid with this Inscription;

A I O Þ A N C	This Rock, I say,
P E T R A ꝏ	is truly found
G V T H L A C V S	To be *Guthlack*
Þ A B E T S I	his utmost
B I ꝏ E T A ꝏ.	Bound.

Having thus described *Holland* with its Market-Towns and Villages, so far as they are come to our Knowledge, we shall proceed to the second Division, called

II. Kesteven.

This second Part of the County, called *Kesteven*, is by *Ethelward* termed *Ceostefne-Wood*, because there was anciently a great Forest at the End of this Division, where now are the large Fens called *Deeping-Fens*, &c. A plain Argument of this is, that the Trunks of Trees are dug up in several Ditches thereabouts, notwithstanding there is not a Tree standing within a Mile of the Place, except some Willows lately planted. This Forest was disafforested by King *Henry* III's Letters Patent, *April* 24, 14 *Reg.* 1230, confirmed by King *Edward* III. 20 *Reg.* 1346; in which last, the Forest is said to have extended on one Side from *Swafton* to *East-Deeping*, as *Caresdike* reaches; and on the other Side to *Holland*.

It is bounded on the East with *Holland*; on the South with Parts of *Rutlandshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*; on the West with *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*; and on the North with *Lindsey*, from which it is separated by the Rivers *Witham* and *Fessdick*, and contains in it ten Hundreds or Wapentakes, *viz. Lango*, *Boothby*, *Loveden*, *Flaxwell*, *Ashwardburn*, *Wivebridge*, *Grantham*, *Aveland*, *Beltisloe*, and *Nesse*; in which are seven Market-Towns, *viz. Sleaford*, *Folkingham*, *Grantham*, *Bourn*, *Deeping*, *Stamford*, and *Corby*, of which

Digitized by Google

which we shall speak with the adjoining Villages.

Sleaford, a Market Town, in the Hundred of *Flaxwell*. The Market is upon *Monday*, and (as we have an Account from Mr. *Lacey*) there is a considerable Trade for all Sorts of Stock, Corn, and Grain; and the Fair on *Whitsun Monday*. It is situated in a pleasant Valley, and the Market Place is near unto a long Square, three Streets branching from it, the one North, the other West, and the other South. There is a small, but very pleasant River, which runs thro' the South-Street, whose original Spring riseth about one Mile West of the Town. It turneth six Mills, and they scarce want Water at any Time.

We have another Account of this Place from an unknown Hand, (for which we give the Gentleman many Thanks) of which this is the Sum: *Sleaford*, or rather *New Sleaford*, is a Town very populous, and of late much improved in its private Buildings, and is continually still improving. It hath one Parish-Church, which in the Time of the Civil Wars was robbed of its Organs, Eagle, and other Ornaments, but remains a large Structure of excellent Workmanship, 172 Foot long; the West End, which fronts the Market-Place, 72, and the East End 32 Foot broad; and in good Repair. There are six tunable Bells in the Steeple, and Chimes upon them, which play at four, nine, and twelve a-clock. Here is likewise a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*. The Right Honourable the Lord *Harvey* is the Patron of the Living.

This Town has a well frequented Market every *Monday*, stored with all Sorts of Cattle, and furnished with all Manner of Provision; and two Fairs, on *Lammas* Day, *August* 1. and St. *Denys*'s-Day, *October* 9. and the Markets on Monday after *Epiphany*, *Easter* Monday, and *Whitsun* Monday, equal the greatest Fairs. It stands upon a small, but delicate River, which runs thro' the Town with so quick and strong a Current, that in the great Frost 1683, its Water was not at all frozen here. Within the Town, and the Space of two Miles below it, it drives five Corn-Mills, two Fulling Mills, and one Paper-Mill, and then falls into the River *Witham*.

Alexander 3 Bishop of *Lincoln* in the latter Part of King *Henry* I's Reign, who died *December* 1. *Anno Domini* 1135, among many other Structures, built a fair (tho' small) Castle, in the South-west Part of the Town. King *John*, after he was poison'd by a Monk at *Swinshead* Abbey in a Cup of Wine, or, as some tell us, in a Dish of Pears, finding himself very much indisposed, rested at this Castle in his Way to *Newark*, where he died within three Days. Some have affirmed, that his Indisposition proceeded from Grief for his Company, Carriages, and Treasure, which were lost in passing the Washes; but whatever was the Cause of his Sickness and Death, this is certain, that the Castle, which was then fit to entertain a King, is now reduced to nothing but Rubbish and Ruins, nothing now remaining but a Part of a Wall to shew where the Castle stood.

In this Town is a Free-School, founded by *Robert Carr*, Esq; who by Indenture bearing Date, *September* 1, 1603, gave all his Lands in *Gedney* in the Division of *Holland* in this County, containing by Estimation one hundred Acres, for the Maintenance of it, and some other Uses. The Master of it must be a Batchelor or Master of Arts in *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, and receives for his Salary out of the Rents of the said Lands 20 *l. per Annum* at four quarterly Payments; and the Residue of the Rent, which is 50 *l.* a-year, is to be disposed of in Charity to the necessitous Inhabitants of this Town, *Old Sleaford* and *Holdingham*, every Quarter; and for the more faithful Distribution of this Charity, the said *Robert Carr* appointed ten of the most discreet and substantial Inhabitants of the said three Parishes to be Feoffees during Life, and the last two or three to choose ten others, and convey the Estate to them. The Inheritor of the Castle (who is, or lately was, the Right Honourable the Lord *Harvey*) has Right to present a School-Master to the Feoffees for their Approbation.

Robert Camock, Esq; hath left a farther Addition of 4 *l. per Annum* to the School-Master's Salary, by his Will in 1632; as also five Pounds a Year to the Vicar for ever, that a Commemoration-Sermon might be annually preached upon the Day of his Funeral;

Digitized by Google

Funeral; both which Sums are duly paid by Sir *George Thorold*, out of his Lands in *Harmſton*, which were formerly Mr. *Gamock*'s Eſtate.

The ſame *Robert Carr*, Eſq; did alſo in this Town erect an Hoſpital for the Maintenance of twelve poor Men, and a Miniſter to perform Divine Service to them, and endowed it with the Rectories, Impropriations, and Parſonages of *Metheringham*, and *Kirkby-Lathorp* in this County, with all and every their Appurtenances, and all his Lands and Tenements lying in *Metheringham*. He alſo granted a Rent-Charge of 20 *l. per Annum* out of the Lordſhip of *Kirkby-Lathorp*, all which making, as he computed, 140 *l. per Annum* at leaſt, he appointed the Rents to pay 20 *l.* annually to the Miniſter, and for a Proviſion for the twelve poor Men, and Repairs of the Hoſpital for ever; and for the faithful Management of this Charity, he conſtituted the Rectors of *Aſwarby*, *Kirkby-Lathorp*, *Aſgarby*, *Quarrington*, and the Vicar of this Town, perpetual Governors for the Time being, with ſome Lay-Governors for Life, *&c.*

Thus far the unknown Perſon informs us. The Villages of Note adjoining to this Town, are

Roxham, at about three Miles Diſtance from which are an Abundance of Fens, out of which are dug Oak-Trees, ſome very large, ſome of them being 30 Foot long, the Sap rotted away, but the Heart and the Root remaining as they were, and the Trunk broken off. The Country People who dig them, find Acorns with them, and imagine they have lain ever ſince *Noah*'s Flood; the Timber is black as Jet, but good for Building if it be kept dry. Mr. *Arnet*, who gives us this Account, ingeniouſly conjectures, that theſe Trees were beat down and buried by ſome Inundation of the Sea, tho' at preſent it is 16 or 17 Miles off, and confirms it by the Bed of Fiſh-ſhells, which are at as great Diſtance almoſt found in *Holland*, which ſeems much more probable than the vulgar Opinion.

Cranwell, a ſmall, but pleaſant Village, render'd of Note for being the Seat of Sir *John Tarrel*. Near it is

Dunsby, a ſmall Village, but honourable in being a Part of the eminent Charity of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; the Founder of the *Charter-houſe*, on which this Manor and Advowſon is ſettled. The Divines who have been educated at this School, are always entitled, and for the moſt Part preſented, to the Livings belonging to the Lands with which it is endowed; and of theſe Dr. *Thomas Greaves* was Rector of this Pariſh. He was a very learned Man, and particularly in the Oriental Languages, in which he was ſo ſkilful, that he became Deputy Profeſſor of the *Arabick* Lecture at *Oxford*, in the Abſence of Dr. *Pocock*, in 1637. He removed from *Dunsby* in 1666, to *Benyfield* in *Northamptonſhire*; but in his more advanced Age, being of a ſlow Speech and bad Utterance, his Pariſhioners made him ſo uneaſy, that he reſigned his Living there, and retiring to an Eſtate of his own at *Weldon*, died there *May* 22, 1676, and hath a plain Monument with a *Latin* Inſcription, declaring his Worth, laid over him.

Blankney adjoins to this Village, and is famous for being the native Place of *John de Blankney*, who was bred a *Carmelite* Friar at *Cheſter*. He was a Perſon of that Eminency for Learning, and Activity, that he was the ſupreme Prefect, or Provincial, of his Order of *Carmelites* thro' the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which was the Reaſon that he fixed his Reſidence at *Cheſter*, which is in the one, and not far from the other. But he did not hold this Dignity long, for being employed in ſeveral Embaſſies into *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, by the Kings *Edward* II. and III. he quitted his ſpiritual Office to attend the publick Service. He flouriſhed 1334. Near this Place is

Temple-Bruer; (*i. e.*) A Temple on a Heath. Here ſeems to have been a Preceptory of the Knights-Templars, for there is to be ſeen the ruinous Walls of a demoliſhed Church, not unlike thoſe of the *New-Temple* in *London*. Theſe are all the Villages near *Sleaford*, that afford us any Thing remarkable; wherefore we proceed to

Folkingham, the next Market-Town, in *Aveland* Hundred, or Wapentake. The Market is on *Thurſday*, and the Fairs on *May* 1. *November* 11. *Aſhwedneſday*, and

. It is ſituate upon a riſing Hill, (as Mr.

Digitized by Google

Mr. *Lacy* informs us) in a very pleaſant Air, and has an Abundance of good and wholeſome Springs about it. It is a Town of very ſmall Trade, and the Market is but little. The Manor of this Town was given by *William* the Conqueror, among the 113 which he granted to *Gilbert de Gandavo*, or of *Gaunt*, who fixed his Seat here. This Man (as an old Manuſcript has it) came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, and having been aſſiſtant to him in the Battel of *Haſtings*, the ſaid *William*, having diſpoſſeſs'd a Woman named *Dunnock*, granted the Manor of *Folkingham*, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the Honour annexed to it, to one *Gilbert de Gaunt*. He reſtored the Abbey of *Bardney* in this County, which had been deſtroyed by *Inguar* and *Hubba*, the Pagan *Danes*, many Years before, and having in a manner rebuilt it, endowed it amply with Lands and Tithes.

Walter de Gaunt was the Heir of *Gilbert* aforeſaid; he was a great Commander in the Battel againſt the *Scots* fought at *North-Alverton* in *Yorkſhire*, called *Bellum Standardi*, where the *Engliſh* obtain'd a ſignal Victory. He encreaſed the Buildings of *Bardney* Abbey, and endowed it with more Lands and Tithes. He left his great Poſſeſſions in this County to

Gilbert de Gaunt, his eldeſt Son: (providing otherwiſe for his two younger Sons *Robert* and *Jeffrey*) He being taken Priſoner by *Randolph* Earl of *Cheſter*, at the Battel of *Lincoln*, where he fought for King *Stephen*, (*Reg* 6.) was forced by the ſaid Earl to marry his Niece *Rohais*, or *Hawiſe*, the Daughter and Heir of *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by whom he enjoyed that Honour. By her he had two Daughters and Coheirs, *Alice* married to *Simon de St. Lize*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and *Northampton*; and *Gennora*; but neither of them leaving any Iſſue, the Inheritance of the Family (ſave what *Gilbert* had given to the Monks of *Biham*, *Sempringham*, &c.) went to their Uncle,

Robert de Gaunt, the Brother of their Father *Gilbert*; he paid 11 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* unto the Aid collected for the Marriage of King *Henry* II.'s Daughter, *Reg.* 14. and became Debtor to the ſame King in the Sum of 633 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for a Fine for his Lands; for the Payment of which Money, he aſſigned to the ſaid King, *Reg.* 31. his Lands in this Town, *Edenham*, *Ekinton*, and *Barton* in this County, to return to him when the Money was paid. He left

Gilbert de Gaunt, his eldeſt Son, Heir of his Eſtate: He was ſtyled, *Gilbert the Good*; yet was one of thoſe Barons that ſided with *Lewis* the Dauphin againſt King *John*, whom they ſought to depoſe. His Son and Succeſſor was another

Gilbert de Gaunt. He was a Man of great Wealth, for he paid the 29th of *Edward* III. ſixty-eight Pounds for ſixty Knights Fees, and a third Part. He died at *Folkingham*, which was then the Head of his Barony, *Jan.* 2, 1274, and having no Iſſue by his Wife *Lora*, the Daughter of *Alexander Baliol*, he conſtituted King *Edward* I. his Heir to the Lands of his Barony at this Place, *Barton*, *Hekington*, and *Edenham* in this County. From this Family this Manor paſſed to the *Bellomonts*, or *Beaumonts*; for

Henry de Bellomonte, who was ſtyled, *Conſanguineus Regis*, in Conſideration of his eminent Services done to King *Edward* I. obtain'd a Grant in Fee of the Manors of *Folkingham*, *Edenham*, and *Barton* in this County, and all the Knights-Fees belonging to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, which *Lora* his Widow held in Dower. This Manor continued in this Family from the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Regn.* 1. to the Reign of King *Henry* VII. but we find no Mention of this Manor in the Family after

John de Bellomonte, who 27 *Hen.* VI. procured to himſelf, and *William*, then called Lord *Bardolf*, his Son, a Charter of divers Privileges for this Manor, as Return of Writs and all Precepts, Aſſize of Bread and Ale, Sac, Soc, Waif, Eſtrays, Felons Goods, Treaſure-trove, *Felo's de ſe*, Eſcapes, Gallows, Pillory, Wrecks of Sea, &c. After his Family, it became a Barony of the *Clintons*, King *Edward* VI. having been pleaſed, in Exchange with *Edward* Lord *Clinton* for the Manors of *Pewick*, *Hanley*, and *Pixhond*, in the County of *Worceſter*, to give the ſaid Lord the Manor of *Folkingham*, Parcel of the Eſtate forfeited by *Thomas* then late D. of *Norfolk*, certain Rents and Farms in the Pariſh of *Burthorp*, the Manors of *Aſhlaby* and *Lee*, and the Parſonage of *Stow*,

Digitized by Google

and Chapel of *Burford*, all in this County. And not long after, the ſaid King gave to the ſame Lord the Manor of *Branſtone*, late the Eſtate of the Lord *Huſſey* attainted, and certain Lands and Tenements in *Wilſforth*, late belonging to *Haverholm*-Abbey, in *Fotherby*, Parcel of *Nun Ormsby*-Abbey in *Branſwell*, late Part of the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Eſtate, and divers Lands in *Remton*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Monks of *Sempringham*, with the Profits of a Wood, called *Eſſendon* Park, Parcel of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Lands. The Villages adjoining are

Sempringham, famous anciently for being the native Place of *Gilbert de Sempringham*. His Father was a Knight, who had his Reſidence in this Place, and being his eldeſt Son, was Heir to a great Eſtate. He was deformed in Body, but of a ſubtile Wit, and great Courage. He travelling thro' *France*, obtained Leave of Pope *Eugenius* III. in the Year of our Lord 1148, to inſtitute a new Order of Monks and Nuns, whom from himſelf he called *Gilbertines*. Being returned to the Place of his Nativity, he inſtructed the People's Children in the Rudiments of Learning, and Methods of a religious Life; and the Churches of *Sempringham* and *Tirington* being void, his Father preſented him to them. After this he became Chaplain to *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, by whom he was made Prieſt. All this while he led ſuch an exemplary Life for Piety, that he became eminent for his Sanctity, of which he gave Proof by refuſing Preferments. This was done in the Reign of King *Henry* I.

Soon after this he began his Order of Monks and Nuns in this Manner: Six young Virgins, who voluntarily renounced the World, and ſhut themſelves up in a ſolitary Habitation adjoining to the Church of St. *Andrew* at *Sempringham*, ſubmitted themſelves to his pious Directions in Things ſpiritual; which he performed with ſuch ſingular Diligence and Reputation, that not only other Women, but many Men deſired to come under his Diſcipline; which he not refuſing, formed them both into a religious Society, and placed them in one Houſe, which he built upon, and endowed with, his own rich Eſtate at *Sempringham*, under theſe Rules;

1. That the Men ſhould live in a ſeparate Habitation from the Women, and never have any Acceſs to them, unleſs at the Adminiſtration of Sacraments.

2. That the ſame Church ſhould ſerve both the Men and Women for God's Service.

3 That the Sacrament ſhould not be adminiſtred to both together, but in the Preſence of many Witneſſes. And as to the other Rules he appointed

4. That the Monks, or Canons, ſhould obſerve the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, and the Nuns the Rule of St. *Benedict*. This Conſtitution of *Gilbert*, tho' it was contrary to the Law of *Juſtinian*, who forbad theſe double (or as Dr. *Fuller* calls them) *Epicene*, or *Hermaphrodite*, Monaſteries; *i. e* of Men and Women together; yet by Pope *Eugenius*'s Authority, this was erected, and ſo flouriſhed, that while he lived there were 13 Convents founded for Monks and Nuns together of his Order, himſelf undergoing as great Auſterities in Faſting, Praying, and Watching, as the meaneſt of them; and in them 700 Men, and 1100 Women. He lived above 100 Years; and many Miracles being reported to be wrought at his Interceſſion, he was canonized *Anno Domini* 1202 by Pope *Innocent* III. This Order of *Gilbertines* maintained its Credit for ſome Time, but at length ſo degenerated, that *Nigellus*, a Poet, ſays of the Nuns;

Vix mulier quæ vis ſterilis reperitur in illis,
Donec eis ætas talia poſſe neget.

There's ne'er a Woman of them barren found,
Till Age denies that ſuch Things can be done.

In theſe latter Times, this Town has been famous only for a very fine Houſe built by *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, afterwards Earl of *Lincoln*. About a Mile Eaſt of *Folkingham*, is

Stoe, a ſmall Village, but eminent for an exceeding large Fair, which was kept upon an Hill on the Out-ſide of the Town for all ſorts of Goods, beginning *June* 13, and ending *June* 23; which laſt Day is the biggeſt Fair. There is no Houſe belonging to it, but only

Digitized by Google

only Booths. About two Miles South of *Folkingham* is

Aſteby, famous for nothing but an ancient Temple. And two Miles farther is

Stenfield, which has a medicinal Spring belonging to it, which has done much Good to many People, who have been cured of many Diſtempers by drinking of it. In the ſame Hundred, upon the utmoſt Southern Border, ſtands

Bourn, another Market-Town; the Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs on St. *Matthias*'s-Day, *Febr.* 24 and St. *Mark*'s Day, *April* 25. This Town is remarkable for the Inauguration of *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles* as Mr. *Cambden* reports from *Leland*; but the Author of the Additions tell us, That both are miſtaken, and that he was crowned at *Burs* in *Suffolk*; but however that be, we are pretty well aſſured, that the Manor of this Town was given by the Conqueror to *Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert*, who founded a Priory in this Town. He left only one Daughter and Heir, named *Emme*, who being married to *Hugh de Wac*, brought the Lordſhip into his Family, which enjoyed it many Succeſſions. Here was a Caſtle built by the *Wakes*; and *Leland* ſays, that in his Time there appeared great Ditches, and the Dungeon-Hill at the Weſt End of the Priory, and that much Service of the *Wakes* Fee was done to it, and that every Feodary knew his Station and Place of Service.

Baldwin Lord *Wake*, 8 *Ed.* I. was Lord of this Manor, and obtained of that Prince a Licenſe for a Market to be kept weekly on *Saturday* in this Town, and a Fair every Year upon the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feaſt of the *Holy Trinity*, and five Days following, which Grant ſeems to have been only for *Baldwin*'s Life; becauſe we find *Thomas* his Grandſon to have obtained a Grant for the ſame Fair, 2 *Ed.* II. The Heirs Male of this Family failed in this *Thomas*; and *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*, his Siſter, and Widow to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, was found his Heir. Her Grand-Daughter *Joan*, called, *The fair Maid of Kent*, was married to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, by whom ſhe had King *Richard* II. and carried this Manor, with ſeveral other Lands, to the Crown. In a Farm-yard in this Town, there riſes a medicinal Spring, as ſtrong as that at *Aſtrop* in *Northamptonſhire*, which is pretty much drank in Summer-time.

It is ſituated on a Plain adjoining to the Fens, in a ſoft Air, (as Mr. *Lacy* deſcribes it) the Market is but ſmall, but the Town is noted for the Tanners Trade. It hath a ſmall but pleaſant River belonging to it, which leadeth down to *Spalding*. We find nothing memorable of the Villages adjoining to this Town, ſave of

Grimſthorp, where *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, on a ſudden raiſed a noble Palace to entertain King *Henry* VIII. in his Progreſs into thoſe Parts; the Hall was hung with a Suit of Hangings, which the Duke had by his Wife *Mary*, the *French* Queen; which is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Ancaſter*. We ſhall now proceed to diſcourſe of

Grantham, a conſiderable Market-town, and ancient, as we judge from its giving Name to the Hundred in which it ſtands. The Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs on the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*, and on *December* 6 This Town (as appears by *Domeſday-Book*) was Part of the great Eſtate of Earl *Harold*, (afterwards King of *England*) in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign. After the Conqueſt, it was given to *William* the 5th Earl of *Bologn*, *Warren*, and *Moreton*, by King *John*, till he could recover his Lands in *Normandy* ſeized by the *French* King, or till the King ſhould make him an equivalent Exchange for them; but theſe Things not happening, the King confirmed this Lordſhip to him in Lieu of them. His Son *John* enjoyed it till 21 *Ed.* III. when, dying without Iſſue, he bequeathed the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King, and his Heirs, and among them this Manor, which that King ſoon after gave to *William de Bohun*, whom he created Earl of *Northampton*, upon his advancing *Edward* the *Black Prince* to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*.

In the 8th Year of King *Henry* III. there happen'd over this Town a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder upon a Sunday, which was accompanied with ſuch a filthy Smell, that the People who were then at their Devotion in the Church, fled out of it, as not able to endure it. The Town enjoys the Privileges of a Borough and Corporation,

Digitized by Google

being governed by an Alderman, and twelve Justices of the Peace; and sends Members to Parliament, who are at this Time, *Anno* 1719, *Edward Rolt*, and *John Heathcote*, Esqs; It is rich and populous, so that the Proverb, *Grantham Gruel, nine Grits, and a Gallon of Water*, must proceed either from the Avarice of the Inhabitants in general, or the Poverty of the greatest Part, as happens sometimes to trading Towns.

The Church here is a very lofty and fair Edifice, the Spire being so very high, that 'tis said, there is not its Equal in *England*: But the Beholders are apt to think the Architect more adventurous than skilful, because it seems crooked, or awry; but it is either the Slenderness or Height that gives it a false Appearance; as Mr. *Cleaveland* speaks poetically;

'Tis Height makes Grantham *Steeple stand awry.*

The Bounty of Dr. *Sanderson*, that most excellent and judicious Divine, and Bishop of this See, toward this Church, is worthy our Observation, who in his last Will delivers himself thus: *Whereas the two Vicars of* Grantham *are sworn to reside upon their Vicarages, and yet neither of them hath either in the said Town or Parish, any Mansion-House belonging to their respective Vicarages, so that the said Vicars have been forced from Time to Time to hire Houses, or Lodgings, to their great Trouble and Charge, my Will is, That my Executrix shall lay out one hundred Pounds towards the Purchasing of one Mansion house, sufficient to contain both the Vicars, if it can be; or otherwise two several Habitations, to be settled upon the said Vicars, and their Successors for ever; hoping, that if the said Sum shall not be sufficient, the Inhabitants of the Town or Vicinage will contribute their Charity for the compleating of so good and necessary a Work.* Here is a good Free-School built and endowed by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who was a Native of this Town. He was bred in *Cambridge*, where he was President of *Pembroke* Hall; to which College, as a *Memorandum* of himself, he left some good Hangings, with a Fox interwoven. From hence being removed, he became an eminent Politician; and was not only instrumental in bringing in King *Henry* VII. but one of his chief Counsellors, when he was settled on the Throne; both which that Prince rewarded with his Preferment to the wealthy See of *Winchester*. In this his Grandeur he forgot poor *Cambridge* his Mother, and bestowed his Favours on his Aunt; for he founded *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford* for a President, 19 Fellows, 10 Scholars, and other Officers, settling 401 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d* upon it for their Maintenance. He bestowed much Money in repairing and beautifying the Cathedral of *Winchester*, particularly in methodically disposing the Bodies of the *Saxon* Kings and Bishops in decent Tombs on each Side the Quire; but the Zeal of the late rebellious Times against Kings and Bishops, demolished them. He sat twenty seven Years, and died desired.

In this Town also was born Dr. *John Still*, who being bred in *Cambridge*, became a Fellow of *Christ*'s, and Master first of St. *John*'s, and then of *Trinity* Colleges, in the Register of which last his Character is found. That he was ἀγαθὸς κυροτρόφος, *nec collegio gravis aut onerosus*. He was a Person of a venerable Presence, and as famous a Preacher, as Disputant in the Diet in *Germany*, held in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for cumposing some Differences in Matters of Religion: He was chosen for *Cambridge*, and Dr. *Humphreys* for *Oxford*, to oppose all Comers in Defence of the *English* Church. He was consecrated Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* in 1592; and having discovered some Mines of Lead in *Mendip*-Hills, he raised so great an Estate from them, as to make three Families of his Children wealthy. He gave 500 *l.* for the Building of an Alms-house in the City of *Wells*; and dying *February* 26, 1607, was buried in his Cathedral.

King *William* III. honoured this Town with the Title of an Earldom, creating in 1698 *Henry de Auverquerque*, Son of that renowned General the Lord *de Auverquerque*, (who saved King *William*'s (then Prince of *Orange*) Life at the Battel of St. *Dennis*, and was Captain, and Master of the Horse to that Prince, when he was King) Baron of *Alford*, Viscount *Boston*, and Earl of *Grantham*; Lord Chamberlain to the Prince and Princess of *Wales*. This Earl married the Lady *Henrietta Butler*, Sister to the Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he hath Issue one Son and two Daughters now living, *viz.*

Thomas

Thomas, Lord Viſcount *Boſton*, and the Ladies *Frances* and *Harriot*. His Seat is at *Kew-green* near *Richmond*, ſeven Miles from *London*, in the County of *Surrey*. The Villages adjoining which afford us any Thing remarkable, are

Stoke, a ſmall Village, but very remarkable for the exemplary Charity of that pious and publick-ſpirited Gentleman, Sir *Edmund Turner*, who has founded an Hoſpital in this Place; the Fabrick, built of Stone, containing ſix Apartments, and two Rooms in each Apartment, for the convenient Dwelling of ſix poor Perſons, old Men and Women; and to perpetuate the Charity, he ſettled upon Truſtees for their Relief and Maintenance, and for the Repairs of the ſaid Houſe, Twenty one Pounds and ten Shillings *per Annum* for ever.

Herlaxton, a ſmall Village a little below *Grantham*, where in the laſt Age was ploughed up a brazen Veſſel, in which was found an old faſhioned Helmet of Gold, ſtudded with Jewels, which was preſented to *Katharine* of *Spain*, Queen Dowager to King *Henry* VIII. *Leland* alſo adds, That the ſame Veſſel had in it at the ſame Time ſome Silver Beads, and a Parcel of Writings, which being rotted, were not legible; and that by

Uresby, or *Roſeby*, another Village hard by, an old Man of *Ancaſter* told him, That another Husbandman, as he was ploughing, took up a Stone, and found another Stone under it, wherein was a ſquare Hole, having *Roman* Coin in it. Bordering on this Place is

Beawvoir, or as it is commonly called, *Beaver*-Caſtle, ſtanding on the very Edge of this County next *Leiceſterſhire*, inſomuch, that the Priory adjoining is diſputable, whether it be in *Leiceſterſhire*, or this County; and the Vale beneath is but Part in this County, and two other Parts in *Leiceſterſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire*; but the Caſtle is certainly in this County: It was built, ſays Mr. *Cambden*, with whom agrees Mr. *Dugdale*, by *Robert de Todenei*, a noble *Norman*, to whom *William* the Conqueror gave 32 Manors in this County, and this among them. He made it the chief of his Barony, and erected according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, a Priory for Monks, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, near his Caſtle, made it a Cell to the Abbey of St. *Alban* in *Hertfordſhire*, endowing it with divers Lands and Tithes.

His Son *William*, tho' it doth not appear for what Reaſon, changed his Name to *de Albini Brito*, and then 'tis no Wonder that Mr. *Burton*, (as he tells us in his *Leiceſterſhire*) might meet with ſome Records as ancient as King *Henry* I.'s Reign, which make it appear, that the *Albini's* were reſident in this Place; but this is no Proof, as he imagines, that the Caſtle was built by the *Albini's*, and not *Todenei's*; for his Father, who was *Robert de Todenei*, had built it before him; and 'tis probable that this Caſtle, as many others, were built ſoon after the Conqueror's Settlement to keep the diſcontented *Saxons* in Awe, in which this *Britiſh* Family willingly joined. From the *Albini's*, it came to the Lords *Roos*, in whoſe Family it continued, till *Thomas* Lord *Roos* ſiding with King *Henry* II. againſt the *Yorkiſts*, the Lord *Haſtings*, in ſpight to his Family, almoſt demoliſhed it, and upon his Attainder begged it of King *Edward* IV. with very large Poſſeſſions. But *Edmund* Lord *Roos*, Son of the aboveſaid *Thomas*, regained theſe his Anceſtors Poſſeſſions, when the *Lancaſtrians* prevailed, and King *Henry* VII. obtained the Throne.

This *Edmund* Lord *Roos*, or *Roſſe*, enjoy'd this Eſtate to the End almoſt of King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, and leaving no Iſſue, his Siſters became his Heirs, of which *Eleanor*, the eldeſt, marrying to Sir *Robert Manours*, brought this Eſtate into that Family. *George* was her Son, who was Father of *Thomas* Lord *Roos*, who was created Earl of *Rutland*, *June* 28, 17 *Hen* 8. This Earl rebuilt the Caſtle (as Mr. *Cambden* ſays he had heard) after it had lain in Ruins many Years; and it has continued the Seat of that Family, who are now Dukes of *Rutland*, ever ſince. The Vale beneath this Caſtle, commonly called *the Vale of Beauvoir*, is pretty large, and exceeding pleaſant, by Reaſon of the Corn-fields, and Paſtures therein.

Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, That the ancient *Margidunum*, which *Antoninus* mentions as ſtanding in the *Roman* Road next *Vetuſmetum*, was in this very Place, or if not, certainly very near it, as is ſufficiently proved

Digitized by Google

ved both by its Name, and the Distances from *Vernemetum*, and the Town *Ad Pontem*, or *Paunton*. It seems (he says) to have taken its Name from *Marga*, and *Dunum*, an Hill, on which it is situated; for *Marga* was a Sort of Earth used much by the *Britains* in Manuring their Grounds; and tho' no great Quantity of that Sort of Earth has been found here for want of digging, yet here is dug up at a little Distance a Sort of Plaister-stone, which was (as *Pliny* informs us) in great Request among the *Romans* for Plaisterings and Cielings, and may perhaps be understood by the Name *Marga*.

The Castle is a very magnificent Seat, the noble Family of the *Manors* having for some Generations spared no Cost to render it so beautiful and delightful, that it may answer its Name of *Beauvoir*; (*i. e.*) Be a goodly Sight it self; as it affords a pleasant Prospect over the fruitful Valley, which is so much the finer, because most of the Lands about it belong to the Duke. In the first Year of the Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, *John* Earl of *Rutland* siding with the Parliament, the King's Forces surprized this Castle; but the Restoration of King *Charles* II. reinstated the Family in their ancient Palace, where the same *John* lived many Years after in great Hospitality, delighting much in a Country Life. He died in 1679, and was succeeded by his Son *John*, whom Queen *Anne* advanced to the higher Titles of Marquis of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*, which his Son now enjoys. South of *Grantham*, upon the River *Witham* stands

Paunton, a Village which boasteth much of Antiquity, not only upon the Account of the checquered-Pavements of the *Romans* very often dug up here, and the Bridge that formerly went over the River; but both the Name *Paunton*, and its Distance from *Margidunum* on the one Side, and *Crococalana* on the other, do evince that this Place is that *Ad Pontem* which *Antoninus* places seven Miles from *Margidunum*. These are all the Villages of Note near *Grantham*; wherefore we proceed Southward, and in our Way to *Stamford* and *Deeping*, the two outmost Towns, meet with

Corby, a small Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Beltisloe*. The Market is on *Wednesday* weekly, but has little or no Trading in it; and the Fairs on the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, *August* 15, and on the Decollation of *John* the Baptist *August* 29. It is famous for a School erected and endowed for the Education of the deceased Ministers Sons. Within a Mile of it is

Ernham, or *Irnham*, a pleasant Village with good Water, and a wholesome Air, anciently the Barony of *Andrew Luttrel*, whose Grandson *Robert* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm, *Anno* 23, *Ed.* I. This Place is now, or late was, the Seat of *John Thimbleby*, Esq; whose Dwelling is at *the Hall*, which has a Park adjoining to it.

Basinthorp is another Village near *Corby*, famous for being a Part of the Estate settled upon the *Charter-House*, for the Support of that stupendous Charity, by Mr. *Sutton*. The Manor of the Town belongs to that Foundation. On the other Side of *Corby* is

Witham, a small Village, famous only for the Rise of the River *Witham*, which gives Name to it. This River is so famous for its dainty Pikes, that the *Lincolnshire*-Men are proud of this Proverb common among them; Witham *Pike*, England *hath none like*. From whence it is that Mr *Drayton* brings in this River, speaking thus in his Poems in her own Praise;

Thus to her proper Song, the Burden still she bare,
Yet for my dainty Pikes I am without Compare.

At a little Distance from this Village, is *Bitham* Castle, now all in Ruins; but in the Conquerof's Time given to *Odo* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who having married *Adeliza*, that King's Sister, obtained it, and the Territories adjoining, for the Sustentation of their young Son *Stephen*, to feed him with white Wheaten Bread; for it seems at that Time, that even the greatest Persons in these Parts eat no other Bread but what was made of Oats. This Castle was in the Reign of King *Edward* III. (when *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, play'd the Rebel, and fortifying it, plundered the whole Neighbourhood) laid almost level with the Ground. Afterward it became the Seat, and as it were the Head of the Barony of the *Colvilles*, who flourished a long Time

Digitized by Google

Time here with very great Honour, but Male Issue failing, *John de Gernon*, and *Ralph de Basset* of *Sapcote* in *Leicestershire*, became the Heirs of this rich Inheritance in Right of their Mothers, who were the Sisters of *Edmund de Calvile*. These are all the Villages of Note near *Corby*, wherefore we shall proceed to the two last Market-Towns of this Division; *viz.* *Deeping* and *Stamford*, both of them in the Wapentake of *Nesse*. And first of

Deeping, a Market-Town, but the Market is very poor and inconsiderable, but such as it is, it is kept weekly upon *Thursday*, and the Fair is suitable, on *Michaelmas* Day, *September* 29. This Town is situate in the Fenny Country, according to the Importance of the Name; for *Deeping*, as *Ingulphus* says, signifies a deep Meadow, where *Richard de Rulos*, Chamberlain to *William* the Conqueror, by throwing up of a great Bank, excluded the River *Welland*, which used often to overflow it, and built on the said Bank many Houses, which in all made a large Village. The Situation of the Place at this Day, shews that it is properly so called, for the Plain which lies beneath it, of many Miles in Compass, is the deepest in all the marshy Country; and what is very strange, the Channel of the River *Glen*, which is pent in by its Banks, and runs from the West, lies much higher than this Plain.

The Manor of this Town did most anciently belong to the Family of *Enermeve*; of which the last Heir Male *Hugh*, leaving only one Daughter, who was married to the Baron *de Wake*, brought these Lands into the Possession of that Family, which afterwards came to be very much enriched by the Estate of the *Estevils*, very eminent and Men of great Interest in these Parts, till the Reign of *Edward* II. when by a Female Heir, their Inheritance fell by Right of Marriage to *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, youngest Son to *Edward* I. His Grand daughter *Joan*, commonly called, *The fair Maid of Kent*, was Heir to this Manor, and carried it to the Crown by her Marriage with the *Black Prince*. From the younger Sons of the Barons *de Wake* is the ancient Family of the *Wakes* of *Bilsworth* in *Northamptonshire* descended.

At this Place was born Dr *Robert Tighe*. He was bred in the University of *Oxford*, and afterward became Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, and Minister of *Allhallows-Barking*, *London*. He was an excellent Textuary, and profound Linguist, and was on that Account employed by King *James* I. in translating the Bible, tho' it must be as an Assistant, for his Name is not in Dr. *Fuller*'s Catalogue. He died about the Year 1620, leaving to *John Tighe* his Son, of *Corby* in this County, Esq; an Estate of 2000*l. per Annum*.

The deplorable Condition of Mr. *Priestland*, and his Family, who was Rector of this Parish, is one of the most remarkable Instances of the Cruelty of the rebellious Times against the Episcopal Clergy. He was a Man of exemplary Sobriety, and other Virtues, but was forced to fly from his Cure by one *Thorp*, an Innkeeper of this Town, at the Sign of the *Crown*, (whom he had a little before saved from the Gallows) because he heard, that *Thorp* had got a Warrant from Sir *Anthony Erebury*, a Justice of Peace of *Lincolnshire*, to seize him. After his Flight, his Living was sequestred, and *Thorp*, with a Parcel of rude Soldiers, comes on *Christmas*-Eve in the Evening, and turns out of Doors his Wife and five Children, not suffering them to take so much as a Bed along with them to lie on in the sharp Season. In the Barn they continued till near Harvest, and had a Bed allowed them there after some Time, but then being forced to remove, they betook themselves to the Belfrey, and lived there a while upon the People's Charity. The Sequestrator, Mr. *Maplesden*, should have allowed them a fifth Part of the Living, but would not, till Mrs. *Priestland* made her Case known to *Oliver* himself, and then the Lord *Claypool* paid her, but lost most of his Money, notwithstanding Mr. *Maplesden* held three Livings at that Time worth near 400*l per Annum*. In the Time of his Sufferings, Mr. *Priestland* sold his Paternal Estate, melted down his Plate, and when the Times were more settled, taught a School to maintain his Family, till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. when he was replaced in his Rectory, but so dilapidated and ruin'd, that it was worth little to him the eight Years he lived after, and his Widow after his Death fell into great Trouble about Dilapidations. Next of

Stamford,

Digitized by Google

Stamford, in *Saxon* Steanford, one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of this Shire, ſituated upon the River *Welland*, which is made navigable up to it for ſmall Veſſels and Barges. It is a Mayor, Market, and Borough Town of great Antiquity, walled about, and endowed with divers Privileges. As to the Antiquity of it, our Hiſtorians afford us very large Teſtimonies. When King *Edward* the *Elder* fortified the Southern Banks of the River to hinder the *Daniſh* Inroads from the North, he built on the South Bank over-againſt it, a very ſtrong Caſtle, called *Stamford Baron*, as *Marianus* has it; but nothing of it is now to be ſeen. *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, *Lib.* v. *p.* 203, deſcribing the Wars between King *Edmund Ironſide*, and the *Danes*, calls it an ancient City: And *Ingulphus* tells us, That the Terms were ſometimes held at *Stamford*: And *Hoveden*, in his Book of *Crowland*, *p.* 249, calls it *Stamfordſhire*, being a County-Town very commodious for that Uſe, the End of *Lincolnſhire* adjoining to it, being 36 Miles from *Lincoln*, and the End of *Northamptonſhire* next it on that Side, as far from *Northampton*. *Stow* tells us, *p.* 131, That there was a Mint for Coining of Money in *Stamford Baron*, in the Time of King *Athelſtan*, *Anno* 930; but 'tis probable, that it was ſome Privilege granted to the Abbots of *Peterborough*, within whoſe Liberty it was.

In *Domeſday-Book*, 14 *Gul. Conq.* it is found to pay Geld for twelve hundreds and an half to the Army, and towards the Navy, and *Danegeld*, and had in it ſix Wards. In King *Stephen*'s Days there was a Caſtle here in the Midſt of the Town, which he fortified in the Wars he had with *Henry* of *Anjou*, of which the Foundation-Plot is ſtill viſible, and a Tradition in the Town confirms it. Soon after, when *Henry* of *Anjou*, (by the Name of King *Henry* II.) came to the Crown, he gave the whole Village of *Stamford*, being his Demeſne, excepting the Fees of the Barons and Knights of the ſaid Village, to *Richard de Humez*, or *Humetz*, who was Conſtable to that Prince, to hold of him by Homage, and other Service; and afterwards the ſame was held by *William* Earl of *Warren*, by the Favour of K. *John*.

In the Reign of King *Richard* I. the *Jews* in this Town were barbarouſly butchered by the Inhabitants. And in the ſame Reign ſome Traders coming to the Fair, *Anno* 1154, were robbed by certain Thieves, whom *Gerrard de Camville*, then Lord Chancellor, was thought to protect, but being accuſed of the Fact before all the Judges, he was acquitted. 'Twas in this Town alſo that the Barons aſſembled in the 17th Year of King *John*, to levy War againſt that Prince for infringing their Liberties. Here they muſtered their Forces, and from hence they marched againſt the King then in *Oxfordſhire*.

This Town was then the Poſſeſſions of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*; of whom, *William* being Lord of the Town in King *John*'s Reign, and ſtanding upon the Caſtle-Walls in *Stamford*, ſaw two Bulls fighting for a Cow in a Meadow beneath him, and bellowing, all the Butchers Dogs in the Town, great and ſmall, were alarmed at it, and ran down to them, and ſingling out one of the Bulls who was mad with Noiſe and Multitude, purſued him thro' the Town. This Sight ſo pleaſed the Earl, that he gave all the Meadows (called the *Caſtle-Meadows*) where the Bull-Fight began, for a Common to the Butchers of the Town, after the firſt Graſs was eaten, on Condition, That they ſhould find a mad Bull ſix Weeks before *Chriſtmas*-Day, for the Continuance of that Sport yearly; and hence the Proverb aroſe, *As mad as the Baiting Bull of* Stamford.

After the Death of the abovementioned *William* Earl of *Warren*, the Manor, Borough and Caſtle of *Stamford*, were granted to *John* Earl of *Warren* by King *Edward* I. but at his Death they returned to the Crown. After five or ſix Re-Grants from the Crown to ſeveral of the greateſt Nobility, and as many Returns to it, either by Forfeiture, or Want of Heirs Male, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to *William Cecil*, firſt Lord *Burghley*, from whom they deſcended to *Anne*, Daughter and Coheir of *William* Earl of *Exeter*, who was married to *Henry Grey*, firſt Earl of *Stamford*; of which Honour we ſhall ſpeak at the End of the Deſcription of this Town.

Here 'tis probable was once an Univerſity, of which Mr. *Cambden* gives us this Account; 'In King *Edward* III.'s Reign,

'all

Digitized by Google

'an Univerſity for liberal Arts and Sciences was begun here, which the Inhabitants 'looked upon as their greateſt Glory. The 'Occaſion of eſtabliſhing it was this; 'There happen'd to break out ſome hot 'Conteſts at *Oxford* between the Students 'of the North and South, which ſo diſturbed the Studies of both Parties, that 'great Numbers of them withdrew from 'thence, and ſettled in this Town. The 'King being acquainted with theſe Diſorders, ordered the Students, by his Proclamation, to return again to *Oxford*, 'which they accordingly did; and ſo an 'End was put to this new Univerſity, 'which was ſo lately begun; and from 'thenceforward it was provided by an 'Oath, That no *Oxford* Man for the future 'ſhould profeſs at *Stamford*.

But Mr. *Neal*, who has been curious in inquiring into the Antiquity of this County, and has made ſome conſiderable Diſcoveries, gives a more advantageous Hiſtory of this *Stamford*-Univerſity. He produces an ancient Fragment in MS. that ſays, That this Town was a Univerſity long before our Saviour's Time, and continued ſo till about the Year 300, when it was diſſolved by the Pope for adhering to *Arrius*. For the firſt Founder of it, that Author quotes *Merlin*; but whatever Authority this Hiſtory may be of, there are two Things that make it pretty plainly appear that this Place was an Univerſity before King *Edward* III.'s Days, and for a longer Time than Mr. *Cambden*'s Account can be thought to ſuppoſe; for here are, 1. The Remains of two Colleges called *Black-hall* and *Brazen-noſe*, on the Gate of which laſt, there is a Brazen-noſe, and a Ring thro' it, like that at *Oxford*; and 'tis evident that this College did not take its Pattern from *Oxford*, but *Oxford* from it, becauſe *Brazen-Noſe* College in *Oxford* was not built before the Reign of King *Henry* VII. whereas this is allowed at leaſt to be as old as King *Edward* III. and that it is much older is probable, 2. From the *Oxford* Students removing thither upon the aforeſaid Quarrel, tho' they tarried there but a few Months; for as they cannot be ſuppoſed to build theſe Colleges in that Time, ſo nothing could be a greater Inducement to carry them thither, than the Knowledge that it was once an Univerſity, and that they ſhould find ſome Colleges ready to receive them, and long before built to their Hands.

In the Year 1310 flouriſhed *Nicholas de Stamford*, ſo called from this Place of his Nativity. He was a *Bernardine* Monk, and a great Writer. *Leland* gives him this Character; *Admirabar hominem ejus ætatis*, &c. (*i. e*) I admired that a Man of that Age (*viz.* which he lived in) could write ſo ſmartly, ſolidly, and ſignificantly; for it was a ſtrange ſuperſtitious, and ignorant Generation he lived in, and he was a very accurate Writer for thoſe Times.

King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 1. held a great Council of War here to conſult about an Expedition into *France*; but the Conſultation came to nothing in that unactive Reign. In the Civil Wars between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, the Northern Soldiers, who took Arms to aſſiſt the former, deſtroyed this Town with Fire and Sword, ſince which Time it could never recover its former Glory, tho' it has all along maintained a conſiderable Trade.

In King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, *William Brown*, Eſq; who had been Mayor of *Stamford* twice, and was deſcended of the *Browns* of *Rutlandſhire*, built a beautiful Steeple, and a great Part of the Church of *All-Saints* in this Town, and lies buried in a Chapel with his Wife, being the Burial-Place of his Family. He alſo erected the Hoſpital of this Town, for a Warden, a *Confrater*, twelve poor Men, and a Woman for a Nurſe, endowing it with the Manor of *Swaffield*, which is ſeven Miles off, and ſeveral other Lands and Tenements, worth above 400 *l. per Annum*. He was a Merchant of the Staple, and got a great Eſtate here.

In King *Henry* VIII.'s Time, when the Towns in *Lincolnſhire* gave Money to that King in his Progreſs, as he was returning Home, for his Pardoning the Rebels of this County, this Town gave him twenty Pounds. Theſe are all the Memoirs of this Town, which we meet with in our Hiſtory concerning this City, which we take to be ſufficient to prove it great, as well as ancient, Some Remains of Antiquity have been found here; and the *Roman* Highway

Digitized by Google

which goes from this Town into the North, may be some Evidence that there was a Ferry here, but do not prove that this was the *Gausennæ* of *Antoninus*, which he places hereabout. The little Village, *Brigsterton*, which is but a Mile from it, and carries Antiquity in the Name of it, being as it were *Oppidum Castrum*, where the River *Gash*, or *Wash*, crosses the Highway, and had a Bridge, or Brig, over it, may put in a better Claim to it, because *Gausenna* and *Gwa* have a like Sound, and the Distance from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, in the Iteneraty answers very well. The old *Gausenna* was utterly demolished (as is believed) when the *Picts* and *Scots* ravaged this whole Country as far as *Stamford*, where *Kenrick*, and his *Saxons*, with great Pains and Gallantry, stopt their Progress, and forced them to retreat in great Disorder, leaving many dead, and many more Prisoners behind them, as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* relates. It is probable, that *Stamford*, in former Ages, rose from the Ruins of this Town.

There are six Parish-Churches in this Town, *viz.* St. *Mary's*, St. *John's*, *All-Saints*, St *Peter's*, St. *Clement's*, and St. *Martin's*, in which last the great *Cecil*, Lord *Burghley* lies buried in a splendid Tomb. Mr. *Cambden* assigns St. *George* in *Stamford* for that Lord's Burial-Place, but he is mistaken in the Name. St. *Martin's* is indeed in *Stamford-Baron*, which is in *Northamptonshire*, but is under the Jurisdiction of the Corporation, and so is reckoned in this Shire. *Burghley*-House; one of the most magnificent Seats in the Kingdom, belonging to the Earl of *Exeter*, stands near it.

The Government of this Town is not, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us, managed by an Alderman, and 24 *Comburgenses*, but by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council: When this Constitution began is uncertain, being much elder than any Charter they can shew; for there is a List of sixty upon the Court-Roll sworn before the Incorporation, *viz.* from 1398 to 1460, which is the first Year of King *Edward* IV. who gave them the first Charter that they have in their Keeping; but we rather judge that it was to confirm an old Custom, than establish a new one. King *Charles* II and King *James* II. granted other Charters to this Town, but they were only temporary, and are expired. 'Tis very observable here, that they have a Custom, which *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, calls *Burrough-English*, *viz.* That the younger Sons inherit what Lands and Tenements the Fathers, dying intestate, have possessed in this Manor.

Stamford is at this present a large, populous, and rich Town; it has two plentiful Markets weekly on *Monday*, and *Friday*; and Fairs on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, *October* 28; on the first Monday in *Lent* for Horses, and *Mid-Lent* Sunday, and the Sunday after *Corpus Christi* Day. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, who are at this Time, in 1719, the honourable *Charles Cecil*, Esq; and *Charles Bertie*, Esq; This Town gives the Title of an Earldom to the Family of *Grey of Groby*; of which,

Henry Lord *Grey* of *Groby*, having married *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *William* Earl of *Exeter*, by whom he obtained the Lordship of the Castle, Borough, and Manor of this Town, was created by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 3. Earl of *Stamford*. He had several Sons by his Lady; of whom *Thomas*, his eldest Son, died before him; but being married to the Lady *Dorothy*, a Daughter and Coheir of *Edward Bourchier*, Earl of *Bath*, left

Thomas, his only Son and Heir, the present Earl of *Stamford*, who, by his Mother, is descended from *Thomas Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, the *Bohuns* Earls of *Essex*, *Hereford*, and *Northampton*, and several other noble Families. He was Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of *Lancaster* in the Reign of King *William* III. and of the Privy Council to her Majesty Queen *Anne*. He married *Mary*, one of the Coheirs of *Joseph Maynard*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *John Maynard*, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in King *William* III's Reign; but hath no Issue surviving. His Seats are at *Bradgate* and *Groby* in the County of *Leicester*.

Benefactors of Note who belonged to this Town are, *William Ratcliffe*, Esq; who was four Times Alderman of this Town, and died *Anno* 1536; he gave all his Messuages, Lands, and Tenements in the Town, to the Maintenance of a Free-School there, which Lands do now, or late did, yield 30*l.*

per

Digitized by Google

per Annum, to thereabouts, to the Schoolmaster and Usher. The Lord Treasurer *Cecil* gave an Augmentation to this Stipend; but it seems that some intervening Accident has hindred that charitable Gift from taking the intended Effect.

Elizabeth Hussey of *Hunnington*, Widow, the Mother of Mr. *Francis Trigg*'s Wife, who founded the Library at *Grantham*, gave to the Poor of this Town 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, as appears by the Catalogue of the Benefactors.

Robert Johnson, the Son of *Maurice Johnson*, Mayor of this Town, was born in it. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and beneficed at *Luffenham* in *Rutlandshire*; where tho' he did most of his charitable Actions, yet 'tis an Honour to this Place to be the Birth-place of a Man of such a publick Spirit. He found, when he enter'd into that County, that there was a great Want of Schools for the pious Education of Children; and to remedy it, he set himself earnestly at Work, and by his artful Perswasions, so insinuated himself into the Hearts of the wealthy, yea the greatest Misers; that whereas he found none, he left as many Free-Schools in *Rutland* as there are Market-Towns, particularly at *Oakham* and *Uppingham*, where he erected good Buildings, and settled good Endowments on them. But least his charitable Disposition should be less esteemed, because in these Things he dispensed others Charity, and not his own, (tho' Time and Labour is a great Expence) he was as beneficent as the most charitable that he met with, for he was a considerable Benefactor to *Emanuel* and *Sidney* Colleges in *Cambridge*; to which last, he gave four Exhibitions, to be bestowed in Part of Maintenance upon as many Scholars which came from his Free-Schools; founded two Hospitals in the same County, and gave a Stipend to the weekly Preachers at St. *Paul*'s-Cross, *London*; and tho' never dignified higher than Archdeacon of *Leicester*, left a thousand Pounds a-year to his Posterity. He died about the Year of our Lord 1616. Near this Town lies

Uffington, a Village of Note for being the Seat of *Charles Bertie*, Esq; one of the Burgesses for *Stamford*, and Son of the honourable *Charles Bertie*, a younger Son of *Montague* Earl of *Lindsey*. He is Patron of the Church. Here was in the last Century a Family of *Vincents*, good and loyal Gentlemen, but they having exchanged their Estate here with *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, removed to *Stoke-Daberton* in *Surrey*, where they still remain, or lately did. Mr. *Evans*, late Rector of this Parish, is the Author of one of the *London-Cases*, in Answer to the Scruples and Objections made by Dissenters to our established Church. In the late rebellious Times, Mr. *South* was sequestred from this Living by the Earl of *Manchester*, upon these Articles alledged against him, *viz.* 1. That he came into this Living by Assignment from Dr. *Hudson*, for a Sum of Money, and Exchange of *King's-Cliffe*, a Living of 300 *l per Annum*. 2. That he was present at Church, while his Curate read his Majesty's (King *Charles* I.) Declaration after the Battel of *Edge-Hill*, in which the Parliament were proclaimed Rebels. 3, His being once seized by the Parliament Soldiers, and carry'd away Prisoner. (A strange Crime to make a Man's Misery his Fault.)

Having thus surveyed the several Market-Towns of this Division called *Kesteven*, and the Villages adjoining, we shall compleat our Account of it by taking a View of such Villages and Places, as lie in those Wapentakes which have no Market-Towns in them, *viz.* *Lango*, *Boothby*, *Loveden*, *Ashwardhurn*, and *Winebridge*; of which we find,

I. *In the Wapentake of* Langoe,

Blankney, once the Barony of the *D'Eincourts*, who flourished in a continued Succession from the coming in of the *Normans* to the Times of King *Henry* VI. when their Heir Male failed in one *William*, whose two Sisters and Heirs, named *Alice* and *Margaret*, were married, the last to *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, and the former to *William* Lord *Lovel*. There is in our Histories a remarkable Settlement made by one of this Family for the perpetuating their Name, Arms, and Estate, which may not be passed over, *viz.*

Edmund D'Eincourt, having attended King *Edward* I. in his Expeditions into *Wales*, and *Gascoigne* and King *Edward* II. in his

Digitized by Google

Wars againſt *Scotland*, was for theſe his eminent Services highly in Favour with both thoſe Kings, and had acquired a large Eſtate and Arms, which, in his declining Age, fearing they would, with his Name, be utterly extinguiſh'd, becauſe his Son had only one Daughter, he was very deſirous to preſerve them all to Poſterity, and for that End took this Method: He ſued for and obtained a ſpecial Licenſe of King *Edward* II. to empower him to enfeoff whatſoever Perſon he pleaſed in all his Lordſhips, and Lands, Knights-Fees, Advowſons of Churches and Abbeys, to have and to hold them to ſuch Perſons, and their Heirs for ever, of the King and his Heirs, to be re-granted to the ſaid *Edmund* for Life, with Remainder to *William* and *John D'Eincourt* ſucceſſively, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten; with Remainder to the right Heirs of the ſaid *Edmund*. This was in thoſe Days thought the ſureſt Way of Entailing an Eſtate unchangeably upon a Name and Family; yet ſo far as we can underſtnd, the Surname hath no where any Exiſtence at this Time, but in the Books of the learned. This *Edmund* obtained a Charter from the ſame King for a weekly Market on *Tueſday* at this his Manor of *Blankney*, and a Fair every Year upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Aſſumption of our Lady, *Auguſt* 15, but neither of them are uſed.

Walcot, a ſmall Village within a Mile of *Falkingham*, upon the Edge of the Fens, where is a Chalybiat Spring, formerly much frequented by the Gentry in theſe Parts for its medicinal Nature, being ſtronger than that at *Bourn*, and purging both by Urine and Stool; but Mr. *Stacey* informs us, that theſe Waters are not taken much Notice of lately.

Notton, a ſmall Village at a little Diſtance from *Lincoln*, where formerly was a religious Houſe built by *Robert de Areſi*, or *Darcy*, who had his chief Seat here in Succeſſion from his Father *Norman de Areſi*, to whom the Conqueror gave it, with thirty-two Lordſhips more. Here was a Market granted to this Place, 3 *Hen.* III. but Time has antiquated theſe Things, and now there is nothing remarkable in it, but the magnificent Seat of Sir *William Ellis*, Baronet, lately built by him.

II. *In the Wapentake of* Boothby.

Somerton-Caſtle, built by *Anthony Bec*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and by him given to King *Edward* I. but that Prince kept it but a little Time in his Hands, for he gave it to *Henry de Bellomonte*, who came about that Time into *England*. Of him is deſcended the Family of the Viſcounts *de Bellomonte*, or *Beaumont*, which in the laſt Age was almoſt extinct, the Siſter and Heireſs of the laſt Viſcount being married to *John* Lord *Lovel* of *Tichmerſh*, as we have ſhewed in *Leiceſterſhire*. The *Beaumonts* of *Staffordſhire* are thought to be of this Family.

Skellingthorp, a Village two Miles on the Weſt of *Lincoln*. This Manor, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. belonged to a Family of the *Darcys*, but of late was in the Family of *Stone*; of which, *Henry Stone* was the laſt Lord, and having no Heirs, bequeathed this Lordſhip, worth about 520 *l. per Annum*, to *Chriſt's Church* Hoſpital, *London*. He died *June* 26, 1693, and left his whole perſonal Eſtate, worth four thouſand Pounds, to the ſame pious Uſe.

Welbourn, a Village famous for nothing but a noted and godly Preacher, Mr. *Francis Trigg*, who was in 1605 Rector of this Pariſh, and born in the County, tho' we know not at what Town. He wrote ſeveral Comments upon *Matth* xxiv. *Rom.* xii. the Book of *Revelation*, and ſeveral Treatiſes, as *The Touchſtone of the Catholick Faith*; *The true Catholick, formed according to the Scriptures*, &c. He was the Founder of the Library at *Grantham*; on the Walls of which there are theſe Verſes written in Memory of him;

Optimus Franciſcus donavit Biblia Triggus,
Welborna quondam concionator amans, &c.

He died *May* 12, 1606, and lies buried in the Chancel of *Welbourn* Church.

Baſingham, a Village, the Manor of which was the Eſtate of *Morcar* Earl of *Northumberland* before the Conqueror's Time, who gave

Digitized by Google

gave it to one of his Followers. *James Metford*, a Scholar of *Merton*-College in *Oxford*, and ejected 1648, by the Parliamentarian Viſitors, was after the Reſtoration preſented by the Preſident and Society of the ſame College to the Rectory of this Pariſh. He was made Prebendary of the Church of *York* in 1687, and has publiſhed, *A General Diſcourſe againſt Simony*. Printed at *London* in 1682, which he was put upon the Writing of by Dr. *Honywood*, Dean of *Lincoln*, who having with Sorrow informed him of ſome notorious Inſtances of it, commanded him to ſay ſomething againſt it to ſtop its Growth.

Bartholomew Mitchel, who was the immediate legal Predeceſſor to Mr. *Metford*, was turned out of it in 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester*, for abſenting himſelf when the Parliament-Forces were there, and returning to gather up his Dues, when the King's Forces came, which being the whole of his Charge, his Crime was only this; He fled for his Life, and returned for his Livelihood; or he fled when it was dangerous to ſtay, and returned when he ſafely might walk.

III. *The Wapentake of* Loveden.

We find nothing remarkable in it; except that at

Cleypool, Mr. *John Oaſeley*, who was Miniſter of the South Rectory, was ejected by the Long Parliament, without any Cauſe or Reaſon mentioned.

IV. *The Wapentake of* Aſhwardburn.

Where we find,

Skrekingham, a ſmall Village, but remarkable for the Death of *Alfric*, the ſecond Earl of *Leiceſter*, killed by *Hubba* the *Daniſh* General. 'Tis probable that *Ingulphus* ſpeaks of this Place when he writes: 'In *Keſteven* three *Daniſh* petty Kings 'were ſlain, and were interred in a cer'tain Village heretofore called *Laundon*, 'but now *Trekingham*, by Reaſon of the 'Burial of three Kings; which Name is 'now changed to *Skrekingham*. Not far from this Village, ſho' in another Wapentake, viz. *Aueland*, there is a Place called, *Trekingham*, concerning which we have an Account from Mr. *Stacey*, That it is the Opinion of the Inhabitants, that the three *Saxon* Kings were interred there, and perhaps as likely as at *Skrekingham*; for ſince there is no Place in the County called *Trekingham*, the Syllable *Tre* may be as well changed into *Fyf* as *Skre*; and ſo till they can bring better Evidence, let them contend about it which ſhall have the Honour; however, this Place wants not ſomething remarkable beſides, as this Gentleman tells us, which is, That one *Lambert* and one *Spane*, Men of a very great Stature in their Life-time, lie interred here, and their Tombs are viſible at this Day. Near it is,

Kime, from which a noble Family, called, *de Kime*, take their Name, becauſe they made this their chief Seat and Reſidence. Of this Family was *Philip de Kime*, Steward to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who was the pious Founder of the Priory of this Place. His Son *Simon* was Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, 8 *Ric.* I. and *William*, who was laſt Heir Male of this Family, was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 17 *Ed.* II. to 9 *Ed* III. This Lord left no Iſſue, and ſo *Lucy* his Siſter was his Heir, and by Marriage tranſlated this Manor, and the other Lands of this Family, to *Gilbert de Umfranville*, Earl of *Angus*.

Theſe Earls, three of them, ſate ſucceſſively in the Houſe of Lords, by the Name of the Earls of *Angus* in *Scotland*; but they obtained this Privilege with ſome Difficulty, for the Sages of the Common Law would not ſuffer the firſt of theſe to be an Earl of *England*, becauſe *Angus* was not in the Bounds of that Kingdom; but he producing in open Court the King's Writ, by which he was ſummoned to Parliament, under the Title of Earl of *Angus*, he was allowed to take his Seat as an *Engliſh* Earl, and ſo did his Poſterity for two Generations, when Iſſue Male failing, this Manor, with the other Eſtate of this Family, paſſed by the Female Heir *Joan* to *Walter de Talbois*, one of whoſe Family, named *Gilbert de Talbois*, was created a Baron by King *Henry* VIII. He left two Sons, but both dying without Iſſue, their Inheritance went by the Females to the Families of *Dimock*, *Eglesby*, and others.

Anwby,

Digitized by Google

Axerby, a Village remarkable only for being the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Hervey*, Earl of *Briſtol*, near which is an old Temple, but in Ruins.

V. *The Wapentake of* Wivebridge.

Hather, famous for nothing but the Name of the *Buſſy's*, or *Buſley's*, who had their Seat here, and derived themſelves from *Roger de Buſley*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and was enriched by that King with divers Lands in this Shire, as well as others.

Ancaſter, called by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary *Crococalana*; it is one direct Street only, along the *Military Way* at this Time, one Part of which belonged anciently to the *Veſci's*, and the other to the *Cromwells*. In the Entrance into this Village there is a Trench, which appears evidently to have been formerly a Caſtle, as alſo on the other Side towards the Weſt, are to be ſeen certain Summer Camps of the *Romans*. It ſeems to have the Name of *Croco-Calana* given it by the *Romans*, from its Situation under an Hill, which the *Britains* (as we read in *Gyraldus Cambrenſis* and *Nennius*) called *Crue*, as *Crucmaur*, a great Hill, and *Crue Occhidient*, a Mountain in the Weſt; but whence the latter Part of the Name, *Co-lana*, comes, Mr. *Cambden* declares himſelf ignorant.

The Antiquity of this Town appears by the *Roman* Coins, by the Vaults and Arches that are often diſcovered, by the many ſquare and coloured Pavements turned up in the Fields, by its Situation upon the *Roman* Highway, and by the fourteen Miles Diſtance between this Place and *Lincoln*; (the Road lying thro' a green Plain called *Ancaſter-Heath*) for juſt ſo many *Antoninus* makes it to be between *Croco-Calana* and *Lindum*. This little Town is graced with a peculiar Honour above others of greater Note, in giving the Title of Duke to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindſey*.

Robert Bertie, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and Earl of *Lindſey*, being created by his preſent Majeſty King *George*, *July* 29, 1715, Marquis of *Lindſey*, and Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſteven*. He is Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Lincoln*, one of the Privy Council, and the Keeper of *Epping* Foreſt. He hath been twice married, and by both Wives hath Iſſue Male, *viz.* By *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wynn* of *Gweder* in *Carnarvonſhire*, *Peregrine*, Lord *Willoughby*, (who hath married *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *John Brownlow*, Lord *Tyrconnel*) of *Belton* in this County; and by *Albina*, the Daughter of Major-General *Farrington*, *Vere* and *Montague*. His Seats are at *Grimſthorp* in this County, *Haverings* in *Eſſex*, and *Cheſſea* in *Middleſex*.

Boothby-Pagnell, a Village lying on the Weſt Side of the River *Wyrham*, not far from the Head of it. It takes its Name from one *Boothby*, who anciently had his Seat here; but the Male Iſſue failing, the Manor deſcended to a Daughter, who married an Husband of the Family of *Pagnal*, or *Paynel*, and ſo the Place was called after both their Names, *Boothby-Paganel*, or *Paynell*. This Place will ever be famous for this, that

Dr. *Robert Sanderſon*, afterwards Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was above twenty Years Rector of it. He was born at *Rotheram* in *Yorkſhire*, and there we ſhall ſpeak more fully of him, touching here only upon what concerns him, as Rector of this Place, where while he lived, he was, by the Favour of Dr. *Laud*, made Chaplain to King *Charles* I. who took great Satisfaction in converſing with him; and appointed him with ſome others to make Alterations in the Common-Prayer-Book, to pleaſe the prevailing Party, if poſſible, in 1641; and the following Year nominated *Regius Profeſſor* of *Oxford*, and one of the Aſſembly of Divines, but never ſate among them. In 1647, he was a principal Man in drawing up the Univerſity of *Oxford's* Reaſons againſt the Covenant and negative Oath, and the ſame Year attended his Majeſty in the *Iſle of Wight*, and elſewhere, preached before him, and gave him great Satisfaction in divers Conferences. Theſe Things angred the Parliament, who thereupon ſent their Viſitors to *Oxford*, who voted him out of his Profeſſorſhip, Canonry of *Chriſt's*-Church, *&c.* Being outed from the Univerſity, he retired to this Place, which was under Sequeſtration from

Digitized by Google

From 1644, but could find no Quiet here, for the Soldiers tore his Common-Prayer-Book to Pieces, and seizing him, carried him Prisoner to *Lincoln*, where they forced him to exchange his Living here with the Minister of *Allington*, which he submitted to, that he might enjoy it, tho' less, quietly; but this he could not obtain, for here he was plundered, once wounded in three Places, and reduced to great Poverty, which, however, he out-lived, and at the King's Restoration was reinstated in his Canonry and Professorship, and a little after made Bishop of *Lincoln*, which he enjoyed but a very little Time, dying *January* 29, 1662.

Hunnington, a small Village, but of Note for a *Roman* Camp, which has been called *Julius Cæsar's* Camp Time out of Mind. It is double trenched, and lies about a Mile from the Village, but within the Compass of the Lordship. This Conjecture is confirmed by some *Roman* Coins of several Sorts, which were found in 1691 not far from it. They were inclosed in an earthen Pot, or Urn, and so many as would fill a Peck. There is also in the same Place a remarkable Charity settled upon ten poor People of *Hunnington* and *Cathorp*, of 20 *l. per Annum*, to be paid quarterly 40 *s.* to each of them; six of them to be of this Place, and four of *Cathorp*, which is a Village about two Miles distant from it. For this Account we give our Thanks to one *Mr. Penckel*.

Wallisford, alternative Place of Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies and Requests to Kings *Charles* I. and II. and King *James* II. He translated, *A Relation of Cardinal Mazarini's and Oliver Cromwell's Designs against the Ostend defeated*, out of *Italian*; and the Romance called, *Cassandra*, out of *French*. He resigned his Offices to King *James* II. by Reason of his Age; and that Prince conferred them on his Son *Charles-Ludovick*, the Father of Sir *Clement*, who now enjoys them, and knighted him.

III. Lindsey.

This is the third Division of this large County, called *Lindissi*, by *Bede*, from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, the chief City of this Shire. 'Tis bigger than *Holland*, or *Kesteven*, jutting out into the Ocean with a large Front, which hath the Sea continually playing upon its East and North Shores: On the West, the Rivers *Trent* and *Dun* separate it from *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*; and on the South, 'tis parted from *Kesteven* by the *Witham* and *Fossdyke*, (which is seven Miles in Length) cut by King *Henry* I. between the *Witham* and *Trent*, for the Conveniency of Carriage to and from *Lincoln*, and from *Holland* by *Horncastle* Wapentake. This Division hath given the honourable Title of Earl to

Robert Bertie, Son of *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, (where see more of that honourable Person) who was created by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 2. Earl of *Lindsey*, as he had been before made by King *James* I. *Reg.* 1. Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*. He married *Elizabeth* the only Daughter of *Edward* Lord *Montague* of *Boston*, by whom he had Issue,

Montague, his Son and Heir, who succeeded him. He married *Martha*, Daughter of Sir *William Cookain*, Knight, and Alderman of *London*, by whom he had

Robert, his Successor, created Duke of *Ancaster*, (where see.)

This Division contains seventeen Hundreds or Wapentakes, *viz. Manly, Yarborough, Bradley, Ludborough, Walshcroft, Asslacoe, Corringham, Well, Lawris, Wraggoe, Gartree, Louthesk, Calceworth, Candleslo, Hill, Belingbroke, Horncastle*; and in them eighteen Market-Towns, *viz. Burton, Glandford-Bridge, Barton, Grimsby, Thong-Castle, Binbrooke, Market-Rasin, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Stanton, Wragby, Tatersal, Louth, Alford, Burgh, Belingbroke, Spilsby*, and *Horncastle*; of all which we shall give the best Description we can, with the Villages adjoining.

Burton, or *Burton-Stather*, whose Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on *March* 25. This Town is very conveniently seated for Trade upon the Eastern Bank of the *Trent* in *Manly* Hundred, but we have nothing remarkable of it. The Village

Melwood, where not long since flourished the honourable Family of the *St. Pauls*, Knights, corruptly called by the Vulgar, *Sampil*. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that he a-

long

Digitized by Google

long Time thought that they came from the ancient *Caſtilian* Family of the Earls of *St. Paul* in *France*; but the Coat of Arms of *Luxemburgh*, that they bear, is a Sign that they came out of *France*, ſince the *Caſtilian* Family of St. *Pauls* was by Marriage ingrafted into that of *Luxemburgh*, which was about 300 Years ago. Next this Pariſh is

Butterwick, the Manor of the *Sheffields*, whoſe ancient Seat having been at *Hemmeſwell* in the Iſle of *Axholm*, *Robert Sheffield* removed it to *Butterwick*, about the Reign of King *Henry* VII. He was one of the Commanders in that King's Army againſt *John* Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents, over whom the King obtained a Victory, in which this Gentleman ſhared, and was knighted. His Heir was *Robert*, the Father of *Edmund*, who 1 *Ed.* VI. was created Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*. He was the firſt Baron in the Family, but accompanying the Marquis of *Northampton*, to ſuppreſs the Rebellion of the Commons of *Norfolk*, was ſlain by a Butcher. He left a Son *John*, Heir of his Honour and Eſtate, who was the Father of *Edmund*, created by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 1. Earl of *Mulgrave*. He was ſucceeded in his Honour by his Grandſon *Edmund*, whoſe Son *John*, having appeared in the moſt eminent Places of Honour and Truſt in ſeveral Reigns, and diſcharged them with the utmoſt Loyalty and Fidelity, was created 6 *Gul.* III. Marquis of *Normanby*; and afterwards 1 *Ann.* was further advanced to the Honour and Title of Duke of the County of *Buckingham*, and of *Normanby*, a Village in *Walſhcroft* Wapentake in this County. He is ſtill living, and hath one Son *Robert*, ſtyled Marquis of *Normanby*, born *December* 11, 1711, the Hopes of the Family.

Flixborough, the native Place of Sir *Edmund Anderſon*, made Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, 24 *Eliz.* He was a younger Brother of a good Family, and being bred in the *Inner Temple*, became ſo eminent a Lawyer, that he was thought to deſerve that high Station. He was a Man of a ſtern Countenance, as became his great Office; and being a great Promoter of the eſtabliſhed Church-Diſcipline, was very ſevere againſt all *Browniſts*, whenever he happen'd on them in his Circuit. He died 3 *Jac.* I. 1605, leaving a great Eſtate to ſeveral Sons, of whom Sir *Francis Anderſon* of *Exworth* in *Bedfordſhire* was the eldeſt.

Hiberſtow, ſo called from *Hubba*, a *Daniſh* Commander, who was ſlain in or near this Place; for this County having a long Coaſt, was often harraſſed by the *Danes*, who under *Hubba*, and other *Daniſh* Commanders, landed here in the 9th Century, and being defeated by the *Mercians*, *Hubba* was ſlain, and this Place denominated from him. In the moſt Northern Angle of this County, ſtands a Place called,

Old Winſtringham, where was anciently a Beach for Ships. All this Corner of the County, on the Weſt Side of the Street, was full of *Romans* in the old Time, as we may conjecture from their Coins, and many Tiles, and Bricks, that are commonly found here, eſpecially at the Cliff, called, *Winſterton Cliff*, where have been ſome old *Roman* Buildings. About two Miles Weſt of this Place is

Alkborough, which ſeems to have been a *Roman* Town, not only from its Name, but alſo from a ſmall ſquare Camp, or Entrenchment there; on the Weſt Side of which is a *Barrow*, called, *Counteſſe-Barrow*, or *Counteſſe-Pit*, to this Day, being hollow in the middle.. On the Weſt Side of this Wapentake, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Trent*, lies the Iſle of

Axholme, or *Axelholme*, in *Saxon* Eaxelholme, in Length from South to North ten Miles, but not above half as broad. The Rivers *Idel*, *Don*, and *Trent*, ſo incloſe it on all Sides, that they make it a perfect River-Iſland. The lower Part of it near the Rivers is marſhy, and produceth an odoriferous Shrub called *Gall*. It alſo yields Pets in the Moors, and dead Roots of Fir-Wood, which in burning, ſend out a rank ſweet Smell. There alſo have been found great and long Fir-Trees in digging for Pet, both within the Iſle and without. The Middle has a ſmall Aſcent, and is both rich and fruitful, yielding Flax in great Abundance, and alſo Alabaſter, which being not very ſolid, is more proper for Lime and Plaiſter-Work, than for building, or other Uſes, which require Duration and Strength. The chief Town in it is

Axh.

Digitized by Google

Axey, or as it was formerly called *Axel*; from whence, by adding the *Saxon* Word *Holme*, which signifies a River-Island, the Name, without Question, is compounded. It hardly deserves the Name of a Town, because it has so few Inhabitants. Nevertheless there is to be seen the Platform of a Castle, which was demolished in the Barons Wars, and belonged to the *Mowbreys*, who had great Part of the Island in their Possession, descended to them from *Nigel de Albini*, who possessed it in the Conqueror's Reign, whether by Forfeiture or otherwise, we can't tell. This *Nigel* built a little Priory of Canons Regular at

Hirst in this Isle, and made it a Cell to *Nostel* Abbey in *Yorkshire*. His Son *Roger* possessing the Lands of *Molbray*, was obliged by the special Command of King *Henry* I. to assume the Surname of *Molbray*. This *Roger de Mowbrey*, in the Year 1173, forsaking his Allegiance to King *Henry* II. adhered to his Son, who having been crowned by his Father's Order, attempted to take upon him the whole Dominion of the Realm; and repaired the Castle of

Kinarsare, in this Isle of *Axholme*, which being near *Kinard*-Ferry, a great Number of *Lincolnshire* Men, under the Command of *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, (Bastard-Son to the King) passing over in Boats, besieged it, and compelled the Constable and all the Soldiers to surrender it, and laid it level with the Ground. *Roger* hasten'd to the Relief of it, but was taken Prisoner.

Laughton, a Village upon the Bank of the *Trent*, where also Fir-Trees are often found in digging for Pet. Here was anciently the Seat and Habitation of an eminent Family of the *Dalansons*, more modernly called, *Dallisons*. These are all the Places of Note near this Market-Town, and in this Hundred, that are come to our Knowledge; and so we shall pass to

Glandford Bridge, a Market-Town in *Yarborough* Hundred; the Market is on Thursday weekly, and Fair on .

The River *Ankam* runs by this Town, and hath a strong Bridge over it, which is the Reason of the Name *Glandford Bridge*, or *Glandford at the Bridge*; but the Country People have so long and commonly called it *Brigg*, alone, that the true Name is almost forgotten. The Town is small, and the Market proportionable. Northward of this Town, upon the River *Ank*, or *Ankam*, stands

Worlaby, a small Village, yet deserving our Notice, because in the Reign of King *Charles* I. it gave the Title of Baron to the Lord *John Bellasis*, who for his firm Adherence to his Majesty upon divers Occasions, had given great Proofs of his Loyalty. This Title, without Gain, he wore, when King *Charles* II. was restored, and then had several Places of Trust conferred upon him, as Badges of his Favour, as the Government of *Tangier* and *Hull*, and Captain of the Band of Pensioners; but making Scruple of the Oath enjoined by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1672, to be taken by all such as did then, or should thenceforth bear any Office under the King, he resigned all his Places. At the utmost Northern Point of this County and Hundred stands

Burton, a small Market-Town; the Market on Monday, and Fair on .

This Place is remarkable for nothing, but a very common Ferry for passing over the *Humber* to *Hull* in the County of *York*. The Villages of this Wapentake are

Thornton, which stands upon the *Humber*. Here was anciently a College for Divine Worship, founded by *William Crassus*, Earl of *Albemarle*.

Brocklesby, the Seat of Sir *William Pelham*, Master of the Ordinance in King *Charles* I.'s Days. His eldest Son *William Pelham*, by *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Henry Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*, was educated at *Oxford* in *New College*, travelled into divers Countries to improve his Learning, and returning, settled at *Oxford*, till the War distracted his Studies, as he used to say; but when that was over, he retired to this Town, and spent his Days in pious Meditations, chiefly upon the Gospel of St. *John*, which were printed at *London*, 1625. He was made a Knight by King *James* I. at *New-Market*, Nov. 20, 1616, and died about 1629. His Son *Henry Pelham* being chosen Burgess for *Grantham*, sided with the Presbyterians, who chose him their Speaker to oppose Mr. *Lenthall*, the Independents Speaker; but he flying to the Army, quickly

Digitized by Google

diſplaced *Pelham*, yet he was ſuffered to be Recorder of *Lincoln*.

Ribly, the native Place of *James Briſtow*, of *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*, who being elected Probationer-Fellow of *All-Souls*, was ſelected out of the Univerſity, as the fitteſt Perſon to turn the Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle*'s Philoſophical Works into *Latin*, at the Deſire of the Dutcheſs. He began the Work, but finding great Difficulties therein, thro' the Confuſedneſs of the Subject, he gave it over, as a Thing not performable by any. He died young, *December* 16, 1667, aged about 21 Years, much lamented by ſuch as knew his great Parts.

Grimsby in *Bradley* Hundred is our next Market-Town; the Market is on *Wedneſday* weekly, and Fair on St. *Bartholomew*'s-Day. It is a Corporation and Port-Town, enjoying ſeveral Immunities, as keeping Courts, and ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, who in this Seſſion, 1719, are Sir *Rob. Chaplin*, Bar. and *Joſeph Banks*, Eſq; It is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, a Recorder, and twelve Aldermen. The Mayor keeps a Court weekly on *Tueſday*, and the Bailiffs on *Friday*. Our *Sabines*, (as Mr. *Cambden* ſpeaks) Lovers of their own Conceits, will have this Town ſo called from one *Grime* a Merchant, who is ſaid to have brought up a Child of the *Daniſh* Blood-Royal (named *Havelock*) that was expos'd, for which he was much talked of; as alſo that *Havelock*, his Pupil, who was at firſt a Scullion in the King's Kitchin, afterwards for his eminent Valour had the Honour to marry the King's Daughter. He is ſaid further to have performed many great Exploits, which not being certain, are fitter for tattling Goſſips to divert themſelves with in a Winter Evening, than for an Hiſtorian to relate, and ſo ſhall be ſuperſeded. This Manor, with *Torkſey* in *Well* Wapentake, was given by King *John* to *Philip de Albini*, *Regis Anglorum Magiſter*, & *Eruditor fideliſſimus*; (*i. e.* The King of *England*'s Maſter, and moſt faithful Inſtructor; ſaith *Matth. Paris*, meaning it of King *Henry* III.) for his better Support in the King's Service. Here were anciently three Religious Houſes; *viz.* Two Monaſteries, and one Nunnery; ſeveral Lands and Parſonages belonging to which, King *Henry* VIII. after the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, gave to his new College, now called *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, together with the Manor of *Wingall*, and Parſonage of *Swinſhede*, lately belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Weſtminſter*.

But the greateſt Honour and Ornament of this Place was, that that eminent Prelate Dr. *John Whitgift*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was born here. He was bred in *Cambridge*, where he was Maſter of *Trinity-College*, and *Regius Profeſſor* of Divinity, and being promoted firſt to the See of *Worceſter*, and then to *Canterbury*, was a zealous Aſſertor of the Order and Diſcipline of the Church againſt *Cartwright*, and his Followers, who had great Friends at Court to back them; but he managed the Controverſy with ſo much politick Patience and Piety, that he overcame and won his Adverſaries at the ſame Time, tho' by his Labours he could not convince his obſtinate Enemies, who ſought the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution and Hierarchy. He died *February* 29, *A. D.* 1603. *Stow* in his Chronicles relates, That one

John Walſh, an *Engliſhman*, born at this Town, being accuſed by a Gentleman of *Navarre*, of Treaſon to the King of this Realm, did upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, in the eighth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* II. *A. D.* 1385, enter the Liſts to combate with the ſaid *Navarois*, named *Mortilete de Vilenos*, and clear himſelf of his Charge (as the Way then was) by Victory, which he accordingly obtained, and his Adverſary was hanged for his falſe Accuſation. Near *Grimsby* are

Coats, a ſmall Village, where Mr. *Charles Butler*, a firm Royaliſt to King *Charles* I. lived, and was for his Loyalty ſequeſter'd, which to reſcue his Eſtate from, he was obliged to pay for the Uſe of the Commonwealth, as it was then called, 970*l.* The Rector of *North-Coats* was alſo ſequeſtred at or near the ſame Time, tho' we do not find his Name. In this Wapentake is alſo

Caſter, as it is called at this Day; but the *Saxons* name it, Duang-carten, *i. e. Thong-Caſtle*, taking the Name from an Hide cut in Pieces, or Thongs, as *Byrſa*, the moſt noted *Carthaginian* Caſtle did; for it is affirmed

Digitized by Google

firmed in our Annals, That *Hengist* the *Saxon* having conquered the *Picts* and *Scots*, and got very large Possessions in other Places, begged of *Vortigern* as much Ground in this, as he could encompass with an Ox-Hide cut out into very small Thongs, where he built this Castle; whence one who has abridged the *English* History in Verse, thus alters *Virgil*'s Description of *Byrsa*;

Accepitq; solum facti de nomine Thongum
Taurino potuit quantum circumdare tergo.

In *English* thus:

The Ground did take its Name Thong, *from the Deed,*
Because 'twas compassed with an Ox-Hide.

The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and the Fairs on

Dr. *John Barnard*, Rector of *Waddington* near *Lincoln*, a rich Parsonage, was born in this Town. He was a *Cambridge* Man, educated a Pensioner in *Queen's-College* there; but when *Oxford* was visited by the Parliament-Commissioners, and divers Fellows were ejected, he removed thither to get Preferment; and accordingly having commenced Batchelor of Arts in the *Pembrokian* Creation in 1648, he was made Fellow of *Lincoln College*. He married the Daughter of Dr. *Peter Heylin*, who then lived at *Abendon*; and having purchased the Advowson of *Waddington* aforesaid, held it with the Sine-Cure of *Gedney* in this County. In the End of 1659, or very Beginning of 1660, he wrote a Pamphlet called, *Censura Cleri: Or, Against scandalous Ministers, to prevent such from being restored to their Livings, as had been ejected by the Parliament in* 1654, &c. But he was afterward ashamed of it, and cared not to be thought the Author of it, (his Name not being put to it) when he saw how the Event proved.

After King *Charles* II.'s Restoration he conformed, and not only kept his Livings, but was made Prebend of *Agarby* in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*; and was, about the Time he took his Doctor's Degree, in 1669, in some Repute for his Learning and Orthodox Principles: He wrote a Book which he entitled, *Theologo Historicus: Or, The true Life of the most Reverend Divine and excellent Historian Dr.* Peter Heylin, *Sub-Dean of* Westminster; pretending therein to correct the Errors, and supply the Defects of Mr. *Vernon*, Rector of *Burton on the Water* in *Gloucestershire*, who had before published the Doctor's Life; and added to it, *An Answer to Mr.* Baxter's *false Accusations of Dr.* Heylin. Printed at *London*, 1683. He also published a short Catechism for his Parish. He died at *Newark*, *August* 17, 1683, and was buried in his Chancel at *Waddington*.

Barnalby, a small Village, but a Rectory, of which Mr. *Anthony Harwood* was Minister in the Beginning of the Rebellion, and was ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, 1. For Absence from his Cure, being for Safety fled into the King's Quarters. 2. For asserting his Majesty's Cause, and dissuading his Parishioners from Rebellion, in siding with the Parliament. 3. For observing and defending the Ceremonies of the Church. These are all the Villages of Note near *Grimsby*; wherefore we proceed to

Binbrooke, a small Market-Town in *Walshcroft* Hundred or Wapentake; the Market, which is but mean, is on Wednesday weekly, and Fair on . We find nothing more said of this Town, and so shall pass to a Place of more Note, *viz.*

Market-Rasin, another Market-Town in this Wapentake, which has a pretty thronged Market weekly on Tuesday, and Fair on . This Town stands near the Spring-head of the *Ankam*, a little muddy River, abounding for that Reason with Eels, which runs into the *Humber* at *Foreby* The Villages of Note near it, are

Osgodby, anciently called *Angotby*, and *Osgegobby*, a Village, whose Manor belonged heretofore to the Family of *S. Medardo* of *Semare*, from whom the *Airmoines* had it by Inheritance thro' the Female Branch. Of this Family, which has continued in great Eminency, and was in a flourishing Condition in the last Age, if it be not still, was

William Ayrmine, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Vice-Chancellor to King *Edward* II. in 1319, when the following Misfortune befell him, *viz.* The Archbishop of *York*, the Bishop of *Ely*, Lord Treasurer, Mr. *William Ayrmine*, and others, with near 8000 Men

Digitized by Google

Paſſing over the River *Swale* in ſome Diſorder to fight the *Scots*, who then invaded the neighbouring Country, were ſet upon by the *Scotch* Army, who were cunning in War, and had orderly diſpoſed their Troops, in a ſhort Time broke and ſcattered the Parties of the *Engliſh* Army, ſlaying many, and forcing others in their Flight to take to the River, where they were drowned, ſo that above 4000 of them were loſt, and Mr. *William Ayrmine*, with other Leaders, were taken Priſoners; but he recovered his Liberty again, and was made by the ſame King, *Edward* II. *Reg.* 18 Chancellor of *England*, and Biſhop of *Norwich*. He gave two hundred Pounds to certain Prieſts to ſay Maſs for his Soul, and died *Anno* 1337 at *London*, when he had been Biſhop eleven Years. He left the Manor of *Silk-Willoughby* in this County to his Family, which, with a fair Eſtate, is, or late was, poſſeſſed by his Poſterity. The Author of the Additions to *Camden*, tell us, That Mr. *Dugdale* aſſures us, that here is a manifeſt Miſtake, the Family of *S. Medard* belonging to another *Oſgodby* in this County, but at thirty Miles diſtant from it. On the Weſt of this Place, near the River *Ankam*, is

Kirby, a ſmall Village, yet famous for being the Birth-Place of *Thomas Goodrich*, Biſhop of *Ely*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and Lord Chancellor of *England* in King *Edward* VI.'s. His Family removed from hence into *Yorkſhire*, where they now flouriſh, or lately did. He was bred in *King's College*, *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Laws; in which Science he was ſo skilful, that he was employed in ſeveral Embaſſies to foreign Princes. His Character is ſummed up in this Diſtich made upon him.

Et bonus, & dives, bene junctus & optimus ordo;
Præcedit bonitas, pone ſequuntur opes.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Both good, and rich, well join'd, beſt rank'd indeed,
For Grace goes firſt, and next doth Wealth ſucceed.

He was a Favourer of the Proteſtant Religion even in King *Henry*'s Reign, and profeſſed it in King *Edward*'s, after whoſe Death he reſigned his See to *Stephen Gardiner*, but eſcaped Queen *Mary*'s Hands, by his ſudden Departure out of the World ſoon after her Acceſſion, *viz.* on *May* 10, 1554, while as yet no Violence was uſed to the Proteſtants. Above this Place is

Kelſey, the Manor of which was ſome time the Eſtate of the *Hanſards*, a very eminent Family in this Shire; and from them, by Marriage, it paſſed to the *Aſcoughs*, Knights. Of this Family there are two Perſons of Note deſcended, if not both born here.

Ann Aſcough, or, as her Name is uſually written and pronounced, *Askew*, Daughter of Sir *William Askew*, Kt. Lord of the Town: She was married to Mr. *Kime*, and bare him two Children; but being thruſt out of his Family for profeſſing the Proteſtant Religion, lived at *London*, where ſhe was apprehended for her Opinions, and at length martyred, *July* 16, 1546; of which we ſhall give a larger Account in our Church-Hiſtory, among the Martyrs, where ſhe will be the foremoſt.

William Aſcough, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and Confeſſor to King *Henry* VI. He was inhumanly butchered at *Edington* in this County by *Jack Cade*'s Crew, many of whom were his Tenants. Biſhop *Godwin* wonders, why theſe Rebels were ſo incenſed againſt ſo good a Man; but Dr. *Fuller* anſwers, Becauſe he was learned, pious and rich three capital Crimes in a Clergyman. They plundered his Carriages, took ten thouſand Marks in Money from him (a vaſt Treaſure in thoſe Days) and to ſecure their Riot and Felony, dragged him from the High Altar to an high Hill hard by, and there barbarouſly murdered him, *June* 29, 1450, when he had been Biſhop of *Saliſbury* almoſt twelve Years. Near this Place is

Thorgandby, a Village, where *William Chaldwell*, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for this County, had his Habitation. He was a Perſon thoroughly loyal, and aſſiſted his Majeſty *Charles* I. as a good Subject, and faithful Magiſtrate, in two Things; 1. He provided his Majeſty four Horſes toward Mounting his Cavalry, &c. 2. Being skilful

Digitized by Google

ful in the Survey of these Parts, he gave his Majesty's Commanders such Directions as were necessary for their Marching with Safety thro' this County. The Kings Enemies got some Information of this his good Service to his Majesty, whereupon they plundered his House and Estate, and sent him Prisoner to *Lincoln* Gaol, where he was put in the Hole or Dungeon, among Thieves and Felons, tho' an aged and infirm Man, to the great Hazard of his Life. His Kinsman *Lawrence Chaldwell*, Esq; was sequestred, and forced to pay 553 *l.* Composition-Money to save his Estate.

Linwood, a Village on the Southern Border of this Wapentake, is famous only for the Nativity of *William Lyndewode*, the great Canonist. He had his Education at *Cambridge* in *Gunvil-Hall*, and proceeded Doctor of Civil Laws (probably rather by Incorporation than constant Education) at *Oxford*, in which Profession he became so eminent, that he was made Chancellor to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal to King *Henry* VI and was sent upon several Embassies into *Spain* and *Portugal*. He wrote a learned Comment upon the *English* Provincial Constitutions from *Stephen Langton* to Archbishop *Chicheley*, and his Pains was at last rewarded with the Bishoprick of *St. David's*, where he died in 1446. These are all the Villages that yield any Thing of Note near this Town; wherefore we go on to

Gainsborough, a Market-Town in *Corringham* Wapentake; the Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fairs on *Easter* Monday, and *October* 9. This Town is but small, yet is famous for being the Harbour of the *Danish* Ships, which came up the *Trent* thus far into the Country; but chiefly for the Death of *Swene Tiugskegg*, a *Danish* Tyrant, who when he had pillaged the Country all round about, as *Matthew* of *Westminster* writes, was here stabbed by an unknown Hand, and so at last suffered the Punishment due to his Wickedness. Some Ages after this, it was the Possession of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who obtained of King *Edward* I. the Privilege of a Fair for it; and of King *Edward* II. a Charter for the Return of Writs within this Town and Lordship. The Barons of *Borough*, or *Burgh*, who have their Residence usually here, are descended from this Earl by the *Scotch* Earls of *Athol*, and the *Percy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*.

On the South Part of this Town (as *Leland* informs us) is an old Chapel of Stone, in which it is reported by the Inhabitants, that many *Danes* were buried; and that there is also the Remains of another Chapel of Wood on the Side of the *Trent*, now quite demolished. Its greatest Honour at present is, that it gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noels*.

Edward Noel, Baron *Noel* of *Ridlington*, and Viscount *Camden* by his Mother, being created by the special Favour of King *Charles* II. Earl of *Gainsborough*. His Father was *Baptist* Lord *Noel*, who left four Sons, this *Edward* that succeeded him, *Henry*, *Baptist*, and *John*. This *Edward* Earl of *Gainsborough*, was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his only Son,

Wriothesley-Baptist, who married *Catharine*, the eldest Daughter of the Lord *Brook*, but left no Issue Male, whereupon the Honour passed to his second Brother, (*Henry*, his next Brother being dead, and leaving only one Daughter married to the Earl of *Burlington*.)

Baptist-Noel, who thereby became Earl of *Gainsborough*. He died of the Small-Pox, but left Issue by his Wife the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Fanshaw*,

Baptist, the present Earl of *Gainsborough*, who succeeded his Father in 1690. He has married *Dorothy* the second Daughter of *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, and hath by her three Sons, *viz. Baptist*, Lord Viscount *Camden*, born *May* 23, 1708, *John*, and *James*.

This Town also is of some Note for Persons of less Dignity, but great Worth, *viz.*

Thomas Lord *Burgh*, or *Borough*, Son of *William*, and Grandson of *Thomas*, who was created Lord *Burgh* by King *Henry* VIII. was born in his Father's fair House in this Town. He was first sent Embassador into *Scotland* to excuse *Bothwell's* lurking in *England*, to advise the speedy Suppression of the *Spanish* Faction, and advance an Association of the Protestants for the King's Defence, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1593, which he effected. When Sir *William Russel*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was recalled *Anno* 1597, this

Digitized by Google

this Lord was sent thither in his Place. He made a Month's Truce with *Tyrone*, which being expired, he besieged the Fort of *Blackwater*, the only Receptacle of the Rebels, and took it. *Tyrone* was much troubled at the Loss, and having rallied his Forces, besieged *Blackwater* again to take it, which the Lord *Burgh* preparing to relieve, was seized with an untimely Death, before he had held his Place a Year.

William of *Gainsborough* had also his Nativity here: He was bred a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, and became the 25th Lecturer of his Order. He was sent over by King *Edward* I. with *Hugh* of *Manchester* to *Philip* King of *France*, to demand some Reparation of the Damages late done his Dominions in *Aquitain*. He was a mighty Champion for the Pope's Infallibility, avowing, That his Holiness ought never to be asked, Why dost thou so? tho' he causeth the Damnation of Thousands. This he defended against all Opposers; and for this good Service, Pope *Boniface* VIII. preferred him to the See of *Worcester*, where he sate six Years, and died 1308.

In the Time of the Wars between King and Parliament, Colonel *Hern*, Son of Sir *Edward Hern*, was slain in this Town with Colonel *Eeton*, a *Northamptonshire* Gentleman. At a little Distance from this Town, on the South-East, lies

Knath, a small Village, but not long since, if not at present, the Seat of Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and formerly of the Barons of *Darcy*, who had great Honours and Possessions by the Daughter and Heir of *Meinil*. This Family of the *Darcys* came from a more ancient one, *Norman de Adrecy*, or *Darcy* of *Nocton*, who was in high Esteem under King *Henry* III. His Posterity endowed the little Monastery of *Alvingham* in this County; but this Honour was in a manner extinct, when *Norman*, of the right and most ancient Line, left only two Sisters, *Julian* and *Agnes*, the one married to *Roger de Pedwardine*, and the other to *Peter de Limburgh*.

Richard Sutton, Esq; the famous Founder of the *Charter-house*, makes this Town famous, it being his Birth-Place. He was bred a Soldier, and by some Means became a Pay-master to a Regiment, by which he got so much Money as to lay a Foundation for his future Gettings. He afterwards became a Merchant, and gained great Wealth by Trading, which he bestowed entirely upon the *Charter-house*, or *Sutton's Hospital*, the Masterpiece of Protestant Charity, begun in his Life, and compleated at his Death, solely at his own Charges; a Charity not to be equalled in Christendom at the Charge of one Man. He died *Anno* 1611. We come now to the chief Town of this County, as well as of this Province of *Lindsey*, which is

Lincoln, the Metropolis of this Shire, called by the *Britains*, *Lindcoit*, (falsely in some Places written *Luitcoit*) by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Lindum*; by *Bede*, *Lindecollinum*, and the City *Lindecollina*; but whether the Name be derived from an Hill, or Colony, it is hard to determine, for it will answer both. The *Saxons* call it, Lyndo-collyne. Lyndo cyllanceastep; the *Normans*, *Nichol*; and we, *Lincoln*; and the *Latins*, *Lincolnia*; whence the Poet *Alexander Necham*, in his Treatise *De divina Sapientia*, thus sings,

Lindisiæ columen Lincolnia, sive columna,
Munifica felix gente, repleta bonis.

In *English* thus:

Her Pillar thee, great Lincoln, Lindsey *owns,*
Famed for thy Store of Goods, and bounteous Sons.

Others will have its Name taken from the River *Witham*, which, they say, was anciently called *Lindis*; but this, Mr. *Camden* says, is a mere Conjecture without any Authority; and therefore he ventures at another, which he fetches from the *British* Word *Lkin*, which signifies a Lake; for the Citizens, he says, inform'd him, that that River was anciently much wider at *Swalpole* than it was in his Time. But was it therefore a Lake? We had better content our selves with the *British* Original, that it is so called from the Woods about it, than wander so much from the Purpose.

The City it self is very large, and much resorted to, being built on the Side of a noted

Digitized by Google

noted Hill, where the *Wytham* winds about towards the East, and being divided into three Channels, watereth the lower Part of it. The ancient *Lindum* of the *Britains* ſtood on the very Top of the Hill, which is of a very difficult Aſcent, and lay much farther extended Northward than *Newport* Gate, as is evident by the plain Signs of a Rampire, and certain Ditches ſtill viſible. *Portimer*, that Warlike King of the *Britains*, who very often routed the *Saxons*, died in this City, and was interred here, tho' he left his Commands to the contrary, becauſe he was fully perſwaded that his Ghoſt would defend the *Britains* from the *Saxons*, if he were buried on the Sea-ſhore; but the *Saxons* after they had demoliſhed the *Old Lindum*, firſt inhabited the South-ſide of the Hill, at the Foot whereof they built (as 'tis thought) the Gate which is yet ſtanding, compiled of vaſt Stones, and fortified it with the Ruins of the former Town, and then they went down near the River *Wytham*, and built in a Place called *Wikanforde*, and walled it every where on that Side, where it was not guarded by the River.

Paulinus, the *Saxon* Biſhop, (as *Bede* affirmeth) preached the Goſpel of Chriſt in the Province of *Lindſey* about the ſame Time, and converted the Governor of *Lincoln*, then named *Blecca*, who built a curious Church of Stone there, the Roof whereof is either fallen down for Want of Repairing, or has been beat down by the Force of ſome Enemy, for the Walls are yet to be ſeen ſtanding. The *Danes*, notwithſtanding the *Saxons* had ſo fortified this City, took it twice by Aſſault; once when certain pillaging Troops took it, and King *Ethelred* with a puiſſant Army retook it, and freed all this Province from their Ravages. Another Time, when *Canutus* took it, but *Edmund Ironſide* valiantly drove him out of it, and, beyond all Expectation, recovered *England* that was then near loſt; but *Edmund* not living long after, *England* fell into *Canutus*'s Hands, and under him and his Succeſſors then began again to flouriſh; ſo that in the Confeſſor's Days there was in it (as *Domeſday-Book* tells us) one thouſand and ſeventy Inns for Entertainment, and twelve Lagemen having their Sac and Soc.

When the *Normans* conquered *England*, *Malmesbury* tells us, 'twas one of the moſt populous Cities in *England*, and a Market for all Sorts of Goods coming in by Land and Water; for ſoon after his Settlement, when the great Survey was taken, there were (as that Book ſpeaks) nine Hundred Burgeſſes, and ſo many Dwelling-Houſes as amounted to one hundred ſixty and ſix, were demoliſhed to make Room for Building the Caſtle, and ſeventy four more without the Limits of the Caſtle were deſtroyed, not by the Oppreſſion of the Sheriff, or his Miniſters, but by ſome Misfortune of Poverty or Fire. The Reaſon of Building a Caſtle here was this; *William* ruling his Subjects as yet by Fear, thought it neceſſary to build a very large and ſtrong Caſtle on the Ridge of the Hill, not only to guard it from outward Enemies, but to keep the Citizens in Awe. About this Time it was decreed in a Synod, That the Biſhops Sees (many of which were ſettled in ſmall Towns or Villages) ſhould be removed to the chief Cities in their Dioceſe, whereupon *Remigius*, who was not long before made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, tranſlated his See from *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire* to this City of *Lincoln*.

The Church, which *Paulinus*, or *Blecca*, by his Advice and Directions had built, was very much decayed at *Remigius*'s Coming; whereupon that Biſhop either not thinking it worth the while to repair it, or deſirous to have a more magnificent Cathedral, bought in the higheſt Part of the City ſeveral Houſes with the Ground thereunto belonging, near the Caſtle that overtops the whole Town, (as *Henry of Huntingdon* relates) with its mighty Towers, and built in a ſtrong Place a ſtrong and fine Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and endowed it with forty-four Prebends, at which the Archbiſhop of *York*, *Roger*, was very angry, becauſe he claimed a Property in the Ground; however, that Difference was accommodated, and the Building not only finiſhed, but the Inſide adorned and beautified by his Succeſſor; but it did not continue ſo long, for about thirty Years after it was erected, a Fire happened caſually in the City, which horribly defaced it. *Alexander*, the bountiful Biſhop of *Lincoln*, found

Digitized by Google

found it in this Condition, when he entred upon his See, and as tho' he was glad to find an Object to exercise his Liberality upon, he immediately fell to Repairing, which he in a great Measure accomplished; but his Successors contributing to advance the Work, (which indeed was too much for any one Bishop) brought it to its present State and Grandeur; so that now the whole Pile is not only very costly, but beautiful and excellent for its Workmanship, especially the Western Porch; in it are many Tombs, but the most observable are Queen *Eleanor's*, Wife to King *Edward* I. Sir *Nicholas Cantelupe's*, one or two belonging to the Family of *Bergherst*, the Lady *Katharine Swinford's*, and her Daughter *Joan's*, who was second Wife to *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Westmoreland*. In these ancient Times, *Leland* tells us, that there was a Report, that there were fifty-one Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral, eleven of which were in *Wickansorde*, which was gained out of a marshy Ground to build that Part on for the Conveniency of the River; but enough of this: What concerns this Place, as a Bishop's See, we shall refer to our Ecclesiastical History, and go on now to the Civil. But before we proceed to that, we think it convenient to take Notice here of the great Bounty and Charity of the Dean and Chapter of this Church, to the Vicars of those Places where they have the Impropriations, whereby they have considerably augmented the Vicarages of this County, besides what they have done in others, viz.

	per Annum.		
The Vicarage of *Glentham* in *Alfcote* Wapentake	16	13	4
of *Gospetkirk* in *Kirton* Wapentake	40	00	0
of *Greetwell* in *Lawris* Wapentake	26	00	0
of *Lincoln, St Nicholas* in *Newport* Wapentake	10	00	0
of *Normanby* in *Walshcroft* Wapentake	5	6	8
of *Sewerby* in *Yarborough* Wapentake	20	00	0
of *Skillington* in *Beltisloe* Wapentake	5	00	0
of *Strubby* in *Calceworth* Wapentake	10	00	0
of *Tathwell* in *Louthesk* Wapentake	2	13	4
of *Wellinghore* in *Boothby* Wapentake	20	00	0
In all	320	13	4

Whereas the reserved Rent then paid to the Dean and Chapter, from the appropriated Parsonages, came to no more than 283 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

So that the Augmentations exceed the annual Rents 37 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*

Besides what has been done out of the common Property of the Dean and Chapter, there have the like Augmentations been made by several Prebendaries of this Church, *viz.*

Dr. *Harcourt*, Prebendary of *Corringham*, gave an Augmentation to the Vicar of *Stow*, when he renewed the Lease, of 40 *l. per Annum*. And to the Vicar of *Corringham* 10 *l.*

Dr. *Mapletoft*, also Sub-Dean of *Lincoln*, and Prebendary of *Clifton*, gave an Addition to the Vicarage of *Clifton* of 22 *l. per Ann.*

In the Quarrel between King *Stephen* and the Empress *Maud*, this latter possessed herself of this City, and King *Stephen* in Person besieged her in it, *Anno* 1141, *Reg.* 6. but she found Means to escape; and soon after her great Friend, *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, her Bastard Brother, brought a powerful Army to the Relief of *Lincoln*, gave King *Stephen* Battel, and took him Prisoner near this City. *Matthew Paris* gives us here a strange Description of King *Stephen's* Valour, saying; 'King *Stephen* being deserted by his Army, and left almost alone 'in the Field of Battel, yet no Man dared 'approach him, while grinding his Teeth, 'and foaming like a mad Boar, he drove 'back with his Battel-Ax whole Troops, 'who came to assail him, and killed the 'bravest of them, to the eternal Renown 'of

Digitized by Google

'of his Courage; and if but an Hundred 'such Men had been there with him, a 'whole Army could not have ſurprized his 'Perſon; but his Battel-Ax and Sword 'breaking, he was ſtricken down with a 'Stone, and ſeized upon by *William de* 'Kahaines, and being carried to the Em-'preſs then at *Glouceſter*, was ſent to be 'kept in *Briſtol* Caſtle; but he continued 'not long there; for the Earl of *Glouceſter* 'himſelf being taken Priſoner the next 'Year by *William* of *Ypres*, King *Stephen*'s 'Friend; King *Stephen* procured his Li-'berty in Exchange for the Earl, and upon 'a Capitulation was reſtored to his King-'dom (which not long before he would 'have reſigned to the Empreſs) upon Con-'dition that *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter* ſhould 'have his Liberty; and the Wars were re-'newed, but with ſuch Succeſs on *Stephen*'s 'Part, that the Empreſs was forced to fly 'into *Normandy*; and four Years after (as 'Simeon of *Durham* teſtifies) King *Stephen* 'enter'd *Lincoln* in Triumph in his Royal 'Robes, and with his Crown on his 'Head, which was a new and ſurprizing 'Pomp.

After the Pacification concluded between King *Stephen* and Prince *Henry*, who by it was to be his Succeſſor, the Caſtle of *Lincoln*, by the Articles of that Agreement, was delivered to *Jordan de Buſſey*, who was ſworn to reſign it to Prince *Henry*, as ſoon as King *Stephen* was dead.

In the Time of King *Richard* I. we find, that *Gerard de Camville* had this Caſtle with the Government of the City and County granted him, but was diſpoſſeſſed of it in the fifth Year of that King's Reign.

In the third of King *John*'s Reign, *David* King of *Scots* met the King of *England* in this City, and on *November* 22, the King of *Scots* did Homage to King *John* in the Preſence of a great Multitude of People upon an Hill without the City: At the doing of this Homage were preſent three Archbiſhops, *viz. Canterbury*, *York*, and *Ragufa*; thirteen Biſhops, and a vaſt Number of Temporal Lords, Knights, and Eſquires, *Engliſh* and *Scots*. *Godwin* and *Cambden* write, That the Body of Biſhop *Hugh* happening to be brought hither at the Time of this Interview to be interred, the two Kings helped to carry it on their Shoulders to its Sepulture. But this Story is not ſo likely as what *Godwin* after ſays, That the Biſhops then preſent carried the Corps from the Church-door into the Quire.

In the Year 1216, *Gilbert de Gaunt*, whom the Dauphin of *France*, who was then contending with King *John* for his Crown, had made Earl of *Lincoln*, took this City, but could not take the Caſtle, which held out for the King againſt the Barons, who had ruin'd their Cauſe by inviting in a *French* Power againſt their natural Sovereign; *Gilbert* beſieged the Caſtle above two Years, 'till King *John*'s Death; after which the Pope took his Son's Part; and his Legate ſolemnly curſed *Gilbert*, and his Followers; and granted Indulgences to all ſuch as would take Arms to drive the Beſiegers from before the Caſtle: Whereupon King *Henry* III.'s Generals ſoon raiſed a mighty Army, and encamped at *Stow* eight Miles off. In the mean Time, *Fouke de Brent*, a powerful Baron in the King's Intereſt, threw himſelf with a Reinforcement into the Caſtle, ſallied out upon the Beſiegers, and attacked them in the Rear. The *French* and their Abettors, with *Gilbert* at their Head, made a reſolute Reſiſtance, 'till the King's Forces came upon them on the other Side, when, notwithſtanding the *French* had ſhut the Gates, and endeavoured to keep them out, they broke them open, and fell upon them with ſuch Fury, that the *French* and their Confederates were almoſt all of them ſlain, or taken Priſoners. The Count of *Perch* retired into the Cathedral Churchyard, and there defended himſelf, till both his Horſe and himſelf were ſlain. This Battel was fought in *June*, 1218, and was the Ruin of the Dauphin's Cauſe in *England*. 'Twas called in Deriſion, *Lewis's Fair*. In the Fright of this Battel, ſeveral Ladies got into a Boat, and ſailed down the *Wytham*, thinking to eſcape the Danger, but for Want of skilful Perſons to guide them, were all drowned.

In the 39th Year of this King *Henry* III.'s Reign, *Anno* 1255, the *Jews*, who were very numerous in this City, had the Impudence, as well as Barbarity, to crucify a Chriſtian Child, whoſe Name was *Hugh*. They ſtole him from his Parents, kept him

Digitized by Google

him privately ten Days, and in the mean Time ſummoned the *Jews* from other Parts of the Nation to come and partake of the bloody Sacrifice, which they deſigned to make in Contempt to Chriſtianity. The Child was martyred *July* 27, and the Murder thus found out: His Mother underſtanding, that the Boy had been ſeen playing with the Children of a certain *Jew*, got a Warrant to ſearch the *Jew*'s Houſe, which the Officers diligently performing, found the Body in a Well on the Back-ſide of his Houſe. The *Jew* was carried before Sir *John de Lexington*, and, on Promiſe of Pardon, confeſſed the whole Matter; with this Addition, That they uſed yearly to crucify a Chriſtian Child, if they could come at one. The King hearing of this Cruelty, would not confirm the Pardon promiſed the *Jew*, but commanded, he ſhould be hanged in this City; which being done accordingly, the *Jew* at his Execution made a further Diſcovery of 102 Perſons, who were concerned in the Murder, who being carried up to *London*, were 18 of them hanged, and the reſt puniſhed with long Impriſonment. The Child, who was thus martyred, was reputed a Saint, and great Cures were ſaid to be performed at his Shrine in *Lincoln*, which was upon that Account crowded with Multitudes of Pilgrims of the ordinary Sort.

Thirteen Years after this, certain Gentlemen, who had taken Part with the Barons againſt the King, were diſinherited of their Eſtates by a Parliament held at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1265, which was confirmed by another held at *Weſtminſter*, *October* 13, the ſame Year, and their Eſtates were immediately diſpoſed of by the King to his truſty Friends, unleſs redeemed by a Fine. Several of theſe, who lived upon the Spoil at *Lincoln*, robbed the Houſes of the *Jews*, put many of them to the Sword, entered their Synagogue, and burnt the Book of their Law. The Chief of them was at firſt *Robert* Earl *Ferrers*, but he coming in, and obtaining his Eſtate again, Sir *Adam de Gourdon* was then the chief Leader of them. King *Henry* hearing of theſe Outrages, ſent his Son *Edward* with a Body of Men to repreſs them, who coming to a Fight with them, was perſonally engaged by Sir *Adam de Gourdon*. The Prince by Force took him Priſoner, but having Experience of his great Valour, pardoned him.

In the Year 1301, King *Edward* I. held a Parliament at *Lincoln*, to conſult about an Anſwer to the Pope's Letters, prohibiting him to make War upon the *Scots*, who had ſurrender'd their Kingdom to him. Here the King and Nobles reſolved, That the King's Quarrel with the *Scots* being founded upon his juſt Right to the *Scotch* Crown, no foreign Power had any Thing to do with it. And the Barons declared, That they would not ſuffer their King to diſinherit their Crown of any of its juſt Rights. Which they having ſignified to the Pope in diſtinct Letters, he grew cool in the Matter; and the War was ſtill carried on againſt *Scotland*. Four Years after this, the King kept his Court at *Lincoln* a whole Winter, where he held a Parliament, confirmed *Magna Charta*, and had a Subſidy granted him. This City in theſe Times was in a very flouriſhing Condition, eſpecially after King *Edward* III. had made it a Staple for Wool, Leather, Lead, *&c.*

In King *Henry* VI.'s Reign, *Bernard Fitz-Allen*, a Perſon of a good Family, and a *Carmelite* of *Lincoln*, built a fair Library in this City at his own and Friends Charge, which he furniſhed with Books, ſome of his own making, but moſt purchaſed, or it had been but a ſmall one, and of little Value. He died *March* 17, 1424. King *Henry* VII. kept his Court in this City at *Eaſter*, 1486, and his Son King *Henry* VIII. had 40 *l.* of this City; when the County and Towns of *Lincolnſhire* gave him a Benevolence for pardoning the Rebels their Countrymen. In King *Charles* I.'s Reign, there lived here a famous Fellow, one *James Yorke*, a Blackſmith, who was not only an excellent Workman in his Profeſſion, but was extraordinarily famous for his Knowledge in Heraldry, inſomuch that he put out a Book in that Science, called, *The Union of Honour*; containing the Arms of all the Nobility and Gentry of this County. And Dr. *Fuller* tells us, 'tis induſtriouſly performed; and tho' there be ſome Miſtakes in it (as what Book is without) 'tis of ſingular Uſe; 'twas put out in 1640.

In

Digitized by Google

In the late Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, we do not find that this City was at all concerned for either Side, being neither a Garriſon, nor beſieged by either Party, or that any Thing remarkable happened to it, or in it, during thoſe troubleſome Times; ſo that what it has been for ſome Ages, (how ſplendid ſoever it was in the moſt ancient Times, when the Proverb was verified, Lincoln *was*, London *is*, *and* York *ſhall be*, *The fineſt City of the three*) it ſtill is, and merits no better Deſcription than this; It is a large Place, and pretty populous; the Buildings are old, and conſequently the Beauty is loſt, which renders it the more contemptible, not only becauſe *London* ſo far outſhines it with its new Buildings, but many other Cities and Towns, where the wealthy Gentlemen and Traders have erected themſelves, or built for Tenants new Houſes of more convenient Faſhion, as well as better Materials. Antiquity makes no Shew, nor is it of much Value with the Generality of the Beholders; but if it were, *Old Sarum*, or *Queensborough*, perhaps would excell all the Cities in *England*, and *Lincoln* will unwillingly give Place to them.

The Cathedral (which is commonly called, *The Minſter*) is the Glory of *Lincoln*; it ſtands in the higheſt Part of the Town, and tho' *Gothick* Work, which is the moſt barbarous Order, is yet a very magnificent Building, and ſo very lofty, eſpecially on the South-ſide, that Travellers have a Sight of it twenty Miles before they come at it. This being ſo noble a Structure, and ſo much expoſed to Sight, the Monks ſuppoſed that the Devil, who could not but take particular Notice of ſuch a ſtately Structure for divine Worſhip in his Ranges, did look upon it with a ſour and malicious Countenance, from whence they deduced a Proverb to expreſs the ill Aſpect of envious and malicious Men at ſuch good Things as they don't like;

He looks as the Devil over Lincoln.

Some fetch the Original of this Proverb from *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*, on the Top of which there is a Stone Picture, which we may ſuppoſe was intended by the Architect for an ordinary Antick only; but vulgar Opinion has made a Devil of it; and becauſe the Proverb may be eaſily, they'll have it truly applied to it; but the Proverb being thought more ancient than *Lincoln-College*, it muſt be originally applied to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*. The great Bell in this Church being accounted the greateſt in *England*, (and the bigger, we always believe, the louder) it is made the Foundation of another Proverb to expreſs a great Noiſe;

As loud as Tom (that is the biggeſt) *Bell of* Lincoln.

Which when the Faſhion was to baptize Bells, was named *Thomas*, or for Shortneſs, *Tom*. Dr. *Fuller* calls it, *The Stentor of* England; and ſays, Fifty leſſer Bells may be made out of it.

This City is a County in it ſelf, and its Viſcontiel Juriſdiction extends twenty Miles round it, which is a great Privilege, and can't be equall'd by any other City of *England*. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, four Chamberlains, and a Common-Council. It has a great Market on Friday weekly; and two Fairs as well frequented, *viz.* the one on *Midſummer*-day, and the other on St. *Hugh*'s day, *November* 17. It is repreſented in Parliament by two Burgeſſes, which in this preſent Year, 1719, are Sir *John Tirwhit*, Bar. and *Richard Grantham*, Eſq;

To the Mayor and Community of this Corporation belong the Parſonages of *Hemſwell*, in the Wapentake of *Aſlacoe*; *Belton*, in the Wapentake of *Manly*; and *Surflet*, in the Wapentake of *Kirton*, which they bought of King *Henry* VIII *Reg.* 38. for the Sum of 135 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* Halfpenny, for them and their Succeſſors for ever, yet upon Condition, That the ſaid Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, ſhall eſtabliſh a Vicar in every the ſaid Pariſhes, and endow all the ſaid Vicars out of the Tithes 11 *l.* yearly.

This City hath given the Title of Earl to ſeveral Families; of whom, this is the beſt Account;

Eggo had the Honour of being Officiary Earl of *Lincoln*, *A. D.* 756, being then a Witneſs to the Charter of King *Ethelbald* to the Monks of *Crowland*.

Digitized by Google

Morear ſucceeded him in the Office, but two or three Hundred Years after; and theſe are all the *Saxon* Earls of *Lincoln* we find. But the Conqueror, or his Sons, made

William de Romara, a *Norman*, Earl of *Lincoln*; but it ſeems to be only for his Life, for tho' he left a Son, he did not inherit his Honour, as he did his Eſtate; and ſo the Honour was vacant till King *Stephen* conferred it on

Gilbert de Gaunt upon the ſame Terms; for he dying, his Heirs did not ſucceed him; but

Simon de S. Liz, the younger Son of Earl *Simon*, who when he wanted Lands, received ſome from King *Henry* II. with his only Daughter, whom he married, and had this Honour with her. After *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, who was called into *England* by the Barons that rebelled againſt King *John*, created another

Gilbert de Gaunt, of the ſame Family with the aforemention'd *Gilbert*, Earl of *Lincoln*; but as ſoon as *Lewis* was forced out of the Kingdom, he found that no Man would acknowledge him in that Quality, whereupon he relinquiſhed that Title of his own Accord, and King *Henry* III. ſoon after conferred this Honour upon

Randulph de Blondevil, the ſixth Earl of *Cheſter*, who had ſettled him upon his Father's Throne, and driven *Lewis* out of the Land, giving him alſo all the Poſſeſſions of *Gilbert de Gaunt* the former Earl, who had ſided with *Lewis*. This Earl, a little before his Death, gave by Charter to *Hawiſe* his Siſter, Wife of *Robert de Quincy*, the Earldom of *Lincoln*, ſo far forth (as the Words of the Charter ran) as it appertained to him, that ſhe might be Counteſs thereof; and ſo her Husband,

Robert de Quincy, was Earl of *Lincoln* in her Right. She afterward in like Manner beſtowed it upon

John de Lacy, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, and the Heirs he ſhould beget upon the Body of *Margaret* her Daughter. This *John* had by her a Son named *Edmund*, but he dying before his Mother, left this Honour to be enjoyed by his Son

Henry, who was the laſt Earl of *Lincoln* of this Family; for when he loſt his Sons by untimely Deaths, he contracted his only Daughter *Alice*, then but nine Years old, to *Thomas* the eldeſt Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, on Condition, That if he ſhould die without Iſſue of his Body, or if they ſhould die without Heirs of their Bodies, his Caſtles, Lordſhips, &c. ſhould come in the Remainder to *Thomas* the eldeſt Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and his Heirs for ever. But this *Alice* having no Children by her Husband *Thomas*, who was beheaded at *Pontefract* Caſtle, loſt her Reputation by her light Behaviour, becauſe ſhe, without the King's Conſent, was married to Sir *Eubule le Strange*, with whom ſhe had been formerly too intimate, at which the King was ſo offended, that he ſeized her Eſtate; yet Sir *Eubule le Strange*, and Sir *Hugh Frene*, her third Husband, are in ſome Records called, in her Right, Earls of *Lincoln*. She lived to a great Age, and dying without Iſſue,

Henry, Earl of *Lancaſter*, Grandchild of *Edmund* by his ſecond Son, had this her large Patrimony, by Virtue of the abovementioned Conveyance; and from this Time it became the Inheritance of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; nevertheleſs the Kings of *England* have from Time to Time conferred on ſeveral Perſons the Earldom of *Lincoln*, *viz.* King *Edward* IV. created

John de la Pole Earl of *Lincoln*: And after him King *Henry* VIII. made

Henry Brandon Earl of *Lincoln*. They were both of them the Sons of Dukes of *Suffolk*; and both dying without Iſſue, this Honour lay dormant, till

Edward, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, Lord Admiral of *England*, was advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 14th Year of her Reign, to the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*. He was one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, and of thoſe who were appointed for the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*.

Henry, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Honour. He was one of the Peers in the Commiſſion for the Trial of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. He had two Sons by *Catharine*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, *viz.* *Thomas* and *Edward*.

Thomas ſucceeded him in his Honour, and left it to his Son

Theophilus,

Digitized by Google

Theophilus, who had only one Son, who died in his Life-time, but being married to *Ann*, the Daughter of *John* Earl of *Clare*, left a Son

Edward, who ſucceeded his Grandfather *Theophilus* in this Earldom; but he dying without Iſſue, the Honour devolved upon the Poſterity of the abovementioned *Edward*, the Son of Earl *Henry*, and Brother of Earl *Thomas*. This *Edward* was knighted, as was alſo his Son *Francis*, who by *Priſcilla* his Wife had a Son

Francis, who upon the Death of Earl *Edward* ſucceeded him, and became Earl of *Lincoln* in 1692. He married *Suſanna*, Daughter of *Anthony Pennifton*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue, *Henry*, *George*, and *Suſanna*, and dying in 1693, was ſucceeded by

Henry, his eldeſt Son, who is married to the Lady *Frances Pelham*, eldeſt Siſter to the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*, but we do not hear that he has any Iſſue by her yet.

His Seats are at *Weybridge* in *Surrey*, and at *Tatterſhal*-Caſtle, and *Sempringham*, both in this County of *Lincoln*. Other inferior Perſons of Note, are

William Fulbeck, a younger Son of *Thomas Fulbeck*, Mayor of *Lincoln*, was born in the Pariſh of St. *Benedict* in the ſame City. He was bred in *Glouceſter Hall*, *Oxford*, and then having taken his Degree of Maſter of Arts, went to *Gray*'s-Inn to ſtudy our Common Law, yet is ſaid to have had the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He has written ſeveral Books, entitled, *Chriſtian Ethicks*. *Lond.* 1587. *An Hiſtorical Collection of the Factions of the* Romans *for* 120 *Years before the Reign of* Auguſtus Cæſar. *Lond.* 1600. *A Paralel between the Civil, Canon, and Common Law of* England, *in ſundry Dialogues*. *Lond.* 1602. *The Pandects of the Laws of Nations, ſhewing wherein they agree*.

William Temple, Maſter of the Free-School in *Lincoln*. He was educated in *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, and was Secretary ſucceſſively to Sir *Philip Sidney*, *William Daviſon*, one of the Secretaries of State, and *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. The Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Dr. *Uſher*, knowing his Worth, perſwaded him to accept of the Provoſtſhip of *Trinity-College* in *Dublin*, in which Station he lived 17 Years, was knighted, and died 1626. He was a Perſon of great Learning and Piety, and hath left ſome Monuments of the former in four *Latin* Treatiſes. He left many Children, ſome of them Inheritors of his Worth, and lies buried in his College-Chapel, near the Provoſt's Seat. The Villages adjoining to this City, and in the Hundred of *Lawris*, are

South-Carlton, a ſmall Village, famous for the Seat of the Family of *Monſons*, of whom was *William Monſon*, a Knight's Son, firſt a Commoner in *Baliol*-College, *Oxford*; but applying himſelf to Sea-faring Matters, attained to great Perfection, for he was a Captain in ſeveral Expeditions againſt the *Spaniards*, and at length became a Vice-Admiral, and then Admiral. He was knighted by the Earl of *Eſſex* at the Siege of *Cadiz*, and took a Carrack of 1600 Ton at *Cazimbria* near *Portugal*. He has written an Account of the Wars of *Spain*, from 1585 to 1602, when Queen *Elizabeth* died. He was in great Renown in the Beginning of King *James* I.'s Reign, and died not long after.

Sir *John Monſon*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Baronet, was alſo of the ſame Family. He was no Univerſity-Man, but having ſtudied in one of the Inns-of-Court, was as eminent a Lawyer as any in *London* in his Time. In the Troubles between King and Parliament, he attended upon his Majeſty, and aſſiſted in all Councils and Treaties, being reputed as wiſe a Man as any about him. He ſuffered much for his Loyalty; and being ſequeſtred, paid 2642 *l.* to purchaſe a quiet Retirement. He there wrote, 1. *An Eſſay upon Afflictions*. 2. *An Antidote againſt the Errors of Opinions*, &c. 3. *Supream Power and Common Right*. He died in 1684, aged 84 Years, and lies buried in this Church.

Berlings, a ſmall Village, where anciently was a Priory, of which the famous Dr. *Makerel*, who headed the *Lincolnſhire* Rebels, under the Name of Captain *Cobler*, was Prior. The Cauſe of this Inſurrection was the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes; or as ſome ſay, becauſe they would not pay a certain Tax. He was drawn and hanged at *Tyburn*, *March* 29, 1537, for denying the King's

Digitized by Google

King's Supremacy. Having finiſhed our Deſcription of *Lincoln*, and the Villages adjoining, which afford any Thing remarkable, we paſs to the next Market-Town

Stanton, a ſmall Town in *Gartree* Wapentake. The Market is on Monday weekly; and Fair yearly on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, *October* 13. Of this Town we find nothing more worthy our Notice; and ſo we proceed to

Tatterſale, another Market-Town in the ſame Wapentake; the Market is on Friday weekly, and Fair on yearly. This Town, which is pretty commodiouſly ſeated in a marſhy Country, is built for the moſt Part of Brick, as is alſo the Caſtle, and is famous for its ancient Barons, of which our Hiſtories give this Account:

At the *Norman* Conqueſt, *Eudo* and *Princo*, two ſworn Brothers, Sons of *Mars*, tho' otherwiſe not at all a-Kin, attended Duke *William*, the *Norman*, into *England*, and merited ſo well of him in his Victory, that when he came to be King, they obtained for Recompence of their good Service, the Lordſhip of *Tateſhal*, with the Hamlets of *Thorp* and *Kirkby* adjoining, the one in this Wapentake, and the other on the other Side the *Witham*, which runs by this Town in *Langa* Wapentake in *Keſteven* Diviſion. Upon the Partition of this Eſtate, *Eudo* ſeated himſelf at this Place, and left *Hugh*, ſurnamed from him *Fitz-Eudo*, his Heir. He was a very devout Man, and as a Proof of it, according to the Faſhion of thoſe Times, founded the Abbey of *Kirkſtead* for *Ciſtercian* Monks. *Anno* 1139, 4 *Steph.* His Son and Heir was *Robert*, who in his Charter whereby he grants the Monks of *Kirkſtead* to remove their Abbey to a more convenient Place, and allows them Common of Paſture thro' all his Lands at *Tateſhal*, *Thorp*, and *Kirkby*, of his Fee, for all Manner of Cattle, ſtyles himſelf, *Robertus filius Hugonis, filius Eudonis de Tateſhal.* He left *Philip*, his Son and Heir; and he *Robert*, who gave King *John*, *Reg.* 3. a fair and well-manned Goſhawk, to have a Market every Week upon *Thurſday* at his Manor of *Tateſhal*. His Son and Heir was *Robert*; he obtained a Licenſe of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 15, to build a Caſtle at his own Manor of *Tateſhal*. His Heir was *Robert* IV. to whom ſucceeded in the ſame Eſtate *Roberts* the 5th and 6th, which laſt dying in his Minority, and without Heirs, his three Aunts were found the next Heirs to his Eſtate; and in the Partition, this Manor fell to *Joan* the Wife of Sir *Simon de Driby*, Kt.

Mr. *Obadiah How* was the Son of *William How*, Miniſter of this Pariſh. He was Miniſter firſt of *Stickney*, then of *Boſton* in this County. Mr. *John Godwin* ſays of him, tho' an Oppoſer of his Doctrines, That he was a Perſon of conſiderable Parts and Learning, but thought ſo moſt by himſelf. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *viz. The Univerſaliſt examined and convicted*, &c. in Anſwer to a Book intitled, *The Univerſality of God's free Grace in Chriſt. The Pagan Preacher ſilenced*; in Anſwer to *John Goodwin*'s Book called, *The Pagans Debt and Dowry.* Two Sermons entitled, *The Royal Sermon, preached on* Iſaiah xvi. 13, *at* Boſton *at the Archdeacon's Viſitation.* And Elohim; *or, God and the Magiſtrate, on* Pſ. lxxxii. 6. He was much reſpected for his Learning in *Lincolnſhire*, and dying in 1682, was buried in his Church at *Boſton*. Near this Town is

Kirkſted, a Village ſtanding on a marſhy Ground near the *Witham*. *Hugh Fitz Eudo* built a Monaſtery here, as is aboveſaid, which his Son *Robert* allowed the Monks to remove to another Place, becauſe they liked not the unwholeſome Situation; but either they were afterwards better reconciled to it, or did not meet with Benefactors to enable them, for we do not find that they removed it, for it was found there at the Diſſolution; but our further Account of it muſt be referred to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Hugh Kirkſted was born in this Town. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, He was a *Benedictine Ciſtercian-Bernardine* Monk: A treble refined Chriſtian; for as a *Benedictine* Monk is purer than a common Chriſtian; ſo a *Ciſtercian* is purer than a *Benedictine*; and a *Bernardine* than a *Ciſtercian*; ſo that this holy Man *Hugh* muſt be ſuppoſed the Top of the Monaſtick Order. He conſulted one *Serlo*, an aged Man of his own Order, and they clubbed together, (he found Pains, and the other found Brains) and compoſed a Chronicle of the *Ciſtercians* from their firſt coming

Digitized by Google

ming into *England*, *Anno* 1131, (when *Walter de Espeke* founded the first Abbey at *Rievaulx* in *Yorkshire*) to their Time. Our *Hugh* wrote, and *Serlo* indicted, being almost one hundred Years old, so that his Memory was a perfect Chronicle of all the remarkable Passages from the Beginning of their Order. Our *Hugh* flourished *A. D.* 1210. Not far from hence is

Scrivelby, anciently a Manor of the *Marmions*, and from them transferred by a female Heir to Sir *John Ludlow*, Kt. by whose Descendants it came to the *Dimocks*. This Manor holds of the King by Grand Serjeanty, *viz.* That when any King of *England* is to be crowned, the Lord of this Manor for the Time Being, or some other in his Name, if he should be unable, shall come well-armed for War, upon a good War-Horse, in the Presence of our Lord the King, on the Day of his Coronation, and shall cause it to be proclaimed, That if any one shall say, that our Lord the King has not a Right to his Crown and Kingdom, he will be ready and prepared to defend with his Body the Right of the King and Kingdom, and the Dignity of his Crown against him, and all others whatsoever. At a little Distance from this Place stands

Marham, a small Village, which it seems enjoyed some Benefit by a Common adjoining; but their Privilege being called in Question by some Person, who claimed a Property in the Common; they fell into such Divisions among themselves, that they lost it for Want of Union, whereupon it became a common Proverb; *They hold together as the Men of* Marham, *when they lost their Common*. Upon a small Brook which runs into the River *Eane*, stands

Scamblesby, a small Parish, where the Cure of Souls was so little regarded, that there was little or no Subsistence for a Vicar, which being understood by the pious and learned Mr. *Herbert Thorndike*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, who had an Estate there; he by his last Will, bearing Date *July* 3, 1672, gave all his Lands and Tenements in the said Parish, in Trust, that after the Payment of one thousand Pounds, the Trustees shall found a perpetual Vicarage in the Church of *Scamblesby* by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, as by Law it may best be done, and settle the Fee-simple of the Lands upon the Vicar and his Successors for ever; and the Patronage upon the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*; but if a Vicarage can't be so founded, then that they permit such a Person as shall from Time to Time be nominated by the said Dean and Chapter to serve the Cure at *Scamblesby*, to receive the Rents, Issues and Profits of the said Lands. These are all the Villages of Note near this Town, so we come to

Wragby, a small Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Wraggoe*; the Market is on Thursday weekly; and the Fair on

yearly. This Town stands upon the River *Witham*, and was anciently Part of the Barony called *Trusbut*, which Title was by the Barons *de Ros*, of whom *Everard de Ros* married *Rose*, one of the Coheirs of *William Trusbut*, the last Male of that Family, conveyed to the *Manners*, now Dukes of *Rutland*

At this Parish of *Wragby*, the Wife of one *Charles Gays*, *Anno* 1676, brought forth a Male Child with two Heads, which lived some Hours. The Mother of the Child is now, or lately was living, and kept an Inn in the Town; and the Matter can be attested by many, for above an hundred People saw it. In this Town Sir *Edmund Turner*, that great Example of Charity, abovementioned, hath built and endowed a substantial Alms-house, consisting of twelve Apartments, each of them having two Rooms for the convenient Reception of twelve poor and distressed Persons, six to be Ministers Widows, and six to be any other poor old Men or Women. And for the continual Maintenance of the said Ministers Widows, he hath settled upon Trustees for ever 30 *l. per Annum*, for a yearly Dividend of 5 *l.* to each Widow, and 23 *l. per Annum* to the other six poor Persons, *viz.* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to each of them yearly. And to provide for their Souls as well as their Bodies, he hath erected a decent Chapel adjoining to his Hospital, wherein he has ordered Divine Service to be performed twice a Day, Morning and Evening, throughout the Year, for the Benefit of the said Poor, and other Inhabitants, allowing a Stipend of 10 *l. per Annum*, to the Minister or Schoolmaster of the Town for so doing; and 2 *l.*

Digitized by Google

per Annum to repair the ſame. The Chapel was conſecrated *July* 18, 1697, by Dr. *Gardiner*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*. Near this Town ſtands

Bardney, upon the Banks of the ſame River *Witham*. The *Saxons* call it Beanbena, or *Peartenea* Here anciently ſtood a famous Monaſtery, but nothing now remains of it but ſome Pieces of Walls in Duſt and Ruins. King *Oſwald* was buried in it, and had a Banner of Gold and Purple ſet over his Tomb, as *Bede* writes. Our ancient Hiſtorians do not think it enough to extol this moſt Chriſtian Hero *Oſwald*, but they add to his glorious Exploits ridiculous Miracles which we ſhall paſs over, and only take Notice of a Relique, which the Monks boaſted of to draw ſuperſtitious Pilgrims to viſit their Houſe, *viz.* One of his Hands, which, they ſaid, had kept many hundred Years uncorrupted, and our Popiſh Anceſtors believed, as a very ancient Poet thus tells us;

Nullo verme perit, nulla putredine tabet
Dextra viri, nullo conſtringi frigore, nullo
Diſſolvi fervore poteſt. ſed ſemper eadem
Inmutata ſtatu, perſiſtit, mortua vivit.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Secure from Worms and Rottenneſs appears
The wondrous Hand, no Cold or Heat it fears;
Not e'er diſſolved with Cold, or parched with Heat,
Lives after Death, and keeps it former State.

This Monaſtery, as *Petrus Bleſenſis* writes, being ſome time burnt down by the Fury of the *Danes*, and for many Years together not inhabited, *Gilbert de Gaunt*, the noble and devout Earl of *Lincoln*, rebuilt it, and very bountifully annexed to it the Tithes of all his Manors, whereſoever in *England*, beſides many other Poſſeſſions. This is the only Village near *Wragby*, that affords any Thing obſervable, wherefore we go on to

Louth, a conſiderable Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Louthesk*, having two Markets weekly on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*; and Fairs yearly on the Feaſt of St. *Philip* and St. *James*, *May* 1. on three Sundays after *Euſter*, and on St. *James*'s day, *July* 25. It takes its Name from the little River *Lud*, which runs by it, and paſſing by *Cockrington*, parts a little farther into two Streams, and ſo empties it ſelf into the Sea near *North Somercote* and *Granesthorp*. There are ſeveral Villages near this Town, which afford us ſomething material; as

Cockrington, which was anciently the Head of the Barony of *Scotiney*, *Lambert de Scotiney* being the laſt Lord of it; for he dying without Heirs Male, his Siſters *Berta* and *Aumaris* were his Heirs. *Berta* had the Manor-houſe of *Cockrington*, and her Son *William* gave it with his Siſter *Lauretta* to *Henry de Lekeburne*; yet *Aumaris* had ſome Part of the Lands, for her Son *Thomas*, called *Thomas de Scotiney*, ſold his Part in the Manor of *Cockrington* to *Ralph de Nevil*, and ſo it remain'd divided,

Sir *Carr Scroop* was deſcended from Sir *Adrian Scroop* of this Town, Kt. He became a Gentleman Commoner in *Wadham*-College, *Oxford*, in 1664, and was created a Baronet in 1666. He tranſlated *Ovid*'s Epiſtle from *Sappho* to *Phaon*; and in a Book entitled, *Miſcellany Poems*, &c by the moſt eminent Hands, he has ſeveral Things. He was a notable Satiriſt; and as divers Perſons made Satirical Poems upon him, ſo he made as many, or more upon them and others. He dyed in the Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields* in *Weſtminſter*, about *November* 1680. Near this Place, on the other Side of the *Lud*, is

Alvingham, famous only for a ſmall Monaſtery of *Gilbertine* Monks and Nuns. *Walter de Bec* had a great Reſpect for theſe religious Perſons, and gave them the Church of *Newton* in this County; and the Siſter of *John de Bec* became a Nun of this Houſe. We mention theſe Things here, becauſe we find them not in the *Monaſticon*, to which we in a great Meaſure confine our ſelves in our Church Hiſtory, where we ſhall ſpeak more of this Houſe

Saltfleetby, a ſmall Village ſtanding within a little Diſtance of the Sea, not far from *Saltfleet Haven*, memorable chiefly for its late Miniſter Mr. *John Watſon*, who was incumbent of this Pariſh 74 Years; during which Time, (as he himſelf reported it) he buried the Inhabitants three Times over,

ſave

Digitized by Google

ſive three or four Perſons. He had by one Wife fourteen Sons, and three Daughters; the youngeſt, at his Death, being near fifty Years old. In all this Time, he was a conſtant and induſtrious Preacher, except during his Impriſonment for forty Weeks in *Lincoln* Gaol, when *Cromwell*, who had confined him there, put a Militia Drummer into his Living. Since the Reign of King *William*, he was ſuſpended *ab Officio*, becauſe he would not take the Oath of Allegiance to him; but conſidering his Age, the Profits of his Benefice were continued to him. He died in *Auguſt*, 1693, aged 102 Years.

Somercotes, North and *South*: Theſe Places are famous for the Original of ſeveral eminent Men. We put them together, becauſe our Hiſtorians do not diſtinguiſh them. *Robert Somercote* born in one of theſe Villages, and taking his Name from it, was a right learned Man, to whom *Matthew Paris* gives this high Commendation, *viz. Vir fuit diſcretus, & circumſpectus, omnibus amabilis, merito, & gratioſus.* He was made Cardinal of St. *Stephen's*, by Pope *Gregory* IX, *Anno* 1231. He was a ſincere Lover of his Countrymen, and could not endure to have them abuſed. After Pope *Gregory*'s Death, he was the foremoſt of three to be elected to the Papacy, and on fair Play he had obtained it; but being an honeſt Man, and an *Engliſhman*, the *Italians* would not endure he ſhould have it; and becauſe they knew not how to prevent it otherwiſe, they poiſon'd him in the Conclave, and ſo made Room for *Celeſtine* to ſucceed him, who ſate but ſeventeen Days after *Somercote*'s Death, which happen'd in 1241.

Thomas Sparks, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *South-Somercotes*, bred at *Oxford*, and Miniſter of *Bleachley* in *Buckinghamſhire*. He was a ſolid Divine and learned Man, as by his Works doth appear. At firſt he was a Nonconformiſt, and ſuch an one too as was thought one of the Pillars of the Party; but being choſen by them to be one of their Champions at the Conference at *Hampton-Court*, ſpake not one Word, becauſe he ſaw the King give ſuch full and appoſite Anſwers to the Objections of Dr. *Reynolds* and others of his Side, that he was in Conſcience convinced of the Lawfulneſs of the Ceremonies; and from that Time not only conformed himſelf to the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Church, but laboured in his Writings to convert others, particularly by his Book of Unity and Uniformity. He died about the Year 1610.

Chriſtopher Newſtead, third Son of *Thomas Newſtead*, of this Place, was born here. He was bred at *Oxford* in St. *Alban's*-Hall, where he ſtay'd till he was above Batchelor's ſtanding, but never took any Degree in Arts. He retired into the Country, ſtudied Divinity, and had a Benefice beſtow'd upon him, and then commenced Batchelor of Divinity in 1631. He wrote *An Apology for Women*; *or, The Women's Defence*, and dedicated it to the Counteſs of *Buckingham*, before he left the College; but what elſe he did, or where his Living was, we know not.

Ekington and *Welcot* was the Seat of the Families of *Cecil*, of which *Jane Cecil*, Wife of *Richard Cecil*, Eſqr was one of the Coheirs, and lived for the greateſt Part of her Life here. God gave her ſo long a Life, (ſhe abated but a little of an hundred Years) that ſhe knew the Preferment of her Son *William Cecil*, many Years before her Death, to Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. At her Charges ſhe leaded and paved the Friday Market-Croſs in *Stamford*, gave 50 *l.* to the Poor, and many other Benefactions, as appears by her laſt Will, tho' ſhe lived ſome Time after. She lies buried in the ſame Vault with her Son in St. *Martin's* in *Stamford*.

At a little Diſtance from *Louth*, South-Eaſt upon a ſmall Rivulet, ſtands

Great Carleton, a ſmall Village, which being a Vicarage, the learned Mr. *Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, did by his laſt Will and Teſtament, made *July* 3, and proved *July* 15, 1672, give the impropriate Tithes of this Place in Truſt to be ſettled upon the Vicarage according to Law, or by any other certain Ways and Means, that the Vicar and his Succeſſors might enjoy the ſame, and the Patronage thereof be ſettled upon the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, and their Succeſſors for ever.

The Parſonage of this Place, which had been the Poſſeſſion of the College of *Thornton*

Digitized by Google

in this County, was, after the Diſſolution, given by King *Edward* VI. with the Manors of *Stainton*, *Risby*, *Audelby*, *Burnam*, *Croſby* and *Charlton* in this County to Sir *William Herbirt*, one of his Father's Executors, and of his own Privy Council. It is very probable, that Mr. *Thornilyke*, who bears a Mark of this noble Family in his Chriſtian Name, might receive it from a female Branch, or by Gift, and being a pious as well as a learned Man, reſtored it to the Church, as its Due. We have now finiſhed the Villages of Note about *Louth*, and ſhall now come to

Alford, a Market-Town in *Calerwoath* Wapentake, bordering on the Sea. The Market is on Tueſday weekly; and Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feaſt of the Holy Trinity, both obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 11. by *William* Lord *Welles*, who had the Manor; but it ſeems that this was only a temporary Grant, or that they became, upon ſome Occaſion, out of Uſe; for we find that *Leo* Lord *Welles*, obtained another Grant or Licenſe of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 16, for a Market on Tueſday weekly at his Manor of *Alford* in *Lindſey*; and two Fairs yearly, one upon Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday in *Whitſun* Week, and the other on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, which, we ſuppoſe, continue to this Time.

This Family of the *Welles* is indeed very ancient and very honourable; for the laſt of them married King *Edward* IV.'s Daughter, and was made Viſcount *Welles* by King *Henry* VII. He died without Iſſue, and ſo his Eſtate came by the Female Heirs to the *Willoughby's*, *Dimocks*, *de la Launde*, and Lords *Hoo*, and *Haſtings*, (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) but *Dugdale* aſſures us, That Sir *Richard Welles*, who by the Marriage of *Joan*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Robert* Lord *Willoughby*, had the Title both of Lord *Willoughby* and *Welles*, left a Son named *Robert*, and a Daughter *Joan*, which *Robert* was ſlain fighting againſt King *Edward* IV. at *Stamford*; and *Joan* his Siſter, who had married *Richard Haſtings*, Eſq; Brother of the Lord *Haſtings*, was admitted quietly, as Heir, to take Poſſeſſion of this Manor of *Alford*, and the reſt of his Eſtate: *John* the Son of *Leo* Lord *Welles* was a collateral Branch of this Family (who were always firm *Lancaſtrians*) married in King *Henry* VII.'s Reign, *Cicely* Daughter to King *Edward* IV. and being made on that Account Viſcount *Welles*, had Summons to Parliament from the 3d to the 12th Year of King *Henry* VII. ſo that there ſeems to have been a Miſtake in Mr. *Cambden*, in his Account of this Family. The Villages about it are

Swaby, a ſmall Village, famous only for being the Habitation of that loyal Gentleman *Maurice Williams*, Eſq; who was forced to redeem his ſequeſtred Eſtate by paying a Fine of 460 *l.* in which yet he fared no worſe than his Neighbours; for at

Theddlethorp, a near Village, Mr. *Nicholas Smith* was likewiſe obliged to pay 115 *l.* upon the ſame Account. This is all we find remarkable among the Villages near this Town; and ſo we proceed to the next Market-Town in this Diviſion, which is

Burgh, in the Wapentake of *Candleſhoe*. The Market is on Thurſday weekly; and Fair on yearly; but both ſo very inconſiderable, that they hardly deſerve mentioning, for

Waynfleet is the moſt conſiderable Market-Town in this Wapentake. The Market there is on Saturday weekly; and the Fair on yearly. This Town is chiefly famous for being the native Place of that Great Prelate *William Waynfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, and a great Patron of Learning. He took his Name from this Place according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times among the Clergy, for otherwiſe he was the eldeſt Son of *Richard Pattin*, an ancient Eſquire in this County, who then dwelt here. There are, or were lately a Family of *Pattins* at *Barſtee* in *Derbyſhire*, deſcended from this very Perſon. Near this Town are

Driby, a ſmall Village, anciently famous for a good Family of that Name, who were Lords of the Manor. From them deſcended the elder Lords *Cromwell*, a Family now determined.

Partney, a ſmall Village of Note for nothing more than for being the native Place of Dr. *Henry Stubbe*, whoſe Father was Miniſter of this Place, but being Anabaptiſtically inclined, he was forced to leave his Living,

Digitized by Google

Living, and fled to *Tredagh* in *Ireland*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641, his Mother came with him and another Child into *England*, and settling at *London*, maintained them with her Needle, sending this Son of hers to *Westminster*-School, where being found a Boy of pregnant Parts to a Miracle, Dr. *Busby*, then Head-Master, encouraged him, and Sir *Henry Vane*, Junior, at his Recommendation, maintained him, and preferred him first to be a King's Scholar, and then a Student at *Christ-Church*, where he shewed himself a great Proficient in the *Greek* Tongue, talking it very fluently in the Schools, and upon other Occasions. After he had taken his Batchelor of Arts Degree, he went into *Scotland*, and served there in the Wars for the Parliament two Years, *viz.* from 1653 to 1655. Returning into *England*, he commenced Master of Arts, and in 1659 retir'd to *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*, to practise the Faculty of Physick, which he continued to his dying Day. He was a Person of most admirable Parts, the most noted *Latinist* and *Grecian* of his Age, grateful to Sir *Henry Vane* beyond Reason, defending his Principles and Extravagancies to the Offence of all sober Men; an Enemy to the *Virtuosi*; a good Mathematician and Physician. His Writings are too many to be crowded into our Abridgment; if any desire the Catalogue, let him consult *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* Vol. II. 415. who has annexed them to his Life. He died about the Year 1680. Thus much of the Villages about *Weynfleet*; we shall proceed to the next Market-Town, *viz.*

Belingbroke, in the Wapentake of the same Name, which shews the Antiquity of the Place, and the Eminency of it, even in ancient Times, when the Counties were divided into Hundreds, Wapentakes, *&c.* which were usually denominated from the chief Towns. The Market is here on Tuesday weekly; and Fair on

yearly. This Lordship was anciently the Demesne of *William de Romara*, Earl of *Leicester*, who built a Castle there. But it seems, that the whole Soke was not in the Possession of that Family, till the first *William de Romara* obtain'd all the Lands which *Roger de Tillol* had in it, *viz.* *Hareby*, *Enderby* and *Hundelby*, by Exchange for certain Lands in *Normandy*; and his Grandson *William* procured of *Simon Briton* a Release of all his Claim in the whole Marsh of *Belingbroke* between *Lindsey* and *Smalsarn*; and of *Jeffrey Fitz-Stephans*, the Superior of the Knights-Templars, a full Release of their Interest in all the Fees belonging to *Belingbroke* and the Soke of it, which *William* his Grandfather had given them.

From this Family, this Manor and Soke was transferred to the *Lacy's*, for we find them in the Possession of *Henry de Lacy* at his Death, 4 *Ed.* II. He left no Issue Male, and so this Estate came to *Alice* his Daughter and sole Heir, who was married to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, Brother of King *Edward* I. She outliving her Husband *Thomas*, and being a Lady of no clear Reputation, married without the King's Consent, *Eubulo le Estrange*, which so provoked King *Edward* II. that he seized upon this her Manor of *Belingbroke*, and other Lands. It remained in the Crown till King *Edward* III. gave it to his Son *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who resided in the Castle here when his eldest Son *Henry*, thence called *Henry* of *Belingbroke*, was born. He was afterward, upon the Deposition of King *Richard* II. made King of *England* by the Name and Title of King *Henry* IV. and in his Reign, this Town was counted one of the Royal Manors called, *Honours*.

This Place is render'd famous by giving the Title of an Earl to *Oliver St John*, Lord *St. John* of *Bletsho*, who was created by King *James* I. *December* 28, 1624, *Reg.* 22. Earl of *Belingbroke*. He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Pawlet* of *Somersetshire*, Esq; and by her had four Sons, *Oliver*, *Pawlet*, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of K. *Charles* I. *Francis*, and *Anthony*.

Oliver succeeded his Father. He bore Arms against King *Charles* I. in the Parliament's Quarrel, at the Battel of *Kineton* in *Warwickshire*, *October* 23, 1642, and was there slain, leaving only four Daughters, whereupon the Honour passed to the Heirs of his next Brother Sir *Pawlet St. John*; and so

Oliver St. John, the eldest Son of the said *Pawlet*, became Earl of *Belingbroke*. He

Digitized by Google

married *Frances*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Newcastle*; but having no Issue by her, this Honour lay dormant till

Henry St. John, Esq; (only Son of *Henry St. John*, Viscount *St. John*, and Baron of *Batterſea*, by his first Wife *Mary*, the second Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, and one of the Coheirs of *Charles Rich* Earl of *Warwick*,) being made by the late Queen *Anne*, first, Secretary at War, then one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and sworn of her Privy Council, was created a Baron and Viscount of *Great Britain* by the said Queen, by the Style and Title of Baron *St. John* of *Lydiard Treyoze* in *Wiltshire*, (because he was descended of that Family) and Viscount *Bolingbroke*, with Remainder, for Want of Issue Male, to *Henry St. John*, his Father, and the Heirs Males of his Body. He married *Frances*, the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Henry Winchcomb* of *Bucklebury* in *Berkshire*, but she dy'd without leaving Issue by him. He was impeach'd of High Treason by the House of Commons in the first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, and flying into *France*, an Act of Attainder then pass'd against him.

The greatest Honour that this Town can boast of, (and greater well can't be) is, that *Henry* IV. King of *England*, that courageous and magnanimous Prince, was born here. He was raised to the Throne by the Deposition of his Cousin-German King *Richard* II. He was a great Persecutor of the *Wickliffians*, not so much out of Hatred to them, as to ingratiate himself with the Clergy, whose Displeasure he feared, because of his bad Title. Upon his Death-bed he bewailed his Sufferings in keeping, but not his Sin in getting the Crown. He kindled the Fires that burnt poor Protestants, which were not put out long after his Death, which happened *A. D.* 1413. Near this Town are

East-Kirby, a small Village near the Borders of the Wapentake, remarkable only for the Nativity of *John Webberley*, Son of *Thomas Webberley* of this Place. He was educated in *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*; and being a desperate Zealot for the King's Cause in the Time of the Grand Rebellion, took upon him the maintaining of *Socinian* Principles, (perhaps to confound and perplex the Presbyterian Cause) and translated into *English* several *Socinian* Books, some of which he published, but without his Name set to them; and others which were lying by him, were taken in his Study by the Parliamentarian Visitors in 1648, in which Year he suffered very much for his Loyalty, by Imprisonment first, and then by Expulsion out of his College.

Horsby, a small Village, of Note only for the Death of the most excellent Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. whose Bowels are entombed in the Cathedral of *Lincoln* in a Monument of Brass, but her Body was carried to *Westminster*, and interred at the Feet of King *Henry* III. under a fair Marble Tomb. King *Edward* also erected some costly Monuments of his Love to her in all the Places where the Herse rested in her Passage from *Horsby* to *Westminster*, *viz.* Crosses at *Dunstable*, *Waltham*, *Charing*, &c.

Winceby, a small Village, near which was fought a Battel between the Forces of the King and Parliament, *October* 5, 1643. The Army of the first was commanded by Colonel *Henderson*, and the Lord *Widdrington*, and that of the latter by Colonel *Cromwell*. The Fight scarce lasted an Hour, but the Victory fell to the Parliament's Party. These are all the Villages that afford any Thing memorable near this Town, and therefore we shall pass to

Spilsby, another Market-Town in this Wapentake; the Market is on Monday weekly; and Fair on yearly. It is very probable, that the Market was not so considerable in Mr. *Camden*'s Time as it is now, because he takes no Notice of it. Near this Town are

Raresby, a Village and Manor, which, in the Division of the Lands given to *Eude* and *Pinso*, spoken of in *Tatersale*, fell to the latter. His Son *Hugh* having no Issue Male, *Agnes* his Daughter was his sole Heir, and marrying *Walter de Bec*, carried this Manor with other Lands into that Family. It continued for some Descents among the *Becs*, and was improved by them, for *John de Bec*, 4 *Ed.* I. obtained a License to make a Castle of his Manor-house here. This *John* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 23 and 24 *Ed.* I. He left a Son and Heir

Digitized by Google

Heir *Walter*, but he dying without Iſſue, this Lordſhip came to his Siſter *Alice*, who was married to Sir *William Willoughby*, whoſe Heir was *Robert de Willoughby*.

This *Robert* obtain'd a Charter 33 *Ed.* I. for Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands in *Eresby* and *Willoughby*, a Village near *Alford* in this County. He was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, 7 *Ed.* II. His Son *John*, who was called *John de Willoughby* the elder, obtained a Licenſe to give the Advowſons of the Churches of *Over-Tointon*, *Kirkby*, and *Eresby*, with the Chapel of *Spilsby*, annexed to the Church of *Eresby*, for a Maſter, and twelve Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin in the ſaid Chapel, for the good Eſtate of himſelf, Wife, and Children, during this Life, and after their Deaths, for the Health of their Souls. But the moſt famous Man of this Family was Sir *Robert de Willoughby*, who having ſome Years attended King *Henry* V. in his Wars againſt *France*, and been preſent at the Surrender of *Harfleur*, Battel of *Agincourt*, Siege of *Roan*, the taking of *Pontoiſe*, Battel of *Vermil*, *&c.* was for his great Courage and Bravery, made by that King Earl of *Vandoſme* and *Beaumont*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Dudley* and *Beaumeſquil*. This Family of the *Willoughby's* failed in the Lord *William*, who left only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Catharine*, who having buried her firſt Husband *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, ſhe married *Richard Bertie*, Eſq; by whom ſhe had a Son *Peregrine*, who took his Place in Parliament, 22 *Eliz.* as Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, whoſe Son *Robert* was created *November* 22, 1 *Car.* I. Earl of *Lindſey*, who died of a Wound received at *Kineton* Battel, fighting for his King *Charles* I.

This *Peregrine*, the Father of *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, received his Name upon this Occaſion; His Father *Richard Bertie*, with his Wife *Catharine*, Baroneſs of *Willoughby*, and Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, being forced to fly into foreign Parts in Queen *Mary*'s Perſecution; he was born at *Weſel* in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and there had this Name *Peregrine* given him, as the Regiſter of that Place ſhews, *Eo quod in terra peregrina pro conſolatione exilii ſui piis parentibus a Domino donatus ſit.* This Extract of the Regiſter was given Mr. *Charles Bertie*, (Envoy-Extraordinary to the Electors, and other Princes of *Germany*) at his Requeſt in his Paſſage thro' that City by the Burgomaſter, Aldermen and Counceſſors, under their common Seal, to be a laſting Evidence of his Birth and Chriſtning in their City.

Hoiton, a ſmall Village, the Seat of Sir *Charles Huſſey*, a notable Royaliſt in the Times of the Rebellion, who being ſequeſtred with Sir *Willoughby Hickman* of *Gainsborough* in this County, they were forced to pay between them 2474 *l.* that they might enjoy their own. Theſe are all the Villages of Note near this Town; ſo we proceed to

Horncaſtle, the laſt Market-Town of this Diviſion, giving Name to the Hundred in which it ſtands. The Market is on Saturday weekly; and Fair on *Auguſt* 10. St. *Laurence*'s Day yearly. This Town, which is ſeated on the Bank of the River *Bane*, was anciently the Demeſne, and the Caſtle the Seat of *Adeliza de Condi*, but was laid even with the Ground in King *Stephen*'s Reign. After her, it was the Barony of *Gerrard de Rodei*. It evidently appears to have been a Camp, or Station of the *Romans*, as from the Caſtle, which is *Roman* Work, ſo alſo from the *Roman* Coins, ſeveral of which were found there in the Time of King *Charles* I. and ſome are met with ſtill in turning up the Ground (tho' not ſo commonly) that lies near the Caſtle. The Compaſs of the Caſtle was about twenty Acres, which is yet plainly diſcernible by the Foundation of the whole, and ſome Part of the Wall ſtill ſtanding. It is a Seigniory, or Soke of thirteen Lordſhips, and was given by K. *Richard* II. to the Biſhops of *Carliſle*, and his Succeſſors, for his Habitation and Maintenance, when by the frequent Incurſions of the *Scots*, he was driven from his Caſtle of *Roſe* in *Cumberland*, and ſpoiled of his Revenues. There are ſeveral Chapels in theſe Lordſhips erected for the Service of God, and the Convenience of the Inhabitants who dwell remote from the Mother-Church, which having but a ſmall Maintenance for the Curate, the Biſhops of *Carliſle*, ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. have conſiderably augmented them, giving to

Over-

Digitized by Google

Over-Teinton 20 *l. per Annum*;
To *West-Ashby* 35 *l. per Annum*;
Wood-Enderby, three Chapelries in this Seigniory 15 *l. per Annum*.

Having thus surveyed the whole Division of *Lindsey* in such Wapentakes as have any Market-Towns in them, it remains that we take a brief View of such Places of Note, as we find in the Wapentakes that have no Market-Towns in them, and they are but two; *viz. Aslacote*, and *Well*.

1. *In the Wapentake of* Aslacote, *there are these Places observable*;

Spittle in the Street, which Mr. *Cambden* conjectures rightly to have been a Part of the *Roman* Road or Causey, leading directly from *London* by *Lincoln* to the *Humber*; but, as he says, there are no Signs of it for ten Miles together from *Lincoln*, till we come at this Street; so from hence, or a little farther, he seems to be at Loss, as able to find no Marks of it; wherefore since Mr. *Abraham de la Pryme* has with great Pains and Diligence traced out the Way to the *Humber* from this Place, and communicated his Success to the Royal Society, we have thought it a Debt upon us to give our Reader an Abstract of it. *It is* (says this Gentleman) *called all along by the common People by the Name of the* High-Street. It is cast up on both Sides with incredible Labour to a great Height, yet discontinued in many Places, and then begun again. He observed, that where it runs over nothing but bare Mould and plain Heath, it there consists of nothing but Earth thrown up; but where it runs thro' Woods, there it is not only raised with Earth, but paved with great Stones, set edgeways very close together, that the Roots of the Trees, which had been cut down to make the Way, might not grow thro', and blind the Road. This paved Causey is very strong, firm, and visible in many Places of the Street, as well where there are now no Woods (as there were when 'twas made) as where there still are. He measured the Breadth of the Street, and found it seven Yards broad. It runs in its Course full North by the Fields of *Hibberstow*, in which at a little Distance from the Road, is the Foundation of many *Roman* Buildings to be seen, as is evident from the Tiles and Bricks found thereabouts.

Tradition says, that there have been a City and Castle here; and to confirm it, we find two Springs, the one called *Julian's Well*, and the other *Castleton-Well*; and some Quantities of *Roman* Coins have been dug up in this Village; from whence we may conjecture, that here was probably some *Roman* Town that stood by the Highway, which, in After-times, before it was ruin'd, was called *Castleton*, or *Casterton*, from its being built upon, or by some of their Camps in those Fields.

About a Mile farther to the Northward, on the West-side of the Street, and upon a large Plain, or Sheep-walk, the Foundations of another old Town are very visible, tho' now there is neither House, Stone, Rubbish, Tree, Hedge, Fence, or Close to be seen belonging to it; yet he counted the *Postigia* of the Buildings, and found them to amount to about an hundred, that are yet visible; the Number of the Streets or Lanes are four or five. Not far from it Northward, is a Place called, *The Kirk-Garth*, where the Church belonging to the Town is supposed to have stood. The Country-People thereabouts say, That this Place was called, *Gainstrop*; and there is Mention made in the *Monasticon Anglic.* of Lands and Tenements herein given to *Newstead* Priory, which was not far off, *viz.* in an Isle of the River *Ank*, now falsely term'd *Axholm*.

About a Mile or two from hence the Street runs thro' *Scawby-Wood*, where 'tis all paved, and from thence close by *Broughton* Town End, near an Hill which may be taken for a Barrow, and that the Town had its Name from it, *Brough* signifying, *The Barrow-Town*; but it seems too excessively great for one. However, there are found *Roman* Tiles and Bricks there, which, by its Situation near the Causey, makes it seem to be of *Roman* Original. The *Redfords* were Lords of it for several Ages, till Sir *Henry Redford*, or *Radford*, being engaged in a Rebellion with the Earl of *Rutland*, Lord *Clifford*, and others, in the Year 1455, lost it by an Attainder of High-Treason. One of the *Radfords* lay formerly in Effigie of white Marble in Armour, with his Lady by him, in a small Quire

Quire in the North-side of the Chancel of the Church of *Broughton*, but was removed within the Memory of Man, and laid in an Arch within the Communion-Rails, the Room being taken up to be the Tomb of the Family of the *Andersons*, now Lords of the Manor.

This Family of *Anderson* is descended of Sir *Edmund Anderson*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, whose Ancestors lived at *Flixborough* in this County. Here is the Effigies to the Life, of Sir *Edmund Anderson*, Bar. curiously cut in white Marble, lying upon a great Altar-tomb adorned with many Arms and Inscriptions. From thence the Causey all along paved is continued about a Mile further to the Entrance of *Thornholm-Moor*, where there is a Place by the Street called *Bratton-Graves*; and a little East by *Broughton* Wood-side, is a Spring that turns Moss into Stone. Not far off are seen the Ruins of the stately Priory of *Thornholm*. Opposite to this Priory, on the West-side of the Street, is a Place called, *Sauton*, so called from the flying Sands there, which have over-run and ruin'd above an hundred Acres of Land. Among these Sands was a great *Roman* Pottery, where has been found several *Roman* Coins, and a great Piece of Brass was lately taken out of the Bottom of one of the Furnaces, like a Cross, which perhaps was Part of a Grate to set Pots on, while they were baking or drying.

Returning back to the Street, there are several Sand-hills near it, somewhat like Barrows; on the Top of one of which was erected a great flat Stone, now so far sunk into the Earth, that there is not now above a Foot of it to be seen. Entering then into *Appleby Lane*, the Street leads thro' the West-end of the Town, where two old *Roman* Games are yet practised (tho' very imperfectly) the one called, *Julian's Bower*; and the other *Troy Walls*. From hence the Street runs strait on towards *Roxby*, which it leaves half a Mile to the West of it. 'Tis a little Town, where a *Roman* Pavement was lately discovered by one *Thomas Smith*, as he was digging to repair a Fence: The Garth, or Close, where this Piece of Antiquity was found, is in the Town on the South-West of the Church. Some Gentlemen that went to see it not long since, bored a Yard and half square, in doing which, they cast up many Pieces of *Roman* Tiles, the Bone of the hinder Leg of an Ox, or Cow, broken in two, and many Pieces of Plaister, painted red and yellow, which seemed to be the Cornish of the Foot of some Altar, or else perhaps of some Part of the Building; and they observed, that several great Stones, when the Building over it fell, had lodged themselves upon it, and lay there till they removed them: The Stones that composed it were nothing but four square Bits of Brick, Slate, and Cauke, set in curious Figures and Order, of three Colours only, red, blue, and white; the Floor they were set in was Lime and Sand. The Figures were Urns, Flowers, and interchangeable Knots, according to the Workman's Fancy.

The Street leaves *Wintringten* on the West. This Town is a pretty neat Place, (where the worthy Families of the *Places* and *Nevills* once inhabited) and about three or four Miles farther, the Street leaves *Wintringham* about half a Mile to the West, and then falls into the *Humber*, and there ends. By this Account of the *Roman* Road, it appears, that our Geographers and Antiquaries have been hitherto much mistaken in laying out this Road, making it to cross the *Anke*, or *Ankam*, at *Glandford-Bridge*, and so passing by *Wrawby*, *Elsham*, and *Barton*, to the *Humber*. At a small Distance from this Street North-Eastward, is

Bishops-Norton, the Seat of the loyal Gentleman *Edward Whichcot*, Esq; who for maintaining the King and Church's Cause against the Parliamentarian Sectaries, had his Estate sequestred, and was forced to pay 1700 *l.* to obtain a free Enjoyment of it. On the contrary Side of the same Street, *viz.* on the South-West, lies

Glentford, the native Place of that pious and charitable Gentlewoman Mrs. *Esther Wray*, Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wray*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. She was first married to Sir *George St. Paul* of this County, and then to *Robert Rich*, first Earl of *Warwick* of that Surname. She was a Person of a shining Conversation and eminent Bounty, of which, tho' we have not a particular Account, yet we can't but name

one

one Instance instead of all, which is, That she was a great Benefactor to *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*, which her Father had before her much improved, by not only compleating the Buildings, but adding three Fellowships, and six Scholarships. She died in the Beginning of King *Charles* II.'s Reign.

Fillingham, memorable only for their Minister Dr. *Ralph Hollingworth*, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, and Rector of this Parish. He was sequestred from all his Preferments, and lived in a poor Condition with his Family, till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. when he obtained his Living and Prebend again; but dying in 1661, left his Widow and Children so poor, that they were forced to apply themselves to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons for Relief, and received it.

2. *In the Wapentake of* Well, *these Places are observable.*

Ingoldsby, a Village of Note, for being the Living of that learned, grave and godly Divine Dr. *John Worthington*, some time Master of *Jesus-College*, *Cambridge*. He was descended of the ancient Family of the *Heywoods* by his Mother. He has made himself useful to Posterity in the great Pains he took many Years together in collecting, revising, and publishing the elaborate Works of the famous Mr. *Joseph Mead*, one of the great Glories of our Church and Nation, which he has performed so exceedingly well, that he has highly obliged succeeding Ages, and raised himself a Monument as lasting, as Religion and Learning shall be esteemed in the World.

Torksey, in the *Saxon* Language Tuncerig, now a little mean Town, but heretofore of very great Note, for there were in it before the coming of the *Normans*, (as we learn from *Domesday-Book*) two hundred Burgesses, who enjoyed many Privileges, on Condition, That they should carry the King's Ambassadors, as often as they came that Way, down the River *Trent* in their own Barges, and conduct them as far as *York*. The ancient Charter of this Town is still preserved, and the Town thereby enjoys the Privilege of a Toll from Strangers, who bring Cattle or Goods that Way, as also a Fair on Monday in *Whitsun* Week, much resorted to by young Folks, and other Country-People in those Parts. Mr. *Sheringham* will have the Name of this Place favour his Conjecture, that the *Turks* were the same with the *Tyrsagetæ*, and other *Goths*, from whence our Ancestors are descended; but bare Similitude of Names is no Proof, and Mr. *Sommers* quite destroys it by saying, That the *Saxon* Name comes from ꝼꝼoꝫe, a Cockboat, and ꝛꝫe, an Island.

Marton, a little Country-Town, at the End of which one Mr. *Foncroft* observed that a *Roman* Way goes into this County. It comes from *Danum*, (*i. e.*) *Doncaster* to *Agelocum*, now *Littleborough*, and from thence it goes to *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*: 'Tis a great Road for Pack-Horses, which travel from the West of *Yorkshire* to *Lincoln*, *Lyn*, and *Norwich*. The Ferry upon the River *Trent* is one Part in *Nottinghamshire*, and the other in *Lincolnshire*. A quarter of a Mile from *Marton*, there are yet remaining two or three considerable Pieces of *Roman* Pavement or Causey, which may be easily observed by Travellers of an ordinary Curiosity. Near the *Fossdyke*, which bounds this Wapentake on the South-West, stands

Stow; Mr. *Cambden* tells us, That the City of *Sidnacester*, once the Seat of the Bishops of this County, called the Bishops of *Lindiffar*, formerly stood in this Part of the County, (*i. e.* somewhere near *Gainsborough*) but he doth not pretend to tell us the Place, because he says, That the Town is so sadly decayed, that neither the Ruins, nor Name of it are in Being: However, so learned a Man as Mr. *Cambden* having told us, That it is somewhere hereabouts, the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* ventures to settle it at this Place, and produces many Reasons to warrant his Conjecture, *viz.* 1. That *Eadnoth*, who built the Church of our Lady at *Stow*, was Bishop of *Dorchester*, *Sidnacester*, and *Leicester*. Now where can we imagine that a Bishop of *Sidnacester* should build a Church, so probably as at *Sidnacester*, and since there is so great a Resemblance between the two Churches of *Dorchester*? And *Stow*, as appears by the Enquiries of an ingenious Gentleman, whence can we imagine that

at Biſhop could ſooner take his Pattern, or Platform, than from his own Cathedral at *Dorcheſter*. Beſides, 2. The preſent Privileges of *Stow* are greater than of any Place hereabout, except *Lincoln*, and did formerly exceed even that; for that it was famous before *Lincoln* was a Biſhop's See, is beyond Diſpute; and 'tis a common Notion in thoſe Parts among both learned and unlearned, That *Stow* was anciently the Mother-Church to *Lincoln*. 3. The See of *Leceſter*, or *Leiceſter*, is concluded to have been where St. *Margaret*'s now ſtands; and as that is a Prebend peculiar, and Archdeaconry, ſo is *Stow* too. 4. Here is a Place likewiſe called, *Gallow dale*, ſuppoſed to be the Place of Execution for Malefactors, which, among other Marks of Antiquity, (tho' it have no Relation to the Affairs of the Church) is a Teſtimony of the Eminence of it in ancient Times.

The Church here is a very large Building in the Form of a Croſs, and very ancient, being founded, as is before ſaid, by *Eadnoth*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, before the See was removed to *Lincoln*. It was rebuilt by *Remigius*, firſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but we may probably believe that the ſame Form was kept. The Steeple of the Church, (tho' now large) yet has been much larger than it is; and *Alfrick Puttock*, Archbiſhop of *York*, *Anno* 1023, when he gave two great Bells to *Beverley* Steeple, which he had built, and two more of the ſame Size to *Southwell*, beſtowed two upon this *Stow*. In *Stow*-Park, a little Mile from the Church, there was an Abbey re-edified by the ſame Biſhop, but the Monks were ſoon removed from it by *Robert Bloet*, the ſecond Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to the Abbey of *Eynſham*, near *Oxford*. It was afterward made a Biſhop's Seat, but there is little of the ancient Ruins now to be ſeen. In the Pariſh of *Stow*, is

Stretton, a ſmall Village, ſo called, as ſome ſuppoſe, from the old *Roman* Cauſey running this Way, as much as to ſay *Street-Town*, and in a Field belonging to that Place, are found a great many *Ophites*, or Stones rolled up like Serpents.

The Natural Hiſtory.

THIS County, tho' large, yet bordering on one whole Side, (and that much the longeſt by Reaſon of its Convexity) upon the Sea, muſt be ſuppoſed not to be equally wholeſome: As to the Air, 'tis not much to be doubted, but the Middle, and Weſtern Parts up to the *Trent*-ſide, are an healthful Country enough, but by the Sea-ſide, as the beſt Places are not of ſo good an Air, ſo we muſt believe, that the whole Diviſion of *Holland*, of which ſome Part is under Water, and other Parts, tho' gained, are boggy, ſoft, and in ſome Places hardly paſſable, are very unwholeſome, moiſt, and aguiſh, as the Inhabitants, eſpecially Strangers, find by woful Experience; and the neighbouring Parts of *Keſteven* muſt partake of the noxious Vapours that aſcend from the *Holland* Fens, as well as ſome of their own about *Deeping*, *Crowland*, and *Stamford*. The beſt Air in the County may be called comparatively good, in Reſpect to the low fenny Parts, but not in Reſpect to the mere Inland Counties, and perhaps to the Maritime that are not ſo low and fenny.

It is watered with many large Rivers, as the *Nine* and *Welland* upon the Southern Border, the *Guaſh*, which croſſes the Southern Parts of *Keſteven*, and empties it ſelf into the Waſhes, or *Metaris eſtuarium*, near the Mouth of the *Welland*, which by its winding Courſe waters the Weſt-ſide of the lower *Holland*; the *Wytham*, which riſes near the Southern Borders, and by its crooked Stream paſſes thro' all *Keſteven*, almoſt up to *Lincoln*, and from thence runs again

Digitized by Google

Southward to *Boston*, near which it falls into the Sea, affording Plenty of Water to the greateſt Part of the Shire in its long Courſe, in which it receives into itſelf the *Bane*, and divers other nameleſs Brooks and Streams; the *Trent*, which waſhes almoſt all the Weſtern Borders; the *Dun*, which compaſſes the Iſle of *Axholm*; and the *Ankam*, which takes its Courſe in the Middle of the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and falls into the *Humber*.

Theſe Rivers, together with the adjoining Sea, afford Plenty of all Sorts of Fiſh and Fowl to the Inhabitants, moſt of them common to other Counties of the ſame Situation; but ſome few peculiar, or particularly excellent in this, as *Wytham*-Pike for Largeneſs and Delicacy: This Fiſh is ſaid to chew the Cud, which makes the Fleſh fine and wholeſome. As to the Fowl, this Shire, as Dr. *Fuller* ſays, may be termed the Aviary of *England*, for the Wild-Fowl thereof being remarkable for their 1. Plenty, which is ſo great, that ſometimes in the Month of *Auguſt*, 3000 Mallards, and other Birds of that Kind, have been caught at one Draught, (as 'tis here ſaid;) 2. Variety, there being ſcarce Names enough for the ſeveral Kinds; 3. Deliciouſneſs, Wild-Fowl being more dainty than ſome, becauſe of their continual Motion; but particularly this Shire affords two Sorts of Birds moſt admirable Meat, *viz.* Knutes and Dotterels, The Knute is a delicious Bird brought hither out of *Denmark*, at the Charge and for the Uſe of King *Knut*, or *Knutus*, when he was received King of *England*. As it has a Royal Name, ſo 'tis eſteemed Royal Dainties, and no County hath them almoſt but this. Dotterels are a Mirth-making Bird, ſo ridiculouſly mimical, that they are caught (or rather catch themſelves) by their over-active Imitation: They are taken by Candle-Light by the Fowler's Geſtures: If he ſtretcheth forth his Arms and Legs, going towards the Bird, they ſtretch out their Wings and Legs, approaching towards the Fowler, and ſo doing what they ſee the Fowler does, let the Net be drawn over them. To theſe we may add not only ſuch as are of great Value in other Counties, as Teal, Quail, Woodcocks, Pheaſants, Partridge, &c. but ſuch as are of ſo delicate and agreeable Fleſh, that the niceſt Palates always covet them, as Puits and Godwits.

There want not alſo Mineral Waters in this County, for between *Stamford* and *Lincoln* in *Keſteven* Diviſion, there are many Spaws, or Mineral Chalybiate Springs, as at *Bourne*, *Walcot* by *Folkingham*, *Pickworth*, *Newton*, *Aunsby*, *Aſſerby*, and 'tis ſaid in the Grounds Eaſt of *Dunsby-Hall*, three Miles North of *Sleaford*, but thoſe which are moſt eſteemed of and conſtantly uſed, are *Bourn* and *Walcot*.

The Soil of this County is fruitful, according to its different Situation and Nature, *viz.* The Inland Country produces Corn in great Variety and Plenty, the Fens Cole-ſeed, and the richeſt Paſtures, which may be ſuppoſed the Cauſe, why *Lincolnſhire* Cows, Oxen, and Sheep are of a much larger Size than thoſe of any other County of *England*, unleſs *Somerſetſhire*, which took them from hence about 60 Years ago, and, 'tis ſaid, has much improved their Bigneſs by their richer Paſtures. In theſe Fens, and particularly thoſe near *Deeping*, are dug up Trunks of Trees, which have long lain covered with a light Mould, ſome two Foot deep. One Mr. *Neal* (a curious Obſerver of ſuch unuſual Things) found in a Ditch of his own at the Edge of the Fens, ſeveral Trunks of Trees; and in another Place, as many Acorns turned out of one Hole as would fill an Hat, very firm and hard, but coloured black, tho' now there is no Tree ſtanding near that Place by a Mile, except here and there a Willow lately planted.

With the Cattle beforemention'd may be joined the Dogs, which in this County are ſaid to excell thoſe of other Counties, as the fleet Hunting-Hounds, which were ſo famous ſome Years ago, that *James Uliſſus*, a *Dutchman*, who came into *England* upon ſome publick Affairs, went down into this County to ſpend one Winter in Hunting; where converſing with ſome Gentlemen, he hunted twice a Week with ſo much Satisfaction, tho' the Seaſon was otherwiſe not very pleaſant, that he thought the Time paſſed away ſooner than he was aware: And indeed the Hares of this Country give the Gentlemen a great deal of Sport, eſpecially thoſe that lie about *Ancaſter-Heath*, which tho' leſſer, yet far exceed in Swiftneſs

Digitized by Google

neſs, and doubling thoſe of the Valleys and Plains in the ſame County. 2. Greyhounds, ſo called not from their Colour, but from their Work and Uſe, being at firſt employ'd in Hunting Grays, (*i. e.*) Badgers and Brocks chiefly. 3. Maſtiffs, for Baiting the Bull and Bear, that Sport being much loved in this County, eſpecially about *Stamford*, where the Butchers are bound to find a mad Bull for Baiting every Year before *Chriſtmas*, as is mention'd in the Deſcription of that Town.

The Fruits of this Shire are common with others, but herein they excell; The Pippin, which is much commended in *Kent*, thrives better, and grows bigger in this County, eſpecially in *Holland*, than there; and there is one Sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire, growing at *Kirton* and thereabouts, and from thence called *Kirton Pippin*, which is a moſt wholeſome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock, are much bettered, and then called *Renates*.

The HERBS *and* PLANTS *in* Lincolnſhire, *not ſo common in other Counties, are*

Triplex Maritima, Halimus Dioſc. &c. Sea-Orach, or Arach, found near *Satrbeck*, a Village about a Mile diſtant from *Boſton*, plentifully.

Alſine Polygonoides tenuifolia, &c. Chickweed-Knot-Graſs, with very narrow Leaves and Flowers ſet along the Stalks, as it were in Spikes.

Carum Vulgare; Common Caraways, in the Marſhes and fenny Grounds plentifully.

Cannapis ſpuria flore ample; Fair flowered Nettle-Hemp, growing about *Spalding*, in the fenny Grounds, plentifully.

Crabbs-Claws, in the Fens alſo in great Abundance.

Cochearia major rotundifolia; Garden-Scurvy, in the Marſhes of *Holland*, and many other Places near the Sea-ſide.

Oenanthe Staphilini folio, &c. Propwort or Wild-Vine, with Leaves ſomething like the wild Parſnip, found in the Marſh, Ditches and low Streams of Water in the Pariſh of *Whaplode* near *Spalding*.

Lapathum flore aureo; Golden-Dock, about *Crowland*, and other Places in the Fens up and down the lower *Holland*.

Pneumonanthe Gentiana Paluſtris, ſeu Calathiana Paluſtris; Marſh Gentian, or Calathian Violet, in a Park at *Tatterſale*, and on the heathy Grounds thereabouts, as alſo on an Heath a little beyond *Wrawby* in the Way to *Hull*.

Rhamnus ſalicis folio anguſto; *ſive*, *Oleaſter Germanicus*; Sallow-thorn, on the Sea-Banks on *Lindſey* Coaſts, plentifully.

BARONETS *of this County, in the Order of Creation*, VIZ.

SIR *Thomas Mounſon* of *Carleton*, Kt. created *May* 22, 1611. Bar. 27.

Sir *George St. Paul* of *Snarefford*, Kt. created *ditto*. Ext. Bar. 41.

Sir *Charles Vavaſor* of *Killingthorp*, Kt. created *June* 22, 1631, but with a Clauſe of Precedence of all after Bar. 28.

Digitized by Google

Sir *Philip Tirwit* of *Stainfield*, Kt. created *May* 22, 1611. Bar. 50.

Sir *Roger Dallison* of *Loughton*, Kt. created *ditto*. Ext. Bar. 51.

Sir *Edward Carr* of *Sleford*, Kt. created *ditto*. Bar. 52.

Sir *Edward Huſſey* of *Hennington*, Kt. created *ditto*. Ext. Bar 53.

Sir *Nicholas Sanderſon* of *Saxby*, Kt. created *November* 25, 1612. Bar. 78. (Now Viſcount *Caſtleton* in *Ireland*.)

Sir *William Wray* of *Glentworth*, Kt. created *ditto*. Bar. 82.

William Airmine of *Oſgodby*, Eſq; created *November* 28, 1619. Bar. 115.

Thomas Darnel of *Heyling*, Eſq; created *September* 6, 1621. Ext. Bar 155.

John Bolls of *Scampton*, Eſq; created *July* 4, 1628. Bar. 259.

Henry Farrers of *Skellingthorp*, Eſq; created *December* 19, *ditto*, Bar. 279.

Richard Earl of *Craglethorp*, Eſq; created *July* 2, 1629. Bar. 291.

John Brownlow of *Belton prope Grantham*, Eſq; created *July* 26. 1641. Ext. Bar. 323.

William Brownlow of *Humby*, Eſq; created *July* 27, *ditto*. Bar. 324.

Thomas Trollop of *Coſwick*, Eſq; created *February* 5, *ditto*. Bar. 371.

Robert Markham of *Sedgbrooke*, Eſq; created *Auguſt* 15, 1642. Bar 406.

Sir *William Thorold* of *Marſton*, Kt. created *Auguſt* 24, *ditto*. Bar. 409.

Willoughby Hickman of *Gainsborough*, Eſq; created *November* 16, 1643, Bar. 436.

Gervaſe Lucas of *Fenton*, Eſq; created *May* 20, 1644, Ext. Bar. 445.

Robert Thorold of *Hawley*, Eſq; created *July* 14, *ditto*. Bar. 446.

Thomas Orby of , Eſq; created at *Bruſſels* in 1658. Bar. 464.

Anthony Oldfield of *Spalding*, Eſq; created *Auguſt* 6, 1660. Bar 545.

Thomas Ellis of *Witham*, Eſq; created *June* 30, *ditto*. Bar. 512.

Henry Maſſingberd of *Braceſts-Hall*, Eſq; created *Auguſt* 22, *ditto*. Bar. 553.

Edmund Anderſon of *Broughton*, Eſq; created *December* 12, *ditto*. Bar. 584.

John Buck of *Hamby-Grange*, Eſq; created *December* 22, *ditto* Bar. 589.

Charles Huſſey of *Caythorpe*, Eſq; created *July* 21, 1661. Bar 668.

Edward Barkham of *Weynfleet*, Eſq; created *ditto*. Bar. 669.

Richard Rothwell of *Ewerby* and *Staplefwd*, Eſq; created *Auguſt* 12. *ditto* Bar. 674.

George Southcote of *Bliborough*, created *January* 24, *ditto*. Bar. 686.

Gilbert Gerrard of *Fiſherton*, Eſq; created *November* 17, 1666. Bar. 783. By his Patent, the ſame Title is entailed upon his Iſſue-Male by *Mary* his ſecond Wife, the Daughter of Dr. *John Coſin*, late Lord Biſhop of *Durham*.

Carr Scroope of *Cokerington*, Eſq; created *January* 16, *ditto*. Bar. 785.

John Sherrard of *Lapthorp*, Eſq; created *May* 25, 1674. Bar. 813.

Sir *Thomas Shipwith* of *Metheringham*, Kt. created *July* 27, 1678. Bar. 847.

Richard Cuſt of *Stamford*, Eſq; created *September* 29, 1677. Bar 836.

Edward Irby of *Boſton*, Eſq; created *April* 13, 1704. Bar. 946.

GENTLEMEN *of Note in this County, whoſe Place of Nativity or Habitation is not known, or are not mentioned before.*

JOHN *Thory*, Doctor of Phyſick, who ſtyles himſelf *Balliolanus Anglus*, ſuppoſed to be deſcended of the *Thory's* of *Briſton*, or *Ingoldmells*, in this Shire. He was a Perſon well-skilled in ſeveral Tongues, and a noted Poet in his Time. He wrote a *Spaniſh* Dictionary; and tranſlated a *Spaniſh* Grammar into *Engliſh*; *Lond.* 1590. *Letters and Sonnets to* Gabriel Harvey, *Anno* 1593. A Book entitled, *The Counſellor*; (i. e.) *A Treatiſe*

Digitized by Google

Treatise of the Counsels and Counsellors of Princes; *Lond.* 1589, *&c.*

Charles Turnbull, an *Oxonian*, famous for his admirable Knowledge in Mathematicks. He wrote, *A perfect and easy Treatise of the Use of the Celestial Globe, as an Introduction to Astronomy, and for the Use of Navigators*; *Lond.* 1597. He built and made those several Sorts of Dials that stand upon a Pillar in the Midst of *Corpus Christi* Quadrangle, of which College he was a Master of Arts and Fellow.

Thomas Wilson, Doctor of Laws, Secretary of State and Privy-Councellor to Queen *Elizabeth*. He was famous in that great Station for three Things; 1. Quick Dispatch and Industry. 2. For constant Intelligence and Correspondence. And 3. For a large and strong Memory. He had been, while he was in *Cambridge*, Tutor to *Henry*, and *Charles Brandon*, Dukes of *Suffolk*, and afterward Servant to them. When they died; he wrote their Lives, and put it before certain Books of Verses made upon their Deaths by the Scholars of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. *Lond.* 1552. *The Art of Rhetorick*. *Lond.* 1553. *The Rule of Reason*. *Lond.* 1567. And, *A Discourse upon Usury*. *Lond.* 1572. He died in 1581; and his Family settled at *Sheepwash* in this County, where his Name was lately flourishing, if it doth not still remain there.

Fines Morison, Brother of Sir *Richard Morison*, President of *Mounster* in *Ireland*, was Fellow of *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, and obtaining Leave of that Society to travel, rambled about many Parts of the World for eight Years; and upon his Return, went into *Ireland*, and became Secretary to Sir *Charles Blount*, Lord Lieutenant of that Realm. Here he composed a large Account in *Latin* of his Travels thro' the twelve Dominions of *Germany*, *Bohemia*, *Switzerland*, the *Netherlands*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *England*, *Stotland*, and *Ireland*, which he after translated into *English*, but they were not published till three Years after his Death, which happened *A. D.* 1614.

Sir *Thomas Mounson*, Knight and Baronet, Master of the Armory, and Master Falconer to his Majesty King *James* I. and such an one as no Prince of Christendom had the like. He was twice brought upon his Trial, upon Suspicion of having an Hand in the Poisoning of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, but at Length came off clear. He was a Person of excellent Breeding, and a great Lover of Ingenuity, especially of Musick, in which as he had good Skill, so he was a Patron to the Professors of it.

Robert Grebby, one of the Chaplains of *New-College*, *Oxford*, was a true Scholar, and spent all his Time in Reading and Writing, especially in Divinity and Philosophy, in which last he was a great Sceptick. This Gentleman having been always dubious of the Immortality of the Soul, did, some Years before his Death, make a Contract with two of his Acquaintance (one of whom was named *Good*, and commonly called Tutor *Good*) that were of the same Mind, That he that died first of the three, should make known to either of the other two his then State and Being. Mr. *Grebby* (commonly called, Father *Grebby*) died first, and soon after, his Resemblance appeared in the Night-time in the Chamber of Mr. *Good*, and opening his Curtains, said to him with a trembling and faint Voice;

Sors tua mortalis, non es mortalis, quod opto;

and then vanished. Mr. *Good* desired to have seen him again, but never could. At the same Time, the other Person, who was residing upon his Benefice in *Oxfordshire*, had a Dream, that the said Resemblance did appear to Mr. *Good*, and that the Doubt among them was resolved, which both of them at Times affirmed, the last in a bantering Way, and Mr. *Good* with some Shiness, unless to his Philosophical Acquaintance, most of which believed him. He died in 1654.

Dr. *John Pell*, Master of Arts of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, a great Scholar and Linguist, yet neither Scholar nor Fellow of that Society, because he minded his Study so much, that no Body minded him; yet leaving the College became famous, (strange that his Worth was not discerned in the College, where Learning is pretended to be loved, admired, and rewarded) for he was soon after made Professor of the Mathematicks at *Amsterdam*, where his learned College, *Is. Ger. Vossius* heard him with Admiration,

Digitized by Google

Admiration, and by him he is ſtyled, A Perſon of various Erudition, and a moſt acute Mathematician. In 1646, the Prince of *Orange* called him to be Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematicks in his *Schola Illuſtris* at *Breda*, founded that Year, whither *William* Lord *Brereton* was ſent to be his Scholar. In 1652, he returned into *England*, and two Years after, *Oliver*, Lord Protector, ſent him Envoy to the *Switz* Cantons; and becauſe it was known, that in that publick Employment, which he held four Years, he acted nothing to the Injury of the Church of *England*, Dr. *Sanderſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, at the Reſtoration ordained him; and Dr. *Sheldon*, then Biſhop of *London*, gave him the Livings of *Fobbing*, and *Launden cum Baſſildone* in *Eſſex*; and when removed to *Canterbury*, made him his Chaplain, where he was expected to have been made a Dean, but not being active, he never got higher than a Rector; and in that Poſt, being a ſhiftleſs Man, he died poor, and was buried at the Charge of Dr. *Busby* and Dr. *Sharp*. He wrote diverſ curious Treatiſes in Mathematicks, and was the firſt Inventor of the Marginal Working in *Algebra*. He died in 1665.

Robert Earl of *Lindſey*, who as Queen *Elizabeth* his Godmother ſeemed to foretell, when at his Chriſtening ſhe called him her young General; ſo as ſoon as he came to any Knowledge of Things, was delighted with Swords and Guns, and not with the uſual Toys of other Children. This his martial Genius was fully diſplayed in his After-Age, under Queen *Elizabeth* at the Siege of *Calais*, the Adventure at the *Brit*, Siege of *Amiens*, and Taking the great *Spaniſh* Carrick worth a Million of Crowns. In King *James* I.'s peaceable Reign, he generally reſided in this Shire, compoſing all Controverſies among his Neighbours with Sweetneſs and Juſtice. In King *Charles* I.'s Reign, he was chief Commander of the Fleet, made Earl of *Lindſey*, and Knight of the Garter; and finding that when the Differences between the King and Parliament began, all Tenders of Peace offered by his Majeſty were diſregarded, and that neither Law, nor Religion, Church or State could be ſecured from the higheſt Violations without War, he and his Son the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, joined with the reſt of the Nobility in a Proteſtation to ſtand by his Majeſty in the Maintenance of the eſtabliſhed Laws and Religion with their Lives and Fortunes, and accordingly raiſed the Countries of *Lincoln* and *Nottingham*, as other Noblemen did other Parts of *England*. The Earl of *Lindſey* was pitch'd upon as General of his Army, and the Battel of *Edge Hill*, *October* 23, 1642, began the Civil War, where this brave Earl, leading his Army to inſpire them with his own Courage, was killed, tho' he ſeemed to leave his little Army ſo much of his Courage, that it became victorious.

Montague Earl of *Lindſey*, his Son and Succeſſor, being embarked in the ſame loyal Cauſe, was taken Priſoner at the ſame Fight, and kept at *London* near a Year, when being releaſed, he returned to the King at *Oxford*, where he was the more welcome, becauſe he had by his Confinement brought over to his Majeſty ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen, who immediately followed him thither. At *Oxford* he laboured to further an Accommodation between his Majeſty and Parliament, and while that could not be effected, as dexterouſly managed the King's Cauſe at *Newberry* and *Naſeby*, when the King's Cauſe was ſo deplorable, that he was forced to truſt his Enemies, his Lordſhip with the Duke of *Richmond* yielded himſelf up to the Army, and tho' after a conſiderable Impriſonment, he was releaſed, he was ſequeſtred, decimated, *&c.* to the Loſs of above 7000 *l.* When the King fell into his Enemies Hands, he uſed all poſſible Applications to ſave his Life, not only offering a Ranſom, or himſelf an Hoſtage, and if nothing but Blood would ſatisfy them, to ſuffer Death in his ſtead; but when all he could do, did not prevail, he, with ſome other honourable Perſons, procured Orders for, and gave Attendance upon his Majeſty's Funeral. In the Baniſhment of King *Charles* II. he made a Proviſion privately for his Majeſty and his Friends, and with General *Monk* conſulted all along for his Reſtoration, which being effected, he was made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of *Lincolnſhire*, a Commiſſioner for the Trial of the King's Murderers, Lord Chamberlain

Digitized by Google

at his Coronation, and a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He died at *Kenſington*, Anno 1665.

This County hath further been eminent for the higheſt Stations; for not to riſe higher, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Men of this Shire had the higheſt Offices.

Edward Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, was made Lord High Admiral of *England* for Life.

William Cecil was made Lord High Treaſurer.

John Whitgift was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Peregrine Bertie was Lord General in *France*.

Sir *Edmundar Anderſon*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

Thomas Wilſon, Dr. of Laws, Secretary of State.

All Countreymen and Cotemporaries, and though born in the ſame Shire, yet none of them a-kin to each other, but all raiſed themſelves by God's Bleſſing, the Queen's Favour and their own Deſerts; without any Help or Aſſiſtance from each other.

Nor may it be forgotten how many Mayors this County has afforded to the great and populous City of *London*, within the Compaſs of little more than the laſt two Centuries, *viz. John Stockton*, the Son of *Richard Stockton* of the Pariſh of *Bratoft*, in the Wapentake of *Candleſhe* in *Lindſey*, a Mercer. *Anno* 1470.

Nicholas Aldwin, the Son of *Richard Aldwin*, of the Town of *Spalding*, in the Wapentake of *Elloe* in *Lower Holland*, Mercer. *Anno* 1499.

William Remington, Son of *Robert Remington* of the Town of *Boſton*, in the Wapentake of *Skirbeck* in the *Upper-Holland*, Fiſhmonger. *Anno* 1500.

William Forman, the Son of *William Forman* of the Town of *Gainſborough* in the Wapentake of *Corneghe*, in *Lindſey*, Haberdaſher. *Anno* 1538.

Henry Hoberthorn, the Son of *Chriſtopher Hoberthorn*, of the Pariſh of *Wardingworth* in the Wapentake of *Gartree* in *Lindſey*, Merchant-Taylor. *Anno* 1546.

Henry Amcoates, the Son of *William Amcoates*, of the Pariſh of *Aſtrop*, in the Wapentake of *Lawris* in *Lindſey*, Fiſhmonger. *Anno* 1548.

John Langley, Son of *Robert Langley* of the Pariſh of *Althorp*, in the Wapentake of *Manly* in *Lindſey*, Goldſmith. *Anno* 1576.

John Allot, the Son of *Richard Allot* of the Pariſh of *Limbergh*, in the Wapentake of *Yarborough* in *Lindſey*, Fiſhmonger. *Anno* 1590.

Nicholas Rainton, the Son of *Robert Rainton* of the Pariſh of *Highinton*, in the Wapentake of *Lange* in *Keſteven*, Haberdaſher. *Anno* 1632.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

THE Dioceſe of *Lincoln* being originally very large, containing in it not only thoſe Counties which are ſtill ſubject to its Juriſdiction, *viz. Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Huntingdon*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, and part of *Hertfordſhire*; but thoſe alſo which are now ſubject to the Biſhops of *Ely*, *Peterborough* and *Oxford*, nay, ſays Biſhop *Godwin*, of *Wincheſter*, *Saliſbury*, *Bath*, *Exeter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*; it is very probable, that as the Biſhops changed their Reſidence, ſo this Dioceſe changed its Name, the Biſhoprick being uſually called by the Place where the Biſhop choſe to dwell; and ſo this Biſhop was called ſometimes Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, a Town within ten Miles of *Oxford*, ſometimes Biſhop of *Sidnaceſter*, and at length Biſhop of *Lincoln*, when

Digitized by Google

when the Biſhop made that City his Seat. If the Biſhops of this See ever reſided at *Buckeſworth* in *Bedfordſhire*, as *Simon de Burnſton* tells us, or at *Leiceſter*, as ſome of our Hiſtorians aſſert, it was ſo ſhort a Time, that the Name of neither of thoſe Places was commonly given this Biſhop; we ſhall therefore not concern our ſelves with them now, having ſaid as much as we conceived could be ſpoken of *Leiceſter* in that Shire, but proceed to diſcourſe of the three foregoing Names of this See, *Dorcheſter*, *Sidnaceſter* and *Lincoln*.

As to *Dorcheſter*, 'tis thought by all our Hiſtorians, that the Biſhop of this See ſate firſt there, and we find a Catalogue of the Biſhops that ſate there from *Birinus* the firſt Biſhop, to the Year of Chriſt 678, when

Eadhead was made Biſhop of *Sidnaceſter*. Biſhop *Godwin* is at a Loſs where to find this City, and though Mr. *Camden* has brought us within this County, and tells us, That 'tis ſome where near *Gainsborough*, yet not fixing the Place, we have taken the Help of the learned, and fixed it at *Stow*, for Reaſons we hope ſatisfactory: And though we paſs over *Dorcheſter* without any particular Conſideration of the Biſhops, becauſe that Place is in another County, of which we ſhall hereafter write; we ſhall give a Catalogue of the Biſhops of *Stow*, or *Sidnaceſter*, ſo long as it remained a See. This Biſhop *Eadhead* ſate not quite a Year, and then gave Place to

1. *Eſhelwin*, to whom ſucceeded
2. *Edgarus*. After whom
3. *Kinebert* obtained the See: *Bede* calls him *Embert*, and confeſſes ingenuouſly, that he aſſiſted him very much in writing his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. He died *Anno* 773.
4. *Alwigh* ſucceeded him, and was preſent at the Synod ſummoned by *Cuthbert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 747, and died four Years after in 751.
5. *Eadulfus*, his Predeceſſor's Archdeacon was put in his Place. He died *Anno* 764, and was ſucceeded by
6. *Unwona*, after whom came
7. *Ecolulfus*, who ſate twenty-three Years, and dying in 787, was ſucceeded by
8. *Eadulphus*, after whoſe Death this See of *Sidnaceſter* was vacant many Years; but at length in the Year 872,
9. *Brightred* was made Biſhop of that See. In this Time another See was erected at *Leiceſter*, but was ſoon tranſlated to *Dorcheſter*; ſo that for ſome Time, the Dioceſs was divided between *Dorcheſter* and *Sidnaceſter*, but who ſat at *Sidnaceſter* we find not, till upon a Vacancy of ten Years,
10. *Leofwin* Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, took upon him the Government of the See of *Sidnaceſter*, and ſo *Dorcheſter* and *Sidnaceſter* became united; and ſo continued, till
11. *Remigius* the Monk of *Feſcamp*, who ſucceeded the laſt *Engliſh* Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, *Wulfinus*, of *Wulfinus*, removed the See of *Dorcheſter* to *Lincoln*; upon what Occaſion will appear in his Life following.

This Dioceſe, though the Juriſdiction is much leſſened by taking out of it, the Biſhopricks of *Ely* by King *Henry* I. and of *Peterborough*, and *Oxford* by King *Henry* VIII. yet is ſtill the greateſt for Juriſdiction of any in *England*; having under it 1255 Pariſhes, of which 577 are Impropriations, which under the Biſhop are governed by ſix Archdeacons, who are at preſent 1719.

Dr. *John Mandevile*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*.

Mr. *David Trimnel*, Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*.

Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.

John Gery, Doctor of Law, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*.

Mr. *Thomas Franke* Archdeacon of *Bedford*.

Mr. *Laurence Eachard*, Archdeacon of *Stow*.

The Revenue of this See was anſwerable to its Extent, the greateſt in the Kingdom while the Biſhoprick remained ſo, but is now much leſſened with the Juriſdiction, yet is ſtill valued in the King's Books in the Firſt-Fruits Office at 894 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.*

The Clergy's Tenths is anſwerable to the Juriſdiction, no leſs than 1751 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Biſhops of this See were anciently Vice-Chancellors to the See of *Canterbury*, and were many of them not only Chancellors to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, but great Officers of State, as Chancellors, Lord Treaſurers, and Lord Keepers, ſome of them were made *Romiſh* Saints, and now we hope they are Proteſtant Saints, as by a Survey of their Lives will appear.

The

Digitized by Google

The BISHOPS of LINCOLN.

1. *Remigius de Feſcamp*, the laſt Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, and the firſt of *Lincoln*, was the Son of a Prieſt, and a Monk of *Feſcamp*. *William* the Conqueror for ſome good Services he did him, and particularly (as *Gyr. Cambrenſis* tells us) for ſending him ten Soldiers to aſſiſt him, promiſed to make him a Biſhop, if he ſucceeded in the War he was undertaking; and was as good as his Word, for as ſoon as he heard of *Wulfinus*'s Death, he appointed *Remigius* to be his Succeſſor. When Pope *Alexander* II. heard it, he adjudged this ſort of Promotion to be Simoniacal, and deprived him of his Biſhoprick, but ſoon reſtored him at the Deſire of *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. As ſoon as he was conſecrated, he ſet about ſome great Building at *Dorcheſter*: It happened that about this Time it was decreed in a Synod held at *London*, That the Epiſcopal Sees which were ſettled in little Towns (as moſt in *England* then were) ſhould be tranſlated to the Chief Cities in the Dioceſes; and therefore *Remigius* determined to leave *Dorcheſter*, and fix his See at *Lincoln*, one of the moſt populous Cities in *England*, the Mart for Land and Sea faring Men, ſays *Malmsbury*. Here he purchaſed Land in the higheſt Place of the City near the Caſtle, and built a Church; and having dedicated it to St. *Mary*, placed in it twenty-one Prebendaries, Men moſt eminent for Learning, and a good Life. Having finiſhed this great Work, he prepared for the Conſecration of it, and procured the King's Order to all the Biſhops to attend, but he lived not to ſee it. He died *May* 9. 1092. He built two Monaſteries at *Stow* and *Bardney*, and perſwaded the King to build two more, the one at *Caen* in *Normandy*, the other in the Place where he conquer'd and killed King *Harold*, called *Battle-Abbey*. He was an aſſiduous Preacher, and ſo extreamly charitable, that beſides the Relief he gave to all that he ſaw in want, he (as *Gyr. Cambrenſis* relates) from the firſt of *May* to the firſt of *Auguſt*, fed a thouſand poor People, and cloathed an hundred and ſixty of them, which were blind and lame, who were not able to maintain themſelves: He had thirteen poor People to dine with him every Day, and received the Sacrament every Sunday. He built an Hoſpital of Stone for Lepers near *Lincoln*, and ſupplied them with all Neceſſaries, by ſettling a certain Revenue of thirteen Marks a Year on it. He often viſited them and comforted them, affording them the Nouriſhment of the Soul as well as Body.

2. *Robert Bloet*, a *Norman*, of ſingular Probity and Prudence, Lord Chancellor to King *William*, was promoted to this See upon the Death of *Remigius*. The King in a fit of Repentance for all his Sins, particularly for the Sin of ſelling Spiritual Preferments, freely gave this Biſhoprick to the ſaid *Robert*, as he did at the ſame Time the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* to *Anſelm*. But when he had recovered his Indiſpoſition, he began to repent of his Repentance, and excited *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *York*, to contend with him about the City and County of *Lincoln*, as belonging to his Dioceſe; and would not ſuffer the Difference to be made up, till *Robert* had paid him, ſome ſay, 500 *l.* ſome 1000, others (but falſly) 1500 Pounds. He dedicated or conſecrated the Church his Predeceſſor built, and added ſeveral Ornaments to it, as Silk Palls, embroidered Hoods, Croſſes of Silver, *&c.* and gave twenty-one Prebends more, and endowed them with the Purchaſe of ſeveral Farms. He removed the Monks of *Stow* to *Eynſham*, thereby to gain a Manor ſo pleaſant and convenient for the Church of *Lincoln*, and the Prebendaries of it: He was conſecrated *Anno* 1092. was Biſhop near thirty Years, and died ſuddenly of an Apoplexy at *Woodſtock*, as he was riding with the King and diſcouſing, *Jan.* 10. 1122. and was buried at *Eynſham*, in a Monaſtery of his own building, or at leaſt of his own repairing. In his Time the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, was taken out of this of *Lincoln*, and was made a See independent upon it. This Biſhop much oppoſed the Diminution of his See, tho' done with the Pope's Conſent, and would not ceaſe loudly exclaiming againſt it, till the King had ſettled upon his See in

Digitized by Google

Exchange for it the Manors of *Spaldwich*, *Bickleſworth* and *Bugden*, for which he brought a Charge upon his Succeſſors, of preſenting the King annually with a Gown, lined with the richeſt Sables, worth an hundred Marks. He was ſucceeded by

3. *Alexander*, a *Norman*, *Roger*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*'s Brother's Son; he was firſt Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and at laſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, by the Intereſt of the ſaid *Roger*, who at that Time did what he pleaſed with the King. He was conſecrated at *Canterbury*, *July* 22. 1123. The very next Year the Cathedral which was juſt built, ſcarce finiſhed, was burned down, which he rebuilt with an arched Roof, for Prevention of the like Accident. He increaſed the Number of Prebends, and gave them ſeveral Farms and Manors; he delighted much in building of Caſtles, as did his Uncle the Biſhop of *Salisbury*; he built one at *Banbury*, another at *Sleaford*, a third at *Newark*. King *Stephen* had an earneſt Deſire to get theſe Caſtles into his Power, and impriſoning the Biſhop ſeized on them: *Newark* refus'd at firſt to ſubmit till they had the Biſhop's Order; but underſtanding that the King had reſolved not to eat till he had the Caſtle in his Power, it yielded: But the Biſhop was not ſet at Liberty preſently. The Biſhop being thus taught the Vanity of his former Actions, apply'd himſelf more ſeriouſly to his Epiſcopal Function, and made his Church the fineſt in *England*. He built alſo two Monaſteries, one at *Haverholm* for Canons regular, and Nuns, another at *Tame* for white Monks: The firſt valued at the Suppreſſion at 256 *l.* 13 *s* 7 *d.* ½ *d.* the other at 88 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum*. He went twice to *Rome* in the Years 1142, and 1144, and did ſo behave himſelf there, as to gain the Favour both of the King and Pope. He was made Pope's Legate, and held a Synod, in which were made many Canons of great Service to correct the Vices of the Age. He went a third Time to the Pope, who was then in *France*, where in *Auguſt* 1147, he fell ill of a Fever, and got home with ſome Difficulty, but died ſoon after, when he had filled the See twenty-four Years. He was a prudent Man, and ſo generous, that he was called by the Court of *Rome* (as *Huntingdon* ſays) magnificent.

4. *Robert de Cheſney*, an *Engliſh* Man by Birth, but of *Norman* Parentage, ſucceeded him. He was Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, and conſecrated very young, *Sept.* 1147, which was the Cauſe of his ill Management at his Entrance upon this See at firſt, for he ſold ſome of the Lands, and ſettled others upon his Nieces in Marriage; four Churches alſo belonging to his Manors, which his Predeceſſors had appropriated to the Clerks of his Chapel, and one Prebend, he gave to the Monks of the Order of *Sempringham*. He alſo exchanged the Patronage of the Monaſtery of St. *Albans* for a ſmall Manor of 10 *l.* a Year, called *Stowrig*; but at length being ſenſible of his Imprudence, he added one Prebend to this Church to the Number of his Predeceſſors Donations, and provided an Houſe near the *New Temple* at *London*, for himſelf and Succeſſors; he erected alſo almoſt his whole Epiſcopal Palace at *Lincoln*. He alſo gained ſome Markets and Fairs, which were of great Advantage to his See. He founded the Monaſtery of St. *Catharine's* near *London*, for the Order of St. *Gilbert*, valued at the Diſſolution at 270 *l* 1 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum*; for which he run in Debt 300 *l.* for which he mortgaged his Church's Ornaments to one *Aaron*, a *Jew*, which was not paid by his Succeſſors till a long Time after. He died *January* 8. 1167. After the Death of *Robert de Cheſney* the See was vacant ſeventeen Years, and moſt People were of Opinion, that there would be no more Biſhops of *Lincoln* after the Death of *Robert*, as a Monk of *Tame*, who had foretold many Things that came exactly to paſs, had before propheſied: But this Prophecy was looked upon as vain and ridiculous, when *Galfrid*, the King's Baſtard and Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, was choſen. He deferred his Conſecration ſome Time, ſatisfying himſelf with the Revenues without the Care, and indeed he knew better how to fleece than to feed his Flock. Thus he continued ſeven Years, receiving the Revenues of the See under the Pretence of his Election, but at length at the Command of his Father renounced his Right, which he had by Election, and went to Court, where he ſpent eight Years in political Affairs, was made Chancellor, and continued fighting for the King againſt the *French* and his Brethren to his Death. But he return-

ed

Digitized by Google

ed to his Church again; after which he was made Archbiſhop of *York*, at the End of 1183, when no Man doubted of the Truth of the Monk's Propheey. He paid *Aaron* the *Jew*, and ſo redeemed the Church's Goods, which he much increaſed by his own Gifts; for he beſtowed upon it two great Bells, put ſeveral noble and learned Perſons into the Church-Preferments, and recovered ſeveral Lands to it which had been loſt. When King *Henry*'s lawful Iſſue made War upon him, he aſſiſted his Father, valiantly beſieging *Roger de Mowbray*'s Caſtles, and defending the *Northern* Borders from the Invaſion of *William* King of *Scots*.

5. *Walter de Conſtantiis*, a *Cornish* Man, deſcended of the Noble Nation of the *Britains*, who came from the *Trojans*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, was elected, and was conſecrated at *Anjou* by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He entered upon his Biſhoprick with ſome Fears, having a Notion that neither he nor any Body elſe, though a thouſand Times choſen, would ever enjoy that Biſhoprick. He was hardly ſettled in this See when he was offered the Biſhoprick of *Roan* in *Normandy*, which he accepted of for the Dignity-ſake, though not ſo good an one by much as that he had, and was tranſlated thither *Anno* 1184. The next Year he did an Injury to this See, in that he confirmed by his ſealed Charter thoſe Churches which his Predeceſſor *Robert de Cheſney*, had given to the Monks of *Semplingham*. After the Tranſlation of *Walter* the See was vacant two Years; and upon the Feaſt of St. *Matthew*, 1186,

6. St. *Hugo*, Prior of the *Carthuſian* Monaſtery of *Witham* in *Somerſetſhire*, juſt built by *Henry* II. was conſecrated Biſhop of this See. He was born at *Grenoble* in *Burgundy*, and was famous for his good Life, and the Miracles which the credulous Age he lived in fancied he wrought, and was for that Reaſon canonized; he took upon him the Habit of a Canon Regular very young, through the Perſwaſion of his Father, who after the Death of his Wife took upon him the Habit of the ſame Order; but when he grew older he became a *Carthuſian*, whoſe Rule was much ſtricter than that of the Canons Regular, and ſo cloſely obſerved it, as to become remarkable for his auſtere Life. Among others the Fame of his Piety was told to King *Henry*, who being deſirous to make him Prior of his new Monaſtery, which he had built for the ſame Order at *Wytham* aboveſaid, ſent *Reginald*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* into *Burgundy*, to perſwade ſo holy a Man to accept of the Government of it, which he obtained, but with great Difficulty. The King not long after was troubled in Conſcience, that the See of *Lincoln* had laid vacant ſo long, purely through his fault, and reſolved to compenſate the Injury by putting in a Man ſo eminent for his Sanctity; and thereupon took Care, that *Hugh*, who never ſo much as dreamed of it, ſhould be made Biſhop of *Lincoln*; he governed the See as a Man of his Gravity and Greatneſs of Mind might be expected to do, yet ſo as though he was had in great Veneration by moſt, if not all Men, yet more loved than feared him. All his Excommunications were very much dreaded, in that ſome great Judgments were obſerved moſt commonly to follow them. He very much enlarged the Church of *Lincoln*, tho' his Predeceſſor *Alexander*, had made it one of the moſt ſpacious in *England*, by building what is now called the *New Work*; he added two Prebends by recovering ſome Lands, which had been long loſt, and kept the Monaſtery of *Eynſham*, which had like to have been taken away by the King: He built the Chapter-Houſe with Marble Pillars, and the Biſhops more large and ſumptuous Palaces; he ſought through the whole Kingdom for Perſons worthy of Preferment, and abhorred the Thoughts of Simony: He gave the King 1000 Marks to free his See from the old Cuſtom of giving him certain rich Skins called Sables, upon every Feaſt of the Circumciſion. In the Year 1200, when he had viſited the principal Houſe of their Order at *Carthuſia*, and was returned into *England*, he fell ſick of a Quartan Fever at the old Temple in *London*. King *John* came to ſee him, and before he departed, confirmed his Will at his Requeſt, and promiſed him in the Lord, That he wou'd confirm all the reaſonable Wills of the Prelates. After this his Diſtemper daily increaſed, and he died at *London* of the ſame Quartan Fever, *Nov.* 17. 1200. His Body was carried to *Lincoln* about the Time King *John* met *William* King of *Scots* there. Theſe two Kings were not aſhamed to put their

Digitized by Google

Shoulders under the Bier, and carry ſo holy a Man's Body from the Gates of the City as far as the Church, where a great many Biſhops met them, and taking it at the Church-door, carried it into the Quire, where after the Funeral Sermon was performed it was buried near the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*: He was canonized at *Rome* in the Year 1220, and his Bones put into a Silver Shrine, *Oct.* 7. 1282. As to the Miracles aſcribed to him by the Monks, if any be ſo curious as to know them, let him read *Matthew Paris*, in his Hiſtory of the Year 1200; one Thing related of him is not to be paſſed over, *viz.* That coming to *Godſtow*, a Nunnery near *Oxford*, he ſaw a Coffin covered with a Silk Pall, with Wax-Tapers burning round it, and inquiring who was buried there, was anſwered, That *Roſamond*, King *Henry*'s beautiful Concubine, who had been a great Benefactor to their Houſe, was there interred; which when he knew, he ordered her Body to be dug up preſently, and be buried in the Church-yard, ſaying, That it is not fit that a Whore ſhould have ſuch an Honour. He was ſucceeded by

7. *William de Blois*, Prebendary and Præcentor of *Lincoln*, who was choſen Biſhop *Anno* 1201, and conſecrated on the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*, *Anno* 1203, and died on the Vigil of Aſcenſion, 1206. The See was vacant three Years, and then

8. *Hugh Wallis*, Chancellor of *England*, and Archdeacon of *Wells*, ſucceeded *William de Blois*. The King forbad him to be conſecrated by *Lanſton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and recommended him to the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, but he went directly, and was conſecrated by *Canterbury*, which the King took very ill, and ſeized on his Temporalties for five Years, but they were afterwards reſtored to him. After the Reconciliation between the King and the Pope, he ſtill adhered to the ſeditious Barons, and to *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, who at that Time was endeavouring to conquer *England*, for which he was excommunicated as a wicked Traitor to his King and Countrey, and could not procure his Abſolution till he had paid the Pope 1000 Marks, and his Legate an Hundred. He joined with *Joſelin*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and built an handſome Hoſpital at *Wells* for Strangers, where he was Archdeacon, and gave a Salary at *Lincoln* to certain Prieſts to ſay Maſs for him, which we call a Chantery: He left a Will behind him bearing Date 1211, wherein he gave 5000 Marks to charitable and pious Uſes. He lived many Years after, and died on *Feb.* 7. 1234. and was buried in his own Church. He was ſucceeded by

9. *Robert Grouthead*, or *Groſſeteſte*, who was conſecrated *June* 11. he was a Man of great Learning and Parts, born in *Suffolk* of obſcure Parentage, at a Place called *Stadbrook*; he was ſome Time at *Oxford*, till he went into *France* to learn the *French* Language, which was then very much in Uſe in *England*; when he returned he was made Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, and then Biſhop of *Lincoln*. In his Time the Injuries and Incroachments of *Rome* were very intolerable; there was nothing ſo wicked and unjuſt, but might there be obtained for Money; and among other Things there were two Things of which the Clergy at that Time did grievouſly complain, *viz.* Appeals and Proviſions. As to Appeals, if the Clergy, who ſeem'd injured, deſired to be vindicated by your Eccleſiaſtical Judge, preſently the Controverſy was removed to the *Roman* Court by Appeal, where a vaſt Sum of Money muſt be ſent though the Cauſe was never ſo good, ſince no Man could hope for a Remedy from thence, where Bribery and Expenſiveneſs did every Thing. And as to Proviſions, the *Italians* and other Foreigners had ſo engroſſed all the beſt Biſhopricks, and the beſt Livings in the Land, that none could get any, but they, or thoſe who would give them moſt Money; hence it came to paſs, that in thoſe Times our Church was over-run with Foreigners, of whom ſome were Children, others illiterate; and all the others almoſt ſo ignorant of the *Engliſh* Tongue, that they could not inſtruct the People committed to their Charge, of which many of them were ſo careleſs, that they ſtaid in their own Countries, and never ſo much as ſaw their Churches in their Lives: Concerning this Abuſe an Inquiſition was made in 1252, and it was found that the yearly Revenues of the Foreigners amounted to ſeventy thouſand

Digitized by Google

thouſand Marks; whereas the King (as *M. Paris*, who lived in thoſe Times, aſſures us) receiv'd hardly twenty yearly. To redreſs theſe Grievances, *Robert* of *Lincoln*, who was much troubled for them, goes to *Rome*, lays open the whole Matter to the Pope, and was ſent back with fair Words and Promiſes: But when after his Return he ſaw nothing amended, he wrote an Epiſtle, in which he ſeverely reproves the Corruptions of modern Popes, and ſhews how far they fell ſhort of their Anceſtors in Piety and Holineſs, &c. At this the Pope, who had never been ſo freely treated, was ſo exaſperated, that he vented his Paſſion againſt him in moſt ſevere Terms, calling him a doting ſilly old Man, and threatning to make him a terrible Example to the whole World: But when he communicated the Matter to his Cardinals, they told him, That 'twas not convenient to uſe that Biſhop hardly, for to ſpeak the Truth, all Things are true, that what he has ſaid, we muſt not condemn him, for he is a Catholick, and ſo much more holy than we, that the Chriſtian World is thought not to have his Equal, as the *French*, as well as *Engliſh* Church know; we adviſe therefore that this Matter be paſſed over, leaſt it raiſe ſome Diſturbance, which may cauſe a Separation (which is known, will ſome Time or other come to paſs) from us: Some ſay the Pope took this Advice; but others, that he was excommunicated and deprived, and that ſo he died. However that may be, it is plain, he conſtantly, but modeſtly, in his Sermons inveigh'd againſt the Pride, Avarice, and Tyranny of the Papal Power, and did not ſtick (in his laſt Sickneſs) to call the Pope Heretick and Antichriſt. He wrote 200 Books, as *Balæus* gives us the Account, and took a great deal of Pains in the Overſight of his Dioceſe. He died at *Bugden*, *Oct.* 9, 1253, and left all his Books to the Library of the White Friers at *Oxford* by Will, and lies buried in his own Church in a Marble Tomb. The Popiſh Hiſtorians write, That the Pope *Innocent* IV. who was ſo angry with this good Biſhop, lying at *Naples*, was ſmitten on the Side by the Biſhop in a Viſion, when he had been dead a Year, ſo that his Side was bloody, and that the Pope died ſoon after of the Wound. By the Agreement of all our Writers, he was a famous Man, inſomuch that the common People reverenc'd him as a Saint, and the Univerſity of *Oxford* deſired he might be canoniz'd, in their Letter to Pope *Clement* IV. declaring that he was called *Robert* of *England*, by reaſon of his many great Miracles, and the Oil that flowed out of his Tomb. The Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, *London*, ſollicited Pope *Clement* V. alſo, to place him in the Number of Saints here on Earth, who doubtleſs was ſeated among them in Heaven. He built a little Nunnery at *Grimsby*, valued at the Suppreſſion at 12 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*. He wrote many Books, of which there are now extant 101 Epiſtles, and ſeveral Sermons and Treatiſes, and there are many of his Works not printed in the Libraries of *Weſtminſter*, *Lambeth* and *Cambridge*. The King was very deſirous, that the Chapter of *Lincoln* would elect *Peter de Egueblank* Biſhop of *Hereford*, into the See of *Lincoln*, which they refus'd, becauſe he was a Foreigner, and did not underſtand *Engliſh*, a bad Liver and a careleſs Biſhop of the See he was in, and therefore they reſolved on

10. *Henry Lexington*, the Dean of their Church, and promoted him to their See. He was elected *Dec.* 30. 1253, conſecrated *May* 17 following, died *Aug.* 8. 1258, and was buried in his own Church. *Matth. Paris* ſays, That ſome of the Maſters of *Oxford* came in his Time to complain to the King at St. *Albans*, that the Biſhop of *Lincoln* had endeavoured, contrary to the ancient and approved Statutes of the Univerſity, to take away the Liberties of the Scholars, but mentions no Particulars, nor what the King did in it. There is nothing memorable of him, but only that he turned the Road, that lay below the Town of *Tame*, through the middle of the Street, to the great Advantage of the Place.

11. *Benedict de Gravesend* ſucceeded him, who was alſo Dean of *Lincoln*. He was conſecrated *Nov.* 3, 1258, and died *Dec.* 18, 1279. This Biſhop, with the Biſhop of *London*, *Wincheſter*, and *Chicheſter*, was excommunicated by *Ottobon* the Pope's Legate, for taking the Part of the ſeditious Barons againſt the King, *An.* 1265. They all went to *Rome*, there ſtaid a long Time, endeavouring their Abſolution on what Terms ſoever

Digitized by Google

ſoever they could obtain it. He was ſucceeded by

12. *Oliver Sutton*, Dean of *Lincoln*. He was a very good and pious Man, elected Biſhop *Feb.* 6, and conſecrated *March* 18, 1280. He, as he was piouſly calling upon God, died in the middle of his Prayers, *Nov* 13, 1299, and is buried in a Marble Tomb in his own Church, near *Fleming*, who afterwards ſucceeded him,

13. *John d' Alderby*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*, call'd by ſome *D' Alderly*, was the next Biſhop. He died in the Park at *Stow*, *Jan.* 5. 1319, and is buried at *Lincoln*, in the lower Ally. His Tomb is remov'd, becauſe the common People us'd to pay a ſuperſtitious Honour to it, and reverence him as a Saint. He was ſucceeded by

14. *Thomas Beak*, who was choſen by the Canons of *Lincoln*, *Jan.* 24, following. He was Brother to *Anthony* Biſhop of *Durham*, and Chancellor of *Lincoln*, as was his Predeceſſor. The Archbiſhop refus'd their Choice upon we know not what Reaſon, but it was afterwards confirmed at *Rome*. He procured the Canonization of his Predeceſſor St. *Hugo*. We find that *An.* 1278, one *Thomas Le Beak*, Archdeacon of *Dorcheſter*, was made Treaſurer of *England*, which ſeems to be this very Man; which makes me conclude, that he was very old when made Biſhop, and therefore paſſed over by ſome Biographers. He was buried, as I have heard, in the North Part of the upper Ally. The next in Order was,

15. *Henry Burwaſh*, educated at *Oxford*, a Nephew of *Bartholomew Badileſmer* Baron of *Leeds*, who was a Man of Note in *Edward* II's Time, and of Intereſt, who procured this Biſhoprick of the King for his Relation. He was enthron'd at the End of *Dec.* 1320. In a Year or two he ſo offended the King, that he depriv'd him of all his Temporalities, but reſtor'd them to him again in the Year 1324, and receiv'd him into his Favour; yet ſo much reſented the Diſgrace, that when the Queen roſe up in Arms againſt her Husband King *Edward* II. to rectify Affairs, Nobody more readily came in to her Aſſiſtance than this Biſhop againſt his lawful Prince. He was firſt Treaſurer and then Chancellor of *England*, a covetous Man, and much given to oppreſs his poor Neighbours. An Inſtance of which was, his incloſing the Land of poor People to make a Park at *Tinghurſt*. For which, as he had their Curſes when he was alive, ſo (as the Story goes) he could not reſt in his Grave, till he had appear'd to a certain Nobleman in a Park-keeper's Habit, and obtain'd of the Canons of *Lincoln* the Diſparking and Reſtitution of that Land to its proper Owners, alledging, that he muſt continue the Park-keeper till that was done; whereupon the Canons ſent one of their Body inſtantly to perform it. He died at *Gaunt* about the End of *December* 1340, and was buried in his own Church, at the Eaſt End towards the North. At his Feet lie his Brother *Robert*, a Knight, and his Son *Bartholomew*, who founded a School at *Lincoln* for the Inſtruction of Youth, and endow'd it with a ſufficient Maintenance for five Prieſts, and five poor Scholars for ever.

16. *Thomas le Beck* ſucceeded *Henry Burwaſh*, a noble and excellent Clerk, as *Walſingham* ſays of him. When he died, or how long he was Biſhop, we are not certain. He lies buried in the lower Ally; and was ſucceeded by

17. *John Sywell*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*. He was educated at *Oxford*, and confirmed Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *July* 3. 1351. In this very Year did the Controverſy begin between him and the *Oxonians* about electing a Chancellor. Some place this Matter in the Time of *Buckingham*, which could not be till after his Death. He died at *Lidington Aug.* 5. 1362. He it was that built the Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, without the North Wall of his Church, in the Nave of which he lies buried. And

18. *John Buckingham*, Keeper of the Privy Seal, at the earneſt Requeſt, and by great Labour of the King, ſucceeded him, *An.* 1363. He was, as ſome ſay, an unlearned Man, and perhaps it might be ſo. But there was one of the Name at *Oxford* at this Time, who was well ſkill'd in the Divinity of the Schools, as *Baleus* ſays, and I am inclin'd to think it was the ſame Man. *An.* 1397, the Pope taking ſome Offence, tranſlated him to *Litchfield*, whoſe Revenues were much ſmaller; but he contemning the Offer, laid down his Biſhoprick, and put on a Cowl at *Canterbury*, and died there a Monk. He is reckon'd

Digitized by Google

reckon'd among the chief Builders of *Rochester* Bridge. Upon this,

19. *Henry Beaufort*, Brother of King *Edward* IV. who is famed for being a rich Cardinal, took the See of *Lincoln*, after *Beckingham* had left it. He was Bishop here seven Years, (one of which, *viz.* in 1399, he was Chancellor of *Oxford*) and in the Year 1404, was translated to *Winchester*: And left this Bishoprick to

20. *Philip Repingdon*, Doctor of Divinity, Canon and Abbot of *Leicester*. He was Chancellor of *Oxford*, the Place of his Education in 1400, and was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Mar.* 29. 1405. He was a very learned Man, and an excellent Poet. He was some Time a strenuous Defender of the Doctrine of *Wickliff*, and inveigh'd against the Papal Corruptions, both in his Sermons, Lectures, and Writings, (some of which are said to be yet extant) 'till being overcome by fair Promises, or Threatnings, he recanted at St. *Paul's* Cross, and then there was Nobody, in so great Esteem as *Philip Repingdon*; for when he had been Bishop three Years, he was made Cardinal by *Gregory* XII. *Sept.* 18. 1408, and left his Bishoprick, *May* 12, 1430. He is buried near old *Grosthead*, under a Marble Stone.

21. *Richard Flemming*, Doctor of Divinity, Canon of *Lincoln*, receiv'd the Jurisdiction of the See of *Lincoln* from the Pope, *May* 12. 1420, and was translated from thence to *York*, 1424, by the same Power. But *Henry* V. being grown potent by the Conquest of *France*, in Contempt of the Papal Authority, obliged him to return to *Lincoln*. He afterwards caused the Bones of *Wickliff* to be taken up and burnt as an Heretick, according to the Order of the Council of *Sena*, *An.* 1425. In the Year 1430, he built *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*, which *Tho. Bekinton*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, enlarged, and *Tho. Rotheram*, Archbishop of *York*, compleated, by adding thereto five Fellowships. When he died, is uncertain. He is buried in the North Wall, at the upper End of his Church, where is a lofty Tomb for him, and his Brother, the Dean of *Lincoln*. They were both famous Men, as their Writings shew, and both Doctors of *Oxford*.

22. *William Grey* made Bishop of *London*, *May* 26, 1426, was translated to *Lincoln* in 1431, where he lived above four Years. He founded a College at *Stansted-Thele* in *Herefordshire*, where he made a Master and four Canons, which he would have a Cell to *Elsing-Spittle* in *London*. He was educated at *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, of which University he was afterwards Chancellor. He was succeeded by

23. *William Alnewick*, Doctor of Laws, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of *Norwich* (where he made the Cathedral west Gate, and the great Window) and was translated to *Lincoln*, *An.* 1436. He died *Dec.* 1449, and was buried in the Nave of the Church. He was a Man of so great Learning and Holiness, that the pious King *Henry* VI. made him his Confessor. Next to him in this See was.

24. *Marmaduke Lumley*, of the noble and ancient Family of the Barons *Lumley*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*, *A.* 1450, where having sate twenty Years, he was translated to *Lincoln*, but had hardly enjoy'd it a Year before he died at *London*. He was some Time Treasurer of *England*, gave 200 *l.* towards the Building *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, where also he was Chancellor, and gave a great many good Books to the Library there.

25. *John Chadworth* succeeded him. He was a *Gloucestershire* Man, of *Norton College* in *Oxford*; where having studied some Time, he remov'd to *King's College* in *Cambridge*: He was chosen Fellow the second Election after his Settlement; then second Provost upon the Degradation of *William Millington*, *Nov.* 5. 1446. He discharged himself with Honour in this Office, till his Removal to *Lincoln*, *A.* 1452. In the Year 1454, he and *Mainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, had an Authority delegated to them to revise and correct the Statutes of *Eaton* and *King's Colleges*, built by *Hen.* VI. then King. He lies buried in a Marble Tomb near *Sutton* and *Flemming*, after he had been Bishop eighteen Years. He was succeeded by

26. *Thomas Scot*, call'd *Rotheram* from his Native Place. Bishop of *Rochester*. He was translated to *Lincoln* in the Year 1471, and from thence, in nine Years, to *York*. In the foun-

Digitized by Google

fourteenth Year of King *Edward* IV. he was made Chancellor of *England*, and ſo remained as long as he liv'd, and at the ſame Time was Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

27. *John Ruſſel*, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *Berks*, ſucceeded *Rotheram* in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*. His Piety, his Wiſdom, his Experience, and Learning are highly extoll'd by Sir *Thomas More*. He was the firſt that was made Chancellor of *Oxford* for Life, for before him, he was choſen annually. He was made Chancellor of *England* for a while by *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, Protector of King *Edward* V. who was ſlain by him to get his Kingdom. This Biſhop died at *Nettleham*, his own Manor, *Jan.* 30. 1490, and is buried in a decent Tomb in the Chapel that joins to the ſouth Side of the Church.

28. *William Smith*, Fellow of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, conſecrated Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *A.* 1492, was tranſlated to this See, *A* 1495, and died *December* 1513. He built an Hoſpital at *Litchfield*, conſiſting of one Maſter, two Prieſts, and ten poor People, and a School for Boys, for which he procured of King *Henry* VII. the Gift of *Donhall* Hoſpital in *Cheſhire*, and the Farms thereunto belonging. He gave ten Pounds to *Farnworth*, the Place of his Nativity, for the Maintenance of a School-Maſter. He began *Brazen-Noſe College* in *Oxford*, but could not go through with it in his Life-time. He was the firſt Preſident of *Wales*, which Government he held from 14 *Hen.* VII to the 4th of *Hen.* VIII. in which Year he died. He was ſome Time Chancellor of *Oxford*. After him was

29. *Thomas Wolſey*, the great and mighty Cardinal of the Time he lived in. He was born at *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, of mean Parents (ſome ſay he was the Son of a Butcher) but being a Youth of great Parts and Quickneſs, he was ſent to *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, was made Batchelor of Arts at fifteen Years of Age; ſoon after Fellow, Maſter of Arts, and Maſter of the Grammar School. In *Oct.* 1500, he became Rector of *Lymington* in *Somerſetſhire*, by the Preſentation of *Tho. Grey*, the Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, who ſoon after died. He then was made Chaplain to Sir *John Naphant*, Treaſurer of *Calais*, who procured him to be one of the King's Chaplains: About this Time he was known to *Richard Fox* Biſhop of *Winchester*, and Sir *Tho. Lovell*, who recommended him to the King, for his Eloquence and Skill in State-Affairs. The King upon a ſhort Acquaintance with him, ſent him in Quality of an Embaſſador to the Emperor *Maximilian*, then in *Flanders*; which Embaſſy he perform'd with ſo much Dexterity, that the King took Notice of him, and made him Dean of *Lincoln*, and he was inſtall'd by Proxy, *Mar.* 9. 1509, and afterwards in Perſon, *Aug* 21. 1511. Upon the Acceſſion of *Hen.* VIII. he ſoon got into his Favour, and obtain'd of him the Rectory of *Farington*, a Canonry of *Windſor*, and Regiſter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He was alſo Almoner, Prebendary of *Bugthorp* in the Church of *York*, Dean of *York*, Biſhop of *Tournay*, and then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Mar.* 26. 1514. and in *November* the ſame Year, he was tranſlated to *York*. Of all the Clergy in his Time, *Wolſey* was undoubtedly the greateſt: No Prelate had ſo many and ſo large Revenues, and yet not too Great for his extraordinary Deſigns. He was ſucceeded in this See by

30. *William Atwater*, a *Somerſetſhire* Man, a Demie and Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, a good Diſputant in Philoſophy and Divinity. In 1499, he was made Canon of *Windſor* and Fellow of *Eaton*. Soon after, Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and Dean of the Chapel to *Hen.* VIII. In *September* 1509, he was made Dean of *Salisbury*, and *Jun* 1514, he was inſtalled Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*. By the Endeavours and Intereſt of Cardinal *Wolſey*, he was appointed his Succeſſor in *Lincoln*, and was conſecrated *Nov.* 12. 1514, where he ended his Life in 1520. He is buried in the middle Iſle of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and has a large Tomb-Stone laid over his Grave, with the Portraiture of a Biſhop engraven upon it, and by the Inſcription, he died *Feb.* 4, *A. Ch.* 1520. *Ætat.* 87. *Conſecr.* 7.

31. *John Longland* ſucceeded him. He was born at *Henly* in *Oxfordſhire*, he was Demie and Fellow of *Magdalen-College*, and was famous for his Exemplary Life and Converſation. In 1505, he was made Principal of *Magdalen-hall*. In *Dec.* 1514, he was made

Digitized by Google

made Dean of *Salisbury*, and Canon of *Windſor*; at which Time he became famous for his Way of preaching, which ſo took with the King, that he made him his Confeſſor, his Almoner, and Biſhop of *Lincoln*., upon the Death of *Atwater*, to which See he was conſecrated, *May* 5, 1521. He was the firſt that is ſaid to have moved the King towards a Divorce, and for it, was much blamed; the more, becauſe he never contradicted it afterwards. He enjoy'd his Biſhoprick many Years, and all the Time was Chancellor of *Oxford*, and ſhew'd himſelf a ſpecial Friend to that Univerſity, in maintaining its Privileges He died *May* 7, 1547, and was buried near *Ruſſel*. He left ſeveral Compoſitions and Sermons behind him in *Latin*, which were printed all together, *Lond.* 1557. He built an Alms-houſe at *Henly*; the Place of his Nativity; but how he endow'd it, we have no certain Account.

32. *Henry Holbeck*, alias *Rands*, of *Holbeck* in *Lincolnſhire*, was Succeſſor to *Longland*: He was brought up at *Cambridge*, where he went out Doctor of Divinity. He was conſecrated Suffragan of *Briſtol* to *Latimer* of *Worceſter*, *May* 24, 1537, made Dean of *Worceſter*, *An.* 1541, tranſlated to *Rocheſter* in 1544, and from thence to *Lincoln* in 1547. He was Biſhop here five Years, and died *Aug.* 1557, and was buried in his own Church of *Lincoln*. In this Biſhop's Time, King *Edward* VI. in Recompenſe of divers Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, already aſſured to his Majeſty by the ſaid Biſhop, did aſſign and make over to him and his Succeſſors,

1. The Capital Houſe and Manſion of *Thornton*, with the Park thereunto belonging, lately Parcel of the Eſtate appertaining to the Monaſtery of *Thornton*.

2. The Perſonage of *Morton* and *Billesfield*, with certain Rents and Farms in *Billesfield*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Bourn*.

3. The Perſonage of *Northorp*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Newborough*.

4. The Perſonage of *Dunſton*, belonging lately to the Monaſtery of *Norton Park*.

5. The Perſonage of *Maidenwell* and *Quadring*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the late Monaſtery of *Stainfield*.

6. The Perſonage of *Hawberſton*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery there.

7, The Perſonage and Grange of *Meſſingham*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Thornholme*.

8. The Perſonage of *Sawtby*, lately the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Newſon*.

9. The Perſonages of *Herblins*, *Hainby* and *Cromwell*, Part of the Eſtate belonging to the Monaſtery of *Sempringham*.

10. The Perſonages of *Allington*, *Cokerington Manie*, and *South-Cokerington*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Alvingham*.

11. The Perſonage of *Barnaby*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Newſtead*.

12. The Perſonages of *Alford* and *Marton*, lately belonging to St. *Catherine's* by *Lincoln*.

13. The Perſonages of *Burgh* and *Winthorp*, belonging lately to the Abbey of *Bullington*.

14. The Perſonage of *South Gainsborough*, Parcel of St. *Johns*.

15. The Perſonage of *Woodhall*, lately belonging to the Abbey of *Kirkſtead*

16. The Perſonage of *Wigtoft*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of *Dore*.

17. The Perſonage of *Bardney*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Bardney*.

18. The Perſonage of *Middle Raſen*, late the Eſtate of the Abbey of *Tupholme*.

19. The Perſonage of *Cley* and *Torney*, with the Manor of this laſt, belonging lately to the Monaſtery of *Wellow*.

He was ſucceeded by

33. *John Taylor*, Doctor of Divinity. and Maſter of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*: He was conſecrated *June* 26, *An.* 1552. In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he was depriv'd, for refuſing to be preſent at Maſs; and had he not died, he had in all Probability ſuffer'd ſome worſe Puniſhment; for he fell Sick in a very little Time, and died at *Ankerwick*, leaving his See to

34. *John White*, Doctor of Divinity: He was born at *Farnham* in *Surrey*, brought up at *Wincheſter*, and made Fellow of *New College* in *Oxford* in 1527, and afterwards Maſter of the School of *Wincheſter*, and then Warden of the College there. Here he prepared a Tomb for himſelf in his Life-time, not imagining any further Promotion; but it happen'd that upon the Deprivation of *John Taylor*, Queen *Mary* made him Biſhop of *Lincoln* in 1553, from whence he was tranſlated to *Wincheſter* in 1557. He was a Man

Digitized by Google

of an auſtere Life, eminent for his Piety and Learning, and a tolerable Poet. He was appointed to preach Queen *Mary*'s Funeral Sermon, which he did on *Ecc.* 4. 2. but gave ſo much Offence to Queen *Elizabeth*, that for this Offence, and for his great Bigotry to the Popiſh Religion, ſhe deprived him of his Biſhoprick *June* 1559, from whence he retired to his Siſter's Houſe at *South-Warnborough* in *Hampſhire*, where he ſpent the reſt of his Days in great Sanctity and Recluſeneſs. He gave to *Wickham's College* his Mitre and Croſier, a Silver Tankard gilt, a Baſon and Eure of Silver, a Turkey-Carpet, and other choice Goods: He was alſo a great Benefactor to *New College* in *Oxford*.

35. *Thomas Watſon* was immediate Succeſſor to *John White* in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*. He was Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Durham*, and Preſident of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*; and conſecrated Biſhop, *Auguſt* 15, 1557. He had ſcarce been poſſeſſed of this See, when he was remov'd by Authority of Parliament, for his violent Oppoſition to the Reformation in Hand. He was a zealous Man for the Catholick Cauſe, and an Enemy to the Reformers of Religion, inſomuch that he could not forbear threatning Queen *Elizabeth* with Excommunication, at which that good Woman took a juſt Indignation, and depriv'd him of his Biſhoprick. He was well skill'd in the difficult and knotty Divinity then in Uſe, but intolerably auſtere. He liv'd ſometimes with the Biſhop of *Ely*, ſometimes with the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and was allow'd a free Converſation with them; But being ſuſpected of endeavouring to make ſome Innovations, he was clapt up into *Wisbeck* Caſtle, where in all probability he died about the Year 1584.

36. *Nicholas Bullingham* was the next Biſhop of this See: He was born at *Worceſter*, elected Fellow of *All Souls College* in 1536, and was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln* in 1549, *Sept.* 2. He abſconded upon Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, and ſtudied Divinity inſtead of the Canon Law. When Queen *Elizabeth* was crown'd, he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, was made a Judge in the Archbiſhop's Court at *Canterbury*, and at laſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Jan.* 21, 1559. and on *April* 18 following, the Temporalities were reſtor'd to him. From hence he was tranſlated to *Worceſter* in 1570, where he was well beloved to the Day of his Death. He died on *April* 18, 1576, and was buried in a Chapel on the north Side of the Choir of the Cathedral Church of *Worceſter*, where now his Tomb is.

37. *Thomas Couper* ſucceeded *Nicholas Bullingham*. He was born at *Oxford* in *Catſtreet*, brought up at *Magdalen* School, being then a Choiriſter, was elected Probationer, and then Fellow of *Magdalen College*, and afterwards Maſter of the ſaid School. He left his Fellowſhip about 1546, and gave himſelf wholly to the Studies of Humanity and Phyſick. In Queen *Mary*'s Reign he took a Degree in Phyſick, and practis'd at *Oxford*, being always inclin'd to the Proteſtant Religion; but at her Death he reaſſum'd his Orders, and apply'd himſelf wholly to Theological Studies, became a conſtant Preacher, took his Degrees in that Faculty, *Anno* 1556, was made Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, and was ſeveral Years Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity. He was conſecrated to *Lincoln*, *Feb.* 24, 1570, and tranſlated to *Wincheſter* 1584. He was a very learned and induſtrious Man, as may appear by his compiling a Dictionary large and copious, which bears his Name, and was the Cauſe of his Preferment. The Courſe of his Life at *Oxford* was very commendable, and Saint-like, though he happen'd to be unfortunately link'd to an *Oxford* Woman, who proved lewd and abominably ſcandalous; of which Burden, the Univerſity conſidering his Worth, would have eaſed him by a publick Divorce, but he would not permit it ſo to be, for Reaſons of Nature and Religion. He wrote ſeveral Sermons and Books beſides his Dictionary, which gain'd Queen *Elizabeth*'s ſo great Eſteem of him, that ſhe reſolved to promote him as high as ſhe could in the Church. At length this Reverend and Good Man died at *Wincheſter* *April* 3, 1594. and was buried on the ſouth Side of the Choir, near the Biſhop's Seat in the Cathedral, and upon his Grave lies a flat Marble with an Inſcription.

38. *William Wickham* ſucceeded *Tho. Couper* in many of his Advancements. He was born

Digitized by Google

born at *Enfield* in *Middlesex*, brought up at *Eaton* School near *Windsor*, from whence he was elected to *King's College*, and became Fellow there, and Fellow of *Eaton* in the Year 1556. He was made Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Richard Morley*, *Anno* 1570. Canon of *Windsor* in 1571 Dean of *Lincoln* in 1577, and afterwards Bishop thereof. He was translated to *Winchester* about the latter End of *March*, and died at the Palace in St. *Mary Overies* Parish in *Southwark*, *June* 12, 1595, of the Strangury, when he had not made Water in fourteen Days: He was succeeded by

39. *William Chaderton*. Doctor of Divinity: He was born at *Nuthurst*, near *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, of a good Family of that Name, brought up at *Cambridge*, was Fellow of *Christ's College*, Master of *Queen's College*; or, as others say, of *Magdalen*; *Margaret* and *Regius Professor* of Divinity of the same University, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and consecrated Bishop of *Chester*, *Nov.* 3, 1579, and from thence translated to *Lincoln* at the beginning of the Year 1594. He died in *April* 1601, and left his Bishoprick to

40. *William Barlow*, Doctor of Divinity, also of the University of *Cambridge*, Fellow of *Trinity-hall*. Upon the Death of Dr. *Edward Grant*, he was made Prebendary of *Westminster*, Dean of *Chester*, and at length promoted to the See of *Rochester*, whence on *June* 27, 1608, he was translated to *Lincoln*. He was an excellent and learned Preacher, of which he gave a Specimen in his Sermons in 1606, when he was appointed one of the four to preach before his Majesty at *Hampton-Court*. for the Reduction of the two *Melvils*, and other *Scotch* Presbyterians to a right Understanding of the Church of *England*. He wrote several Things with Judgment and Learning, as his answer to *Parson*'s Judgment of a Catholick Gentleman concerning King *James*'s Apology, *&c.* He govern'd this See about five Years, and died suddenly on *Sept.* 7, 1613, and was succeeded by

41. *Richard Neil*, Doctor of Divinity. He was born of honest Parents in the City of *Westminster*, was brought up at the College-School there, and went through all Degrees and Orders of the Church. He was a School-Master, a Curate, a Vicar, a Parson, Master of the *Savoy*, Chaplain to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghly* and his Son, *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, who put him into the Way of further Preferments. In the Year 1605 he was made Dean of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Lancelot Andrewes*, Clerk of the Closet to King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. In the Year 1608, he was consecrated Bishop of *Rochester*, 1610, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 1613, Bishop of *Lincoln*, 1617, Bishop of *Durham*, 1628, Bishop of *Winchester*, and 1631, Archbishop of *York*. He died *Oct.* 31, 1640, three Days before the long Parliament began to sit, and was buried in St. *Peter*'s Church, *Westminster*. He did many and great Services to the Church and Churchmen, opposing the *Scots* in all their Suits for Ecclesiastical Preferments, by which he drew upon himself the Hatred of the *Scots* and Scotizing *English*. He died as full of Years as he was of Honours, an affectionate and loyal Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all that relied upon him; though *Prynn* and his Party cannot forbear polluting his Name with the inveterate Strokes of their dirty Pens.

42. *George Mountaigne*, was Successor to the famous *Neil* in the See of *Lincoln*: He was some Time of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, from whence he became Lecturer of *Gresham College*, and Master of the *Savoy*. Upon *Neil*'s Promotion to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, he was made Dean of *Westminster* in his Room, and after him was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Dec.* 14, 1617, He was translated to *London*, *July* 20, 1621. from thence to *Durham* in 1627, where he sate three Months, and was then removed to *York*; where he was elected *June* 10, and enthroniz'd, *Oct.* 24, 1628. He lived not long to enjoy this Honour and Preferment, but died in the 60th Year of his Age, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Cawood* in *Yorkshire*, the Place of his Birth, where is a comely Monument set up to his Memory.

43. *John Williams* was made Bishop of *Lincoln*, upon the Death of *George Mountaigne*. This noted Man was the Son of *Edmund Williams* of *Aberconway* in *Carnarvonshire*. He

Digitized by Google

was educated at St *John's College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow; and afterwards was Proctor of the University at the Time when the Lord Chancellor *Ellesmere* brought the *Spanish* Embassadors to see the University. His Behaviour at this Juncture was the great Cause of his future Grandeur, for having entertain'd them to their great Satisfaction, both in Academical Exercises and splendid Treats, the Chancellor told him, That he had behav'd himself so well towards the Embassadors, that he was fit to serve the King, and that he would see him as much welcomed at Court, as they were at the University.

About this Time he was made Rector of *Waldgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, *Ditton* and *Grafton*, Residentiary and Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and also Chantor, Prebendary of *Peterborough*, and had a Donative in *Wales*. Afterwards he was made Master of the *Savoy*, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, and *Sept.* 10. 1619, Dean of *Salisbury*. In a little Time after, by the Favour of *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, he was made Privy Councellor to the King; and on *July* 10. 1620, he was installed Dean of *Westminster*: And in *July* 1621, he was nominated Bishop of *Lincoln*, and was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by the Favour and Endeavours of the said Duke of *Buckingham*. *Oct.* 29. following, he proceeded to *Westminster-hall*, as Lord Keeper, and *Nov.* 11. he was consecrated to this See by the Bishops of *London*, *Worcester*, *Ely*, *Oxford*, and *Landaff*; and held *Westminster*, *in commendam*. The Lawyers despised him at first, but the Judges admired him at last for his nice Apprehension, his exact and circumstantial summing up of Debates, and his judicious and discreet Determinations of the Cases brought before him. He was continued Privy Councellor after the Accession of King *Charles* II. but was deprived of the Seals, 1625, by the Interest of the same Duke that advanc'd him, who look'd upon himself to be neglected and ill used by him: And in the beginning of *February* following, he was not admitted to the Coronation of that King as Dean of *Westminster*; but Dr. *Laud* Bishop of St. *David's*, and one of the Prebendaries (who had received several Affronts from him when Lord Keeper, and was become his Enemy) was appointed to officiate in his Place. Farther, lest he should seek Revenge against *Buckingham* for his Treatment, he with *Somerset*, *Bristol*, and *Middlesex* were interdicted the Parliament House.

Hereupon *Williams* grew highly discontented, struck in with the Puritan Faction, which then was very powerful, and fomented popular Discourses, which tended much to his Majesty's Dishonour, and did border upon Treason, for which, being summon'd to the Star-Chamber in 1628, and the Evidence not coming up to the Accusation in full Terms, the Matter lay dormant till about 1632, when it was again revived: For in the mean Time, the chief Evidence on whom his Purgation depended, one of his own Servants, happen'd to be accused of Bastardy, and by the Labour and Subornation of the Bishop, the Man was brought off by the Justices of the Sessions at *Lincoln*, and the Child was father'd on one *Baker*. At this he was accriminated in the Star-chamber for Corruption of Witnesses, and being convicted by full Proof, on *July* 11. 1637, he received this Censure, That he should pay 10000 *l.* Fine to the King, be imprison'd in the *Tower* during his Majesty's Pleasure, and be suspended *ab Officio & a beneficio*.

In the Year 1640, *Nov.* 16. he was released from the *Tower*, and became the Idol of both Houses, having ever since his Sentence run entirely into the Puritan Measures, being firmly join'd with those bigoted Puritans *Bradshaw* and *Prynne*, whose whole Counsels and Strength were bent against *Laud*, *Strafford*, *Heylin* and other Royalists. And indeed the Murder of *Laud* is very much owing to the Enmity between him and this Bishop.

On *June* 12. following, he preached before the King: In the former Part of his Sermon, he asserted the strict Observation of the Sabbath against the Book of Sports, which pleased; in the latter he inveigh'd against the Discipline of *Geneva*, and said, That that Discipline and Comaries Diet were fit for none but Beggars and Tradesmen, which displeased the Party he was engaged in very much, upon which Account he declined in their Favour from that Time.

In

Digitized by Google

In 1641, the King translated him to *York*, on purpose to please the Puritans then dominant: And here he join'd with his Brethren, the Bishops, in their Protest against the Lords, for which he was confined in the *Tower* eighteen Weeks. Upon his Release, he immediately repaired to the King at *Oxford*, and furnished himself with a Commission and Instructions for the fortifying his Castle of *Aberconway*, which he spared no Cost or Labour to make tenable for his Majesty's Service. But the King and Council not thinking it safe to trust him, put in another Commander, which so disgusted him, that he retired to his House at *Penrych*, fortified it, and declared for the Parliament: And having obtained some Men of one *Milton*, a Parliament Colonel, he set upon *Aberconway* Castle, took it, and kept it to his dying Day. This Action was about 1645, and *March* 25. 1649. he died at the Lady *Mostyn*'s at *Gladdeda* near *Aberconway*, and was buried at the Church of *Llandsgay* near *Bangor* in *Carnarvonshire*, where he had a Seat. His Nephew and Heir Sir *Griffith Williams* erected a very fair Monument over the Vault, where he was interred, and Dr. *John Hasket*, his Chaplain, made his Epitaph. He was of a strong Constitution, and inexpressible Industry and Capacity: His Extraction was gentile, his Presence stately, his Learning copious, his Judgment stayed, his Apprehension clear, his Expression lively, his Elocution flowing and majestick. He was generous, hospitable, a great Benefactor to learned Men and Learning, yet was always proud, stomachful, and insolent, and in the latter Scene of his Life, he shewed himself not much to be depended upon; the Royalists did not scruple to call him the perfidious Prelate, the Shame of the Clergy, the Apostate Archbishop of *York*, though capable of being the greatest and best Man of his Time. Next to him in this See was

44. *Thomas Winniff*, Doctor of Divinity, a grave, learned, and modest Divine. He was born at *Sherburn* in *Dorsetshire*, brought up at *Exeter College* in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow and Master of Arts in 1601. He then went into Orders, and became a good Preacher and Tutor, but left the University soon after, for the Living of *Lambourn* in *Essex*, th
wards bo
Chaplain
but disob
Sermon r
and Coun
Dislike to
For thes
have lost
James had
his Learn
Man for
was sent
He did
so.

In the
stalled D
the Dea
him, and
to *York*,
succeed
please th
secrated.
ful, and
soon afte
from his
ter this
Life in
and lies
is his M
Gauden's
dest, an
and hon

45. *R*
in the D
ry good
born at
and in
College,
Arts, *Ma*
ordaine
Bishop
ton nea
Rector
Mountai
of the
in 163
King C
suistica
him his
Doctor
King a
been c

Digitized by Google

1642, he was nominated *Regius Professor* by the King, and was appointed one of the Trustees for settling Church-Affairs, but that Treaty came to nothing. In 1643 he was appointed also one of the Assembly of Divines, but we don't find he ever sate among them. He attended on the King in the Isle of *Wight*, preached before him very often, and had many private Conferences with him, to his great Comfort and Satisfaction; and about this Time the King translated his Book *de Juramento* into *English*. In the Year 1648, he was turned out of his Professorship by the Parliament Visitors, and from his Canonry of *Christ's Church*, and retired to *Bothby*, where he lived obscurely, was plundered, imprisoned, and wounded, yet did many resort to him for Resolution of Scruples and Cases of Conscience. In *August* 1660, he was restored to his Preferments again, and by the Commendation of Dr. *Sheldon* to King *Charles* II. he was soon after made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and received his Consecration in *Westminster-Abbey*, *Oct.* 28. the same Year: After which retiring to his House at *Bugden*, he laid out Money in the Reparation of it. He surrendered his pious Soul into the Hands of him that gave it, *Jan* 29, 1662, and was buried in *Bugden* Chancel, in the 76th Year of his Age, where his Monument, with an Inscription written by himself, is to be seen. His Writings are very numerous, the most famous of which are his Prelections concerning the Obligation of Conscience, and Oaths, his Sermons, *&c.* his great Talent being in Casuistical Divinity. He was a Man of prodigious Memory, vast Judgment, and general Learning; of unparallel'd Meekness, Humility and Constancy. Bishop *Usher* gives him this Testimony, That when he had propos'd a Case to the judicious *Sanderson*, he grasped all the Circumstances of it, returned the happy Answer that met his own Thoughts, satisfied all his Scruples, cleared all his Doubts. And Dr *Hammond* also says of him; 'That 'stay'd and well-weigh'd Man Dr. *Sander-* 'son, conceives Things deliberately, dwells 'upon them discreetly, discerns Things that 'differ exactly, passes his Judgment rationally, and expresses it aptly, clearly, and honestly.' After this great Man came

46. *Benjamin Laney*, who was the fourth Son of *John Laney*, Merchant of *Ipswich*, who gave him a good Education, and sent him to *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*; from whence he removed to *Pembroke-hall*, and there became Fellow and Master: Then he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, was made Vice-Chancellor, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. Prebendary of *Winchester*, Soon after he was turn'd out of his Mastership for his Loyalty to the King, and attended on his Majesty at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, when he was look'd upon as an able Divine: And did attend also King *Charles* II. in his Exile, and suffer'd great and many Calamities, as most of the Royalists did.

Upon the Restoration, the King gave him his Mastership again, made him Dean of *Rochester*, and soon after Bishop of *Peterborough*, to which he was consecrated on *Dec.* 2. 1660. Upon the Death of Dr. *Sanderson*, he was translated to *Lincoln*, and upon the Death of Dr. *Wren*, to *Ely*, where he sate to the Time of his Death, which was in the latter End of 1674. He has left four Sermons behind him, and after his Death were publish'd his Observations on a Book of *Tho. Hobbs* of *Malmsbury*, entitled, *A Letter about Liberty and Necessity, written to the Duke of* Newcastle. *Lond.* 1676. He was succeeded by

47. *William Fuller*, who was born at *Ludon*, educated at *Westminster* School, from whence he went to *Magdalen-hall*, in the Year 1626, and took a Degree of Batchelor of Law of *Edmund-hall*, whither he had remov'd himself. In a little Time after he went into Orders, and became a Petty Canon of *Christ's-Church*, and when the King resided at *Oxford*, in the Time of the Rebellion, he was made Chaplain to the Lord *Littleton*, Keeper of the Great Seal: When the King's Cause did not succeed, he suffered as others did for their Loyalty, and was driven to keep a little School at *Twittenham* in *Middlesex*, where he kept his Integrity during the Usurpation of *Oliver* and his Son, and made it his Business to instill good Principles into the Youth he taught. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles* II. he was nominated Dean of St. *Patrick*, in *Dublin*, and was created Doctor of Civil Law of *Edmund-*

Digitized by Google

mund-hall the ſame Year, by Vertue of the Chancellor's Letters wrote in that Behalf, in which he is call'd a Perſon worthy and learned, and a Sufferer for his Loyalty to the King. He continued thus till the Year 1663, at which Time he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Limerick* and *Ardfert* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, *March* 20. and ſate there till 1667; And then upon Dr. *Laney*'s Removal to *Ely*, he was by his aſſiduous Induſtry and Pains, made Biſhop of *Lincoln* on *Sept.* 28. He had prepared many Materials for writing the Life of Dr. *Bramhall*, Primate of *Ireland*, but was prevented by his Death, which happen'd at *Kenſington* near *London*, on *April* 22. 1675, and his Body was buried in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*. The very ſame Day that he died, in the Afternoon, by the Endeavours of *Henry Coventry*, Eſq; and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, both of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, and Secretaries of State, was nominated to ſucceed him.

48. *Tho. Barlow*, then Provoſt of the ſaid College, of whom I only find that he was Scholar, Fellow, and Provoſt of *Queen's College*, head Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library, which he freely allow'd *Franc a Sancta Clara* to make Uſe of, and treated his Perſon, tho' no Friend to his Order, as a Jeſuit, nor Religion, as a Papiſt, with all Humanity. In the Time of the Parliaments Power, he was Lecturer at *Church-hill*, and then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *June* 27. 1675. He was a very learned and laborious Man, and had this Character, That he was one of thoſe of his Time, that preſerved the Univerſity of *Oxford* from being poiſon'd with Pelagianiſm, Socinianiſm, Popery, *&c.* He was admirably well vers'd in Metaphyſicks, and as (when he was Reader of them in *Oxford*) he diſcharged his Place with great Applauſe and Clearneſs, ſo he has left the Sum of his Lectures to Poſterity, who read them with Advantage in both Univerſities. He died in 1691, and was ſucceeded by

49. *Thomas Tenniſon*, brought up at *Corpus Chriſti College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow afterwards. He was alſo Chaplain to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and to King *Charles* II. Vicar of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, *Weſtminſter*, in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, promoted to the See of St. *Aſaph*, Archdeacon of *London*, and thence promoted to this See in the Winter of the Year 1691. Upon the Death of Dr. *John Tillotſon*, he was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, and was confirm'd *January* 16, 1694, where after he had ſate ſeveral Years, and govern'd the See with Moderation and Prudence, he died.

He has publiſhed ſeveral Sermons and other Matters of Divinity, and ſeveral Treatiſes againſt Popery, in the Reign of King *James* II. and a Book entitled, *The Creed of* Thomas Hobbes *of* Malmesbury. He had the Character always of a charitable and diligent Prieſt, of a zealous and truly Proteſtant Biſhop; and of a plain, honeſt, well-meaning Man. After him was

50. *James Gardner*, conſecrated on *March* 10. 1694. And having held this See about eleven Years, died in the Year 1705, and

51. *William Wake*, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him, and was Biſhop of this See, till 1716, when the moſt Reverend Father in God, Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, dying in a very advanced Age, he was removed to *Canterbury*; and was ſucceeded in this See by

52. *Edmund Gibſon*, Doctor of Divinity of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*; who having in his younger Years put out the *Saxon* Annals, was employ'd to ſet out the late Edition of Mr. *Camden*'s *Britannia*, in which he ſo well acquitted himſelf, that the late Lord Archbiſhop *Tenniſon* took him for his Chaplain, and raiſed him to divers Preferments, which he adorned with ſo much Learning and Piety, that upon Dr. *Wake*'s Removal to *Canterbury*, he was promoted to this See of *Lincoln*, which he now enjoys, *Anno* 1719.

The

Digitized by Google

The MONASTERIES *of this* COUNTY.

1. BArdeney, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, firſt built by King *Ethelred*, where he was buried about the Year 712, but wholly deſtroy'd by *Inguar* and *Hubba*, two *Daniſh* Generals. It was re-edified by *Gilbert de Gaunt*, Uncle to *William* the Conqueror, *Anno* 1115, from whom deſcended the Earls of *Lincoln*, and whoſe Son *Walter de Gaunt* confirmed to the Church and Monaſtery of St. *Peter*, St. *Paul*, and St. *Oſwald* at *Bardney*, and to the Monks ſerving God there, all thoſe Lands and Poſſeſſions which his Father had given them, in pure and perpetual Alms; and alſo added ſeverel large Gifts and Donations out of his own Charity; all which were confirmed by the ſeveral Charters of King *Henry* I. King *Edward* III. and *Hugo* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 366 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d. per An. Dug.* 419. *l.* 7. *s. Speed.*

2. *Croyland*, a Monaſtery of *Benedictines*, founded in an Iſland which lies in the eaſt Fens of *Lincolnſhire*. Here St. *Guthlac*, a young Man of a good Family, at the Age of twenty-five, became an Hermite, and liv'd in this Place about the ſame Term of Years, in which Time he is ſaid to have devoted himſelf to Religion, and a ſolitary Life: By Vertue of which, with God's Aſſiſtance, he delivered the Iſland from Devils and Evil Spirits; and here lies buried, *Ethelbald* King of *Mercia*, by his Charter, bearing Date, *Anno* 716, gave to God, the Bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Bartholomew*, the whole Iſle of *Croyland*, containing in Length four Leuca's, or Miles, and three in Breadth, for the erecting of a Monaſtery under the Rule of St. *Benedict*, with a Power given to *Kenulph*, Abbot of *Eveſham*, of receiving 300 *l.* out of his Treaſury for the firſt Year, and 100 *l.* for ten Years after, towards the building the ſaid Monaſtery, which he alſo endowed with large Poſſeſſions in and about the Place. All theſe Donations were confirmed to them by *Offa* King of *Mercia*, *A. D.* 793, and by *Withliaff*, *A. D.* 833. This Abbey had other Benefactors of Note, as *Fregeſt*, a Knight, who gave to it the Manor of *Langtoft*, and Lands in *Deeping*, *Anno* 819. and *Algarus*, who gave to it the Manor of *Baſta*, with the Church, Mill, and Fiſhery thereunto belonging, *A.* 825.

It was afterwards burnt down and deſtroyed by the *Danes*, under *Inguar* and *Hubba*, but was rebuilt by K. *Eadred*, who ſtyled himſelf King of *Great Britain*, and who gave and confirmed to it all its Lands ad Poſſeſſions by Charter, bearing Date *Anno* 948. The preſent Church of *Croyland* is ſaid to be the Work of *Ingulf*, a *Norman*, Abbot of the ſaid Monaſtery. *Leland.* Valued at the Suppreſſion at 1803 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d. per An. Dug.* 1277 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d. per An. Speed.*

3. *Spalding*, a Monaſtery of *Benedictines*, founded by *Thorold de Bukinghale*, Brother to *Godiva* Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, *A. D.* 1052, who having obtain'd ſix Monks from *Wulgata*, Abbot of *Croyland*, began the Priory of *Spalding*, and aſſigned the Manor, and other Lands and Tenements to their Uſe and Maintenance. In the Year 1059. *Wiſhatulus*, Abbot of *Croyland*, at the Inſtigation of *Algarus*, a Knight, gave to the Monks of *Spalding* his Chapel, with its Rents in the ſame Village for the entertaining of Strangers, which the aforeſaid Knight afterwards himſelf enlarged. In the Year 1074 *Tus Toylboys*, Earl of *Anjou*, by marrying *Lucia*, great Grand-daughter to the ſaid *Godiva*, became Maſter of *Spalding*, and of all *Holland*, and gave the Cell here to the Monks of St. *Nicholas* of *Anjou*. He alſo confirmed the Eſtate, which *Thorold* his great Uncle had given to this Houſe, and gave to the Monks the Tithes of the Salt-Pits, and the Fiſhery of *Weſtlode*, with one Fiſherman, the Tithes of *Totteney*, *Alkebarow*, *Normanby*, *Weltysford*, and *Bolingbroke*, with one Tithe-

man

Digitized by Google

man in each for the gathering the same, and procured a Confirmation of them from K. *Williams* I. and II. and from *Hen.* I. Kings of *England*. In the Year 1085, *Yvo Taylboys*. by Licence from *William* the Conqueror, gave this Cell, to the Abbey of St. *Nicholas* of *Anjou*, with the Lands and Estates thereto belonging, which was confirm'd by the aforesaid Kings, and King *John* in the first Year of his Reign. But it being found to the great Detriment and Grievance of the Priory here, that it should be wholly subject to the Power, Controul, and Plundering of Foreigners, who carried from hence all they could to *Anjou*, by the Mediation of *Hugh* Bishop of the Diocese, and *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester* and *Lincoln*, *Constantius* Abbot of *Anjou*, and *Simon* Prior of *Spalding*, came to this amicable Agreement, *viz.* That the Priors of *Spalding* should be instituted by the Diocesan, remain immovable, and have full Administration of all Things Spiritual and Temporal. This was afterwards contested, and was laid before the Pope, who determin'd, That the Abbot of *Anjou* should have nothing to do with the Temporalities of this House, but only should have from thence 40 *lib. per Annum*, and the Maintenance of four Monks. It was valued at the Suppression at 767 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 878 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

4. *Belvoir*, or *Beaver*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, began by *Robert de Totencio*, Lord of the Castle of *Belvedeir*, but not finish'd. By the Advice of Archbishop *Langton*, it was made a Cell to the Church of St. *Alban*, the first *English* Martyr; the Abbot of which was to preside in all Matters, and to appoint four Monks, who should pray for the Souls of *Robert* and his Wife, and of King *William*. The said *Robert* gave to this Church of St. *Mary*, divers Lands and Tithes, and appointed it for the Burial-Place of himself and his Wife, provided they died in *England*. These Gifts were confirm'd by *Agnes de Totencio*, Daughter to the said *Robert*; and were enlarg'd by *Ralf de Raynes*, *John de Daiencourt*, *Thomas de Ros*, *Henry de Rya*, *William de Albencio*, *&c.* in the eighth Year of King *Hen* VI. Valued at the Suppression at 104 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d. per An Dugd.* 129 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d per An. Speed.*

5. *Santoft* and *Henes*, Cells to St. *Mary's* at *York*. By a Charter it appears, that *Roger de Moubray*, with the Consent of his Heirs and Friends, under a Curse to any that should violate the same, did give the Isle of *Santoft*, with all its Lands and Appurtenances, with the Fisheries of *Sister*, *Carlesset*, *Heselholm*, *Murbeholm*, *&c.* to the Church of St. *Mary's* at *York*, and the Monks serving God there. That *Thomas de Arcy* gave to the Abbot and Monks of St. *Mary's* at *York*. Lands lying in *Brunum*, the Churches of *Noketon* and *Duneston*, and two Parts of the Tithes of *Fiscaburn* in pure and perpetual Alms. And that *William* Earl of *Waren* gave *Henes* to the said Church, with a Turnpike, and the Marshes belonging thereto, for the sole Use and Profit of the Monks there, under a Curse to any that should hereafter diminish or take away this charitable Gift.

6. *Freston*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Alan de Creun*, *Muriel* his Wife, and *Maurice* his Son, and dedicated to St. *James*. These gave the Churches of *Freston*, *Butterwyke*, *Fost*, *Warnburn*, and *Burton*, with all the Profits, Customs, and Emoluments thence arising, to St. *Guthlac* in *Croyland*, to be a Cell thereto for ever. From this *Alan* descended *Maurice*, *Wyth*, *Petronill de Creun*, or *Creun*, and for want of Issue Male, the Estate came to the Family of *Pedwardyn*.

7. *Deeping*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Baldwin Wac*, and given to St. *Mary's*, and to the Church of *Thorney* by his Grandson, *Baldwin*, to be held free from all secular Service, only reserving a Pension of two Marks a Year, to be paid to the Church of St. *Guthlac*, by the Lands of the Prior of St. *James* in *Deeping*. Pope *Innocent* III. confirm'd this Grant, with a Prohibition for any hereafter to infringe upon the Privileges granted in his Charter, without incurring the Anger of Almighty God, St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. Dated the 16th of the Calends of *January*, 1198, in the first Year of his Pontificate.

8. *Stykeswould*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, as appears by an Inquisition taken in the Reign of King *Edward* I. wherein the Master and Nuns of *Stykeswould*, depos'd upon Oath the Value of their Lands, which they possess'd in *Huntingdon*, by the Gift of *Galfrid de Ermondyes*, and others, lying near the

Digitized by Google

same Place, and of *Lucy*, Mother of *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Ranulf* Earl of *Chester*; and that they had been held by them, for the space of 100 Years. Valued at the Suppression at 114 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* *Ob.* *per An. Dugd.* 163 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* *per Annum. Speed.*

9. *Stamford*, a Priory of Nuns of the Order of St. *Benedict*, founded by *William* Abbot of *Peterborough*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. to the Honour of God and St. *Michael*. He built them a Church, and hither he gather'd forty Nuns in his Life-time. By the Charter of the Founder, it is provided, That the Curator or Prior of this Monastery might be put in or out by the Abbot and Chapter; that the Abbot should have the Power of chooſing a Prioress, with the Consent and Advice of the Chapter or Convent: That the Admission of Nuns into the said Houses, should be by the Power and Consent of the same: And that the Management of the whole Affairs of this House should be in the Abbot and Convent, lest the Monastery of *Peterborough* should suffer by the Growth and Increase of the Monastery of *Stamford*: And lastly, That this Nunnery should pay a Mark of Silver yearly, upon the Feast of St. *Michael*, to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, for the buying of Books. In all which Particulars, the Prioress and Nuns by a Recapitulation, and by their own Act and Deed, did acknowledge and promise Obedience and Fidelity for themselves and Successors, to the Abbot and Convent of *Peterborough*.

William Humeth, and *Lucy* his Wife, gave to the *Cistercian* Monks and Nuns of St. *Michael* in *Stamford*, several Rents amounting to ten Marks, payable out of their Lands at *Stamford*, *Bradecroft*, *&c.* in pure and perpetual Alms, which were confirm'd to them by King *John*, *Nov.* 22. *An. Reg.* 16.

William de Langvale gave to the Nuns of St. *Michael*, the Church of St. *Clement* in *Stamford*, with all its Appurtenances, to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother.

Richard de Stamford, upon the Death of *Guido*, his Son and Heir, gave the Church of *All-Saints* to the Nunnery of St. *Michael* for ever, to pray for the Soul of his Father, and Mother, and Son *Guido*, and for the Forgiveness of his Sins.

Richard de Humath, Constable to King *Hen.* gave to the Abbey of St. *Michael*, and the Monks serving God there, the Church of St. *Andrew* for ever, reserving only the Life of *Peter* the Dean, the then Possessor. *A. D.* 1170.

William Abbot of *Peterborough* gave them the Church of St. *Michael*, which was confirm'd by *Oliver* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *A.* 1289, in which Charter it is set forth, That the Vicarage of this Church consists in the whole Altarage, the Vicar paying two Marks *per Annum* to the Nuns, provided that the Chapel of *Burgele* be by them supplied, if Occasion require: That the Vicar is to pay the Synodals, the Nun, the Archdeacons. Procurations and all other Impositions

Roger de Torpell gave to this Abbey the Church of *Carby*, *William*, the aforesaid Abbot, the Church of *Turleby*. *Joscelin de Maserill* the Chapel of *Upton*, and *William* Earl of *Waren*, a Rent of 40 *s.* *per Annum* for their Kitchin: Provided they celebrated the Anniversary of *Helias de Marmil*, yearly upon the Vigil of St. *George*. Valued at the Suppression at 65 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* *per Annum.* *Dugd.* 72 *l.* 18 *s.* 10½ *d.* *per Annum.* *Speed.*

Mr. *Speed* adds,

St. *Leonard* near *Stamford*, a Priory valued at 30 *l.*

St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas*, a Monastery of black Monks, valued at 65 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*

St. *Mary*, a *Carmelite* Friery, founded by King *Edward* III.

Two Hospitals, the one founded by *William Brown*, an Inhabitant of the Town, and the other by *William* Lord *Burghleigh*, Lord Treasurer in *England* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

10. *Fosse*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, to which King *Henry* III. in the 21st Year of his Reign, gave sixscore Acres of Land, and seven Tofts in *Torksey*, to be held only by the Prioress and Nuns, at the Rent only of forty-six Shillings *per Annum*, one Moiety to be paid at *Easter*, the other at St. *Michael*, instead of all other Service, Custom, and Demand. This Grant was made at *Nottingham*, *Oct.* 7. *A. Reg.* 21. King *John* remitted

Digitized by Google

remitted to the Nuns here two Marks of Silver, payable by them into the King's Treasury for their Lands in *Turkesey*, to be possess'd by them for ever, at *Stow*, *Jan.* 14. *An. seq.* Valued at 7 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.* *Dugd.* 8 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *Speed.*

11. *Stenfeild*, alias *Standley*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, founded by *Henry*, Son of *Henry de Peircy*. In the division of the *Peircy*'s Estate between the Earl of *Warwick* and *Jocelyn de Lovain*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter and Coheir of *William de Peircy*, the Abbey of *Stenfeild* fell to *Jocelyn*, who confirmed it to the Nuns, with the Churches of *Quadring* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Gisburn* in *Yorkshire*, to their proper Use and Behoof. And King *Edward* I. did grant to the Prioress and Nuns of *Stenfelle*, free Warren in their demean Lands, the same not being in the Bounds of his Forest. This Charter is dated *Westminster*, *June* 7. *An. Reg.* 21. Valued at the Suppression at 98 *l.* 8 *s. per Annum.* *Dugd.* 112 *l.* 5 *s. per An.* *Speed.*

12. *Covenham*, a Monastery of *Benedictines*, a Cell of St. *Karileph* in *le Main*, in the Diocese of *Mans* in *France*, founded by *William* the Conqueror, *A.* 1032, who gave this Town, situate in that Part of *Lincolnshire*, called *Lindsey*, to God and St. *Karileph*, formerly in Possession of the Bishop of *Durham*, as appears by the Charter of Confirmation, *A. D.* 1052.

A. 31. *Edward* I. A Writ of Enquiry, was executed at *Lincoln*, call'd *Ad quod dammum*; in which it was determin'd by the the Enquirers, that it would be no Detriment to the King, or to any other, if the Cell of *Covenham* should be remov'd to the Convent of *Kerkstede*, which accordingly was done, to be held by the Abbot and Convent in pure and perpetual Alms, sign'd upon the Oath of the said Enquirers.

13. *Burwel*, a Priory and Cell to the Monastery of St. *Mary*'s *Sylvæ majoris*, founded by *John de Hay*, and dedicated to God and St. *Mary*. The said *John* gave to it divers Lands and Possessions, from whom descended *Gilbert de Umfranvill*, Earl of *Angos*, who liv'd at *Burwell*, and who, upon a Vacancy, took care of the filling the Priory with proper Officers; which Right he claim'd from his Ancestors.

14. *Willesford*, a Priory of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and Cell to the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*. By Inquisition taken at *Stamford* before *William de St. Omers*, *&c.* it appears. That the Prior of *le Beck* held in *Willesford* and *Ancaster*, one Manor, and as much Land as came to the Value of 16 *l. per Annum*, the Gift of *Hugh de Evermeus* an hundred Years ago and more.

15. *Minting*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, and Cell to St. *Benedict super Loyre*. *Ralph* Earl of *Chester* gave to God, St. *Mary*, St. *James*, St. *Benedict*, and the Monks for ever, *Mentingam*, and the Church of St. *Andrew* at *Mentingue*, and the Church of *All-Saints* at *Grantesby*, and other Lands, to pray for the Souls of himself and his Ancestors: With an Order for as quiet, free, and honourable Enjoyment of this Charity, as any other of the Sort has hitherto met with. This Charter is attested by *William Daundevill*, a *Norman*, *Robert de Busheriu*, *&c.* and was inspected by them, 10 *Edw.* III.

16. *Long-Bennington*, a *Benedictine* Monastery and Cell to *Savigny* in *Normandy*: *Ralph de Filgeriis*, Master of the Abbey of *Savigny*, founded by his Ancestors, out of the great Care he had, not only of preserving, but augmenting his Abbey, gave to the Monks of *Savigny*, all his Demesns in *Maidray* and *Verdum*, except the Mill. He gave also to the said Abbey the Church of *Benington*, with all its Appurtenances, upon Condition that the Abbot of *Savigny* should provide Bread and Wine for the Altar for ever, and Vestments for the Monks. The Charter of which Donations bears Date *A. ab incarn.* 1100,

Upon an Inquisition taken in the Wapentake of *Loveden*, 3 *Ed.* I. it appears, that the Monks of *Benington* had four Carucates of Land in the same Village an hundred Years ago, each Carucate worth 4 *l per Annum.*

17. *Hagh*, an alien Priory of *Benedictines*, and Cell to the Abbey *de Voto* near *Cherburg* in *France*. *Henry* II. King of *England*. *&c.* gave and confirm'd to the Abbey and Canons of *Cherburg*, the Manor of *Hagh*, with the Church and all its Appurtenances, and all the Liberties necessary and convenient for a religious House.

By Inquisition taken at *Lincoln A.* 22 *Edw.* III. the Value of their Estate seems to be about 30 *l. per Annum*, upon the particular Estimation of *William de Thorp*, *John de Hou-*

Digitized by Google

ton, *Thomas de Sibthorp*, the King's Justices appointed for that Purpose. In Testimony of which, they set their Hands and Seals to the Inquisition, *Friday* after the Feast of St. *Gregory*.

18. *Swineshead*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *Robert Gresley*, *A. D.* 1134, and by him and his Son *Alberic* well endow'd. King *Henry* II. by his Charter confirm'd to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Swineshead*, all their Lands and Possessions there, and at *Cotegrave*, *Casterton*, *&c.* with the Mills of *Burstal*, *Sudwell*, *Mainceſter*, *Caldecote*, and *Casterton*, with all their other Estates given them by what Benefactors soever. Valued at the Dissolution at 167 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 175 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d. per An. Speed.*

19. *Parco-lude*, *vulgo South-Park*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who, five Years after he had erected the Abbey of *Fountains*, gave his Palace of *Haverholme* to build another, and furnish'd it with Monks from thence: But the Monks finding it inconvenient, did cause it to be removed to *South-Park*, *Anno Dom.* 1139.

King *Henry* III. *An. Reg* 8. recited and confirmed the Donations of the said *Alexander*, and of *Ranulf* Earl of *Chester*, of *William de Fristen*, *Hugh de Scoteney*, *Robert de Permota*, and divers others. Given at *Westminster*, *Jan* 24. *A. R.* 8. *ut sup.* Valued at the Suppression at 147 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d. per An. Dugd.* 169 *l.* 5 *s.* 6½ *d per An Speed.*

20. *Kirkstede*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *Hugh de Bretone*, a Baron, in the Year 1139, and dedicated to Christ, St. *Mary*, the Mother of God, and St. *Peter*, the chief of the Apostles. This Abbey had many Benefactors, as *William de Dentun*, *Girald he Furnivall*, and his Son, *Richard de Luvetot*, who gave the whole Hermitage of St. *John* of *Kymberworth*, in the Parish of *Eccleſfeild*, to it, *Walter de Aencurt*, and his Son, *Philip de Kyma*, *Robert d'Arei*, and his Son, *&c.* which were confirm'd to the Church of St, *Mary de Kerkstede*, by *Gibert* Earl of *Lincoln*. Valued at the Suppression at 286 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 338 *l* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* ½ *q. per Annum. Speed.*

21. *Revesby*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, *William* his Son, and *Hawdewisa* his Wife; who gave to the Monks of *Rievaux* all his Lands in *Revesby*, *Thoresby*, and *Schiresby*, with all the Appendages thereof, for the erecting an Abbey of the Order of *Cistercians*, and for the Endowment of the same: which was afterwards dedicated to St. *Lawrence*. It was founded in the Year 1142, and was encouraged by the Benefactions of several great Men. *William*, the Founder, besides the above-cited Estates, gave several Lands in *Minigaby*, *Chircheb*, *Hoyholm*, *Wessfery*, *Gemisburg*, *Stichenie*, *&c.* free of all Exactions and secular Service: *William de Romara*, the Nephew of the said *William*, gave to the Monks of St. *Laurence* in *Revesby* Lands in *Hagnebi*, *Marum*, *Eyrebeb*, *Soybec*, *&c.*

Ranulph Earl of *Chester*, confirm'd these Gifts to the Monks here, and added a Liberty of free Warren. All which were recited in the Charter of *Richard* I. King of *England*. and confirmed, which bears date, *Dec.* 9, *An. Reg.* 10. Valued at the Suppression at 287 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 349. *l.* 4 *s.* 10 *d per Annum Speed.*

22. *Valle-Dei*, *vulgo Vaudey*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *William* Earl of *Albemarle*, *A. D.* 1147, at the Request of Pope *Eugenius* III. and St. *Bernard*, Abbot of *Clarevall*. It was first placed at *Biham* in *Lincolnshire*,, afterwards it was call'd *Vallis Dei*. The said Earl filled it with Monks from *Fountains*, as soon as he had founded it, under Abbot *Warinus*. *Gaufrid de Brachecurt* gave all his Estate at *Brachecurt* to this Abbey, upon Condition, That the Monks should maintain him and his Wife in all Necessaries, and two Servants, so long as they both should live, allowing each of them double to what a Monk and a Servant were by the House allowed. The Benefactions to this House were many, *viz.* by *Gilbert de Gaunt*, Nephew to *William* the Conqueror, from whom descended many noble Families, *Roger de Mulbray*, *William de Scures*, *&c.* All which were confirmed to God. the Church of St. *Mary* at *Vaudey*, and the Monks serving God there, by the Charter of King *Richard* I. dated *September* 7. *An. Reg.* 11. Vauled at the Suppression at 177 *l.* 15 *s.* 7½ *d. per An. Speed.*

23. *Greenfeild*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*: *Radulph de Aby* gave to the Nuns here, a Place

Digitized by Google

God, the Virgin *Mary*, St. *John* the Evangeliſt, and St. *Edward*, the King and Confeſſor, and to endow the ſame with an hundred Acres of Land, held of the King *in capite*; to be poſſeſſed by the Prior and Monks, and their Succeſſors for ever, to celebrate Maſs, and pray for the Souls of the ſaid Earl and King, their Anceſtors and Heirs: With Licence alſo to the Abbot of St. *Nicholas*, at *Angiers*, to grant over to this Houſe their Manor and Priory of *Monk-Kirkby* in *Warwickſhire*, with the Manors of *Newbald* upon *Avon*, *Coppeſton*, and *Walton*, with the Advowſons of the ſame, and with the Advowſons of *Whythybroke*, *Wappenbury*, and *Sharneford*, *&c.* to be appropriated to the Monks of the *Carthuſian* Order of *Epworth* for ever, in pure Alms, *June* 26. *Anno Regni* 20.

Anno Dom. 1398. *July* 13 and in the 9th Year of his Pontificate, Pope *Boniface* IX. granted an Indulgence to ſuch as ſhould viſit this Church of the *Carthuſians* at *Axholm* in *Lincolnſhire*, upon the ſecond Day of *July*, being the Feaſt of the Viſitation of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and put an helping Hand to the Support of it: Nay, ſuch a plenary Indulgence as was given on the firſt and ſecond of *Auguſt*, to thoſe that viſited the Church of St. *Mary de Angelis*, without *Aſſiſium* in *Italy*. *Q. V. Rome*, *June* 1397. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 290 *l.* 14 *s.* 7½ *d. per An. Speed.*

27. *Hyrſt*, in the Iſle of *Axholm*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, a Cell of *Noſtel*, founded by *Nigellus de Albani*, who gave his whole Habitation to the Monks of *Hurſt*, to their proper Uſe and Behoof. This Gift was enlarged by *Roger de Moubray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, with other Parcels of Lands and Woods, thirty Shillings *per Annum* in Money, and eight Buſhels of Malt. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d. per An. Dugd.* 7 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d. per An. Speed.*

28. *Thornton*, an Abbey of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, ſituate upon the *Humber*, founded by *William le Groſe* Earl of *Albemarle*, *Anno Dom.* 1139, and the fourth of King *Stephen*. At the Inſtance of his Couſin *Wallevus*, Prior of *Kirkham* in *Yorkſhire*, of *Simon* Earl of *Northampton*, and *Henry* Earl of *Scotland*, *Wallevus* came to *Thornton*, and brought with him twelve Canons Regular of *Kirkham*, under the Government of one *Richard* their Prior, who was afterwards made Abbot by Pope *Eugenius* III. and fix'd them here. The ſaid Earl of *Albemarle* gave to this Monaſtery the Village of *Grethy* and *Aldeſby*, and died on the twelfth of the Kal. of *Sept.* 1180. *Bernard* Son of *Seamus*, gave thirty-four Acres of Ground in 1147. *Herbert de Quintino* gave his Eſtate of *Stayton* in 1149, *&c.* Theſe Grants were recited and confirmed by King *Richard* I. to the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Thornton*, and Canons there, with other larger Privileges and Immunities, *July* 3. *Anno Reg.* 1. as not to pay Tithes of Cattle, *&c.* for their own Uſe.

The Advowſon of this Abbey of *William Groſe* Earl of *Albemarle*, and all its Lands and Poſſeſſions, did eſcheat to *Edward* I. which being thus annexed to the Crown, *Edward* III. *Reg.* 6. agreed that the Advowſon ſhould ſo remain for ever, ſo that the Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, ſhould not attorn to any elſe, in Caſe any Grant of the Advowſon ſhould be made; and the ſaid Abbot and Convent ſhall hold the ſame in Manner and Form, as they were given by the Founder. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 534 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d. per An. Dugd.* 730 *l.* 17 *s.* 2½ *d. per An. Speed.*

29. *Nocton*, or *Nocton-Park*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Robert d' Areci*, Lord of *Nocton*, whoſe Family poſſeſſed the ſaid Manor ſix Generations. *Anno Dom.* 1334. it was endowed with the Church of *Nocton*, and other Lands by *Thomas d' Areci*, or *Darcy*, who gave it to the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen*, and the Canons of *Nocton*, in pure and perpetual Alms. This Family of the *Darcys* is numerous, as their Pedigree ſhews, which you may ſee at large in the *Monaſticon*, and has branched it ſelf into ſeveral good Families, as the *Lymburgs*, the *Swinburns*, *Trevets*, *&c.* Their Poſſeſſions, given by ſeveral Benefactors, were recited and confirmed by *Henry* III. in the fifty-fifth Year of his Reign. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 44 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 52 *l.* 19 *s.* 2½. *per Annum. Speed.*

30. *Thornholme*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, whether founded by King *Stephen*, or by *John de Malcherbe*, is uncertain: It appears by the Oaths of *Henry d' Arci*,

Digitized by Google

de Arci, Philip Alstanpe, &c. that the King did found it, and placed in it Canons Regular. *Henry* II. gave his Manor of *Apelbye*, in which this Priory was ſituated, to *William de Langeſpe* his Brother, who afterwards gave it to *John Malchesbe* for his Service, *&c.* Valued at the Suppreſſion at 155 *l.* 19 *s.* 6½ *d. per Annum. Speed.*

31. *Brunn*, now *Bourn*, an Abbey of Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, founded by *Baldwyn*, Son of *Giſlebert*, who alſo endowed it with the Churches of *Helpringham*, *Mortun*, *Eaſt-Deeping*, *Weſt-Deeping*, *Berham*, *Stone*, *Trapeſton*, *&c.* with all their Rigths and Appurtenances; as alſo with divers Lands and other Gifts, *Anno Dom.* 1138, which were confirmed by King *Edward* III. *July* 1. following. By a Mandate from *Edward* II. *Reg.* 17. directed to *Matthew Bourn* or *Brunn*, it was provided, that he ſhould have the Cuſtody or Guardianſhip of this Abbey in all Vacations, that he ſhould elect a new Abbot, and confirm him, *&c.* This *Matthew* was Eſcheator to the King for the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*, and was of the Family of the *Wakes*, who were great Benefactors to this Abbey. This Mandate was dated, *Feb.* 12. *Anno Regni* 17.

32. *Kyme*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, founded by *Philip* and *Simon de Kyme*, Knights; but afterwards enlarg'd by Maſter *Taleboiſe*. This Priory had Lands in *Tigthorpe* to the Value of 40 *l. per Annum*, and in *Billingey*, the Gift of *Peter de Billingey*, which they had poſſeſſed above thirty Years. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 101 *l.* 4 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 138 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d. per An. Speed.*

33. *Thorkeſey*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*. *Henry* III. *Reg.* 21. gave the Place where it was built, with four hundred and ninety-eight Acres of Land, and fifty Tofts in *Torkeſey*, for which the Prior and Canons were to pay four Pounds and nine Shillings Rent for ever; paying to the Crown alſo ten Pound a Year for their other Lands, *Sept.* 30. *Anno Reg.* 21. The Prioreſs and Convent of *Topa*, near *Torkeſey*, held 120 Acres of Land and Meadow, and ſeven Tofts, with all the Appurtenances thereof, at 46 *s. per Annum*, to be paid into the King's Treaſury yearly, by even Portions, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, and at *Eaſter*. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 18 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d. per An. Dugd.* 27 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d. per An. Speed.*

34. *Grimesby*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, founded by King *Henry* I. and by him endowed with the Place of its Situation, called *Webbove*, and the Churches of St. *James* in *Grymesbye*, *Chee*, *Laiſeby*, *Grimeſbye*, *&c.* and the Tenth of all his Farms in theſe two laſt, and of all the Fiſh in his Port of *Honfleet*, in pure and perpetual Alms, with large Liberties and Privileges.

Henry II. confirmed them, and added to theſe Donations, the Church of *Tetenay*, and Lands at *Humerſton* and *Tetenay*, the Church of *Hotoft*, *Reiby*, *Cateby*, with all their Rights and Appendages, with a Charge, that the Canons of *Grimesby* ſhall poſſeſs all the ſaid Rents and Lands with Sac and Soc, Toll and Them, and Infangtheff, free from all Exactions and ſecular Services, Cuſtoms, and other Duties whatſoever. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 9 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 12 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

35. *Ravenſton*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, *Peter Chaceport*, Keeper of the Wardrobe, bought of *Saerus de Walvill*, his Eſtate in *Ravenſton*, with the capital Meſſuage and Advowſon, which upon his Death, came to his Son *Hugh*, as Heir at Law, who ſurrender'd the ſaid Eſtate into the Hands of King *Henry* III. who in Conſideration of the good Services of the ſaid *Peter*, granted the ſaid Eſtate to the Prior and Canons of St *Auſtin*, together with the Meſſuage and Advowſon, in pure and perpetual Alms, to pray for the Souls of the King, the ſaid *Peter* and *Hugh*, and other Saints departed: Granting to the ſaid Canons ſole Power of governing, diſpoſing, and fitting the ſaid Priory in Time of Vacation, without Impediment or Contradiction: And that they ſhall not be chargeable with any Bailiff, Meſſenger, Servant, Horſe, *&c.* of the King's, or of any of his Courtiers. Given under his Hand at *Clarendon*, *May* 21. —with Authority to the Sheriff of *Buckingham* to give full Seiſin to the Executor of the ſaid *Peter* to go on with the ſaid Work.

36. *St Innocents*, near *Lincoln*, an Hoſpital for the Infirm and Leprous of the Order of St. *Auſtin*: Founded by *Henry* I King of *England*, as appears by their Charters, for ten

Digitized by Google

ten Lepers, a Warden, and two Chaplains, and one Clerk; who were to be presented from *Lincoln* by the Mayor and other good Men of the City. The said King gave them thirteen Pounds to be paid yearly out of the Manor of *Nettelham*, and twenty Shillings *per Annum*, from some Tenements in *Lincoln*. Earl *Ranulph* gave twenty-four Shillings, and four Pence *per Annum* out of *Bracebrig* Mill. This Hospital was endowed with divers other Lands in *Braunston*, *Canewyk*, *Askeby*, &c.

By Inquisition taken in the Reign of King *Edward* III. it appeared, that there were in this Hospital nine Brethren and Sisters, one of which was only Leprous, and he taken in in the Time of *Simon de Barlings*, not for Charity; but for the Payment of an hundred Shillings for his Admittance, contrary to the Intention of the Founder: Here were also seven Women taken in contrary to the Design of the Foundation. All the former Grants were confirmed to this Hospital by King *Henry* II.

Henry IV. *Anno Reg.* 35. after the Death of *John London*, the then Warden, granted this Hospital, with all its Rights and Privileges, to *William Sutton*, Master of the Order of *Burton*, St. *Lazarus*, *Jerusalem*, Warden of the Hospital of St. *Giles* of *Lepers* without *London*, and to the Brethren of the said Order and their Successors, for the finding and maintaining three Lepers out of the King's Houshold Servants, if three are to be found, or fewer: If they, or one of them, cannot be found, then out of the King's Tenants: And to pay twenty Shillings *per Annum* into the King's Treasury, for all Suits and Services. Dated *Westminster*, *January* 28.

37. St. *John Baptist's* at *Stamford*, an Hospital for poor Travellers, founded by one *Syward*: It consists of a Master and Brethren, dedicated to God, St. *John*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, formerly Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and stood at the Head of *Stamford* Bridge, for the Reception of Travellers. *Richard de Humez*, Constable, and *Bertrand de Verdun*, gave them a Part of a Meadow to build a Church on, and make a Cemetery near the Bridge; and *Brand*, and others were Benefactors to it, whose Gifts were confirmed by *Richard* I. and Pope *Alexander*, under the Curse of God, St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, to any that disturb this Foundation.

38. *Ellesham*, an Hospital begun by *Beatrix*, and finished and endowed by *Walter de Amundevill*, dedicated to God, St. *Mary*, and St. *Edmund*, for hospitable Uses, to be held by Canons Regular, and to be employed by them to the Sustentation of poor People. The said *Walter* gave to this Hospital the Church of *Ellesham*, with his whole Estate there, with the Churches of *Chirchely*, *Kinerby*, *Nartoford*, *Winetorp*, with all their Appendages: Which are confirmed by *Walter de Amundevill*, his Brother, and *Elias de Amundevill*, and by *John*, Son of *William de Dyve*, *Anno Dom.* 1277. The Brethren of the Hospital of *Jerusalem* obtained by Fraud of *John de Amundevill*, the then Patron, the Hospital founded by his Ancestors in *Lincolnshire*; which when he perceived, he desired Redress of Pope *Alexander*, who oblig'd them by his Letters, to relinquish their Pretensions to it. Valued at the Suppression at 70 *l.* 8 *d. per Annum*. *Dugd.* 83 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*. *Speed.*

39. *Newstede*, an Hospital founded in Honour to the Virgin *Mary*, at the Bridge of *Wash*, between *Stamford* and *Uffington*, to which *William* a' *Albiniaco* the Third, gave divers Lands, with an Exemption from all Duties and Services: Also the Tithe of all the Bread, Flesh, and Fish, and free Pasture of an hundred Sheep, reserving to himself and Successors, upon every Vacation, the Right of Presentation to the Diocesan, who should institute the Persons presented. The Master of this Hospital was to be a Priest, and Canon Regular of some House, a Man of honest and sound Religion, who shall have with him a Canon to say Mass, and shall live according to the Rule of St. *Austin*. In this House were to be maintained with Victuals and necessary Vestments, &c. seven poor and infirm People, of sound Faith and honest Life, at the Charge of the Hospitals, and the Number of them to be enlarged, as the Riches of the Place increase. By another Charter reciting the former Gifts, it appears, That the said *William* determin'd the Number of the Brethren to be two Priests, one of which shall say Mass daily for the Dead, one Deacon, and

one

Digitized by Google

one Clerk, and Beds for the Accommodation of thirteen infirm Persons. *William de Albiniaco* the fourth, confirmed these Gifts, and granted to the Hospital a Power of electing a Prior, and presenting him to the Patron; and that the Canons in the mean Time, should enjoy the Liberties of the House, and have the Custody of the same. All these Profits, Privileges, and Immunities, were confirmed to this Hospital by King *Edward* III. at *Stamford*, *June* 25. *Anno Reg.* 11. Valued at the Suppression at 36 *l.* 6 *s.* *per Annum*. *Dugd.* 42 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Ann. Speed.*

40. *Holbeche*, an Hospital founded by *John de Kirkton*, in his own Messuage at *Holbeche*, by Licence from King *Edward* III. dated *November* 16. for a Warden, Chaplain, and fifteen poor People. The said *John de Kirkton* endowed his new erected Hospital with several Lands in *Holbeche*, which he held of the Abbot of *Croyland*, who, by Licence, permitted the same to be annexed to the Hospital of *All Saints* in *Holbeche*, for which the said *John* paid twenty Pounds.

41. *Newhus*, an Abbey of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Peter de Gosta*, or *Goulia*, *Anno* 1146, 9 *Steph.* dedicated to God, St. *Mary*, and St. *Martial de Newhus*, and endowed by him with Lands in *Newhus* and *Worwath*, with the Churches of *Newhus*, *Brocklesbey*, and *Haburch*, with fifty four Acres of Land in *Kilvingholm*, with a Fishery in the *Humber*, *&c.* *William* Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Ralph de Bajocis*, of whom he held his Estate, confirmed these Donations, with the Addition of the Church of St. *Peter* in *Halton*, given by *Ranulph de Halton*, *&c.* as did also *Hugh de Bajocis*, of whom the said Founder *Peter de Gosta*, held the Lands of *Newhus*, by the Service of five Knights Fees, which afterwards were enfranchised. This House was the first of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses* in *England*, so called from *Præmonstratum*, the Place in the Diocese of *Laon* in *France*, where St. *Norbert* had begun it twenty-six Years before.

42. *Tupholme*, a Priory of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, who observed the Rule of St. *Austin*, founded by *Robert de Nova-villa*, or *Neuill*. The said *Robert* held several Lands of the King *in capite* from the Conquest, which he gave to the Abbot of *Tupholm* at the first Foundation of this House. *Gilbert de Neuill*, and *Alan* his Brother, *Henry* I. King of *England*, *Henry de Neuill*, *John Bikes*, *&c.* were Benefactors to this Priory in several Lands and Churches; all which were confirmed to God, St. *Mary*, the Abbot and Canons of the Order of *Præmonstratum* at *Tupholm*, *Nov* 22. *Anno Regni* 20. Valued at the Suppression at 100 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Annum*. *Dugd.* 119 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann. Speed.*

43. *Newbo*, an Abbey of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Richard Malebisse*, who gave to God, St. *Mary*, and the Canons of *Newbo*, all his Lands in the Village of *Newbo*, with a Rent of Salt in *Holland*, with the Churches of *Ancaster* and *Knyvetton*, with all their Appurtenances, to be held by them in pure and perpetual Alms for ever: Which was confirmed to the said Canons by King *Henry* III. *Anno Regni* 9. By another Charter it appears, That the said *Richard Malebisse* gave the Abbot and Convent of *Newbo*, certain Lands in *Eatwisell*, held of *John de Lascye*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by Ward, Relief, Sec, and Scutage, and other foreign Services, which the said *John* did voluntarily remit, release and quit all Claim to, in free Gift and perfect Charity. Valued at the Suppression at 71 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* *per Annum*. *Dugd.* 115 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* *per An. Speed.*

44. *Hagneby*, a Priory of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by the Lady *Agnes* the Wife of *Herbert de Orreby*, in Honour to *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. *Anno* 22. *John de Orrely* gave to this Priory, Lands and the Church of *Hagneby* and *Tuglesberp*, concerning which there arose a Suit at Law, in the ninth Year of *Edward* I. which was determined in Favour of the Abbot and Convent of *Hagneby*: As was another concerning the Manor of *Steping*, given them by *Agnes de Percy*. *Richard* Bishop of *Lincoln* gave the Church of *Haney*, which was ratified by the Dean and Chapter, to the Abbot and Convent of St. *Thomas*. King *Henry* II. and *Philip de Kyme*, with divers others, were Benefactors to this House. *Herbert* and *Agnes de Orreby*, his Wife, lie buried in the Chapel here of their own founding, as does their Abbot and great Benefactor *John de Barnt.*

Digitized by Google

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 87 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 98 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

45. *Barlings*, an Abbey of *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded by *Ralph de Haye*, Senior, and his Brother *Richard*, and dedicated to God, St. *Mary de Barlings*, and the Canons ſerving God there. The *Hayes*, *Joſſan de Evermue*, *Adam Paynell*, and others, were large Benefactors to this Abbey; *Alice de Laſcye* gave the Manor of *Swaton*, with the Advowſon of the Church: *Robert Baldof*, his whole Eſtate at *Scothern*, with all its Rights and Appendages, and *William Longeſpe* ſeveral other Lands and Manors. Which Eſtates had the Confirmation of King *Henry* II. and King *John*, *Anno Reg.* 16. *March* 31. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 107 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d. per An. Spred.*

46. *Sempringham*, a Priory of the Order of St. *Gilbert*: This *Gilbert* was born at *Sempringham*, of *Norman* Parentage, who having large Poſſeſſions in this County, ſent him to *France* to be educated. Upon his Return, he inſtructed the Youth in Learning and Religion, entred into Orders, and was preſented to the Churches of *Sempringham* and *Tiſington*, then void, and was made Chaplain to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*. He was not ambitious of Honour or Preferments, but rather in Contempt of them, gave himſelf wholly to a religious Life; and about this Time (in the Reign of *Henry* I.) founded his Order, ſhutting himſelf up with ſeven Virgins, who voluntarily left the World, in a ſolitary Habitation, adjoining to the north Wall of the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Sempringham*, receiving their Diet in at a Window, their Doors being always kept lock'd. From this beginning, the Order of *Gilbert*, who was afterwards ſainted by Pope *Innocent* III. *Anno Dom.* 1202, increaſed to ſeveral Monaſteries, built and endowed by great Men. The Nuns of St. *Gilbert* following the Rules of St. *Benedict*, the Monks that of St. *Auguſtin*. Among the reſt, *Gilbert de Gaunt*, founded a Priory at *Sempringham*, and endowed it with divers Lands in *Lincolnſhire*, as did alſo *Hugh de Bajocis*, King *Henry* III. and others.

John Dalderby, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, by his Deed, bearing Date at *Bugden*, *Anno* 1303, granted Licence to the Scholars of the Convent of *Sempringham*, ſtudying Divinity or Philoſophy in St. *Peter's* Pariſh in *Stamford*, to have a Chaplain to celebrate in the private Chapel there, ſaving the Rights of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter* there.

Robert Lutterell, Rector of *Irnham*, gave for the Maintenance of the ſaid Scholars, the Houſe where they inhabited, with ſeveral Lands and Tenements in *Keten*, *Coiſmere*, and *Caſterton* in *Rutlandſhire*, and in *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*; which *John* Biſhop of *Lincoln* did confirm to them, provided no Sacraments be there adminiſtred, no Oblations made, nor any Thing done to the prejudice of the Church of St. *Peter*, given to the Abbot and Convent of *Sempringham* by the Charter of the ſaid Biſhop, dated at *Bugden*, *November* 1323, Valued at the Suppreſſion at 317 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d. per An. Dugd.* 359 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d. per An. Speed.*

47. *Haverholm*, a Monaſtery of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and by him endowed with the whole Iſland of *Haſſeholm*, now called St. *Mary's*, having firſt made an Exchange with thoſe that had Part in the ſame. He gave the ſaid Land in pure and perpetual Alms, free from all ſecular Services, to the Nuns of *Haverholm*, with the Anathema and Curſe, that fell upon *Judas*, the Betrayer of Jeſus Chriſt, on *Simon Magus*, and on *Dathan* and *Abiram*, upon any that ſhould alienate or deſtroy this Charity, *Anno Dom.* 1139. Valued at 70 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d. Ob. per An. Dugd.* 88 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d. per An. Speed.*

48 *Bollington*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Simon Fitz William*, in his Park at *Bolington*, in Honour to God, St. *Mary*, and the Nuns of the Order of *Sempringham*, for the Weal of his own Soul, and the Soul of his Wife *Agnes*, and his Predeceſſors. The ſaid *Simon* endowed it with Part of the ſaid Park, the Churches of *Bolington*, and *Langton*, and *Hatchbiorn Mill*, and ſeveral Lands in *Faldingwert*, *Aldefeild*, &c. which he gave to them in pure and perpetual Alms.

William de Kyme, confirmed to this Prior and Convent all the Lands and Revenues, *Anno Dom.* 1256: And *Robert Purcell*, *Elias Ankil*, *Simon de Kyme*, *Alexander de Cromquer*, or *Coraker*, Baron of *Redburn*, were all Benefactors to this Houſe, as appears by ſeveral

Digitized by Google

several Charters under their Hands. Valued at the Dissolution at 168 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 187 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

49 *Alvingham*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, endowed by *Homelin* the Dean of *Lincoln*, with the Church of St. *Adelmad* in *Alvingham*, *Peter de Melsa*, and his Wife *Beatrix*, gave divers Lands to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Alvingham*, and the Nuns and Brethren serving God there, which *John* his Son confirmed to them, *Anno Dom.* 1232, as also did *Robert* Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Anthony de Beke* Bishop of *Durham*, and the Lord *d'Arcy*, were Benefactors to this House.

King *Henry*, *October* 7. *Anno Reg.* 31 required *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, to make a Return to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of the Churches, appropriate to the Order of St. *Gilbert*; which he accordingly did, to the Number of 220, from *Bugdon*, *Anno Dom.* 1401. *Anno Consecr.* 4. Pope *Innocent* III. confirmed the Lands and Possessions of the Church of *Sempringham*, *Alvingham*, and others of this Order, by Vertue of his Papal Authority. Valued at the Suppression at 128 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d. per An. Dugd.* 141 *l.* 15 *s. per An. Speed.*

50. *Stikeswould*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, which seems to be founded by *Galfrid de Exmondeys* and by him endowed with Lands in *Huntingdon*, as appears by an Inquisition taken at *Stamford*, 3 *Edw.* I. *Alexander Crevicquer*, *Lucy* Countess of *Chester*, and *Ranulf* her Son, were Benefactors to it. It was valued at the Suppression, by Authority of the Parliament held at *Westminster* in the twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of *Henry* VIII at 114 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d. ob. per An. Dugd.* 163 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d. per An. Speed.*

Henry VIII. *Anno Reg.* 29. out of the sincere Devotion he had to the Virgin *Mary*, and for the increase of Vertue and Religion founded at *Stixwould* in *Lincolnshire*, an Abbey of the Order of *Premonstratenses* in the Place where the old Monastery stood, to consist of a Prioress and Nuns of the said Order, to officiate in Divine Offices for the good Estate of himself, and his Consort Queen *Jane*; and after their Deaths, for their Souls, and the Souls of their Children. This Abbey he appointed to be called, *The New Monastery of King* Hen. VIII. *of* Stixwould, and gave it Power to receive Lands, to sue and be sued by that Name. And he made *Mary Missenden*, a Nun of the said Order, Prioress. He endowed this his new Monastery with all the Estate of the old one, in as full and ample manner, as it was enjoyed by the late Prioress: Which was then rated clear at 152 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* and was now granted to be held of the King *in capite*, by the yearly Rent of 15 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d.* to be paid into the Court of Augmentations at St. *Michael* and *Lady-day*, notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary. Dated *July* 9. *Anno Reg.* 29.

51. *Ormesby*, an Abbey of Nuns of the Order of St. *Gilbert*, founded by *Gilbert*, Son of *Robert de Ormesby*, dedicated to God, St. *Mary*, and the Nuns and Brethren there, free from all Services whatsoever, and by him endowed with several Lands in *Ormesby*, *Usterby*, *Barebrane*, &c.

Robert, Butler to *William de Percy* gave the Churches of *Elkington*, and *Little Grimesby*, with the Pasturage of sixty Sheep in *Alkington*, which was confirmed to them by *William de Kima*. Valued at the Suppression at 98 *l. per Ann. Speed.*

52. *Sixill*, an Abbey of *Gilbertines*, founded by —— *de Grelle*, Ancestor of *Thomas de la Warre*, as appears by Indenture made between the said *Thomas* and the Canons of *Sixill*, and dedicated to St. *Mary*. *Agnes de Percy*, and *Richard* her Son, gave their Manor of *Luceford*, *Holdanus de Heryewyke*, &c. other Lands in *Melton*, *Heryewyke*, and *Wycham*, to the Nuns and Brethren of *Sixill*: Which were confirmed by King *John*, *Nov.* 5. *Anno Reg.* —— Valued at the Suppression at 135 *l.* 9 *s. per An. Dugd.* 170 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

53. *Maresey*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Isabell de Chauney*, Widow of Sir *Philip Chauney*, dedicated to God, and St. *Helen* in the Isle of *Maresey*, and endowed by her Villages of *Maresey* and *Thorp*, *Gamelestun*, *Elkesley*, &c. with the Advowsons of the Churches there, free from all secular Service and Exactions: Which was confirmed by King *Edward* III. at *Nottingham*, *September* 6 *Anno Reg.* 4 Valued at 136 *l.* 0 *b. per An. Dugd.* 163 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d. per An. Speed.*

54 *Newsted* at *Axholm*, an Abbey of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Henry* II. and by him

Digitized by Google

endowed with Lands, and a Part of very great Liberties and Immunities: All which King *Edward* II. *Anno Reg.* 31. recited and confirmed to the Master and Canons of the Order of *Sempringham*, according to the Rule of St. *Austin* and St. *Gilbert*. King *John* gave to *Trinity* Church in *Lindsey*, and to the Canons there, a Parcel of Land, called *Husune* in *Cadney*, which was afterwards given to *Newsted* at *Auholm*, *October* 12. *Peter*, Son of *Henry de Bilingey*, was also a great Benefactor to this Place. Valued at the Suppression at 38 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* 55 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per An. Speed.*

55. *Katteley*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by the *Belingeys*, of whom *Peter*, the Son of *Peter*, descended, who gave and confirmed to the Nuns of *Katteley*, and the Brethren, Priests and Laicks, all the Donations of his Ancestors, and added to them an Acre of Land, called *Wych*, in *Belingey*, in pure and perpetual Alms. Valued at the Suppression at 38 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d. Speed.*

56. St. *Catherines*, in the Suburbs of *Lincoln*, a Prioty of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Robert* the second, Bishop of *Lincoln*, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, and by him endowed with the Prebend of *Canewych*, the Churches of *Newore*, *Norton*, *Martune*, and *Newton*, with all the Appurtenances thereof, and with twenty Acres of Land, and the Chapel of St. *Philip* and *James*, &c. These were confirmed by King *Henry* II. Valued at the Suppression at 202 *l.* 5 *s. ob. per Annum. Dugd.* 270 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

57. *Heynings*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Reynerus de Everinu*, dedicated to God, St. *Mary*, and *All Saints*, and to the Brethren and Sisters serving God at *Heynings*, and endowed with divers Lands and Churches in *Upton*, and *Cliney*, &c. Which Gifts were enlarged by *Odo de Sanctâ Cruce*, and confirmed by *Henry* III. *Anno Reg.* 52. Valued at the Suppression at 49 *l.* 5 *s. per Ann. Dugd.* 58 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

58. *Holland-brigg*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by one *George*, a Man of Wealth in the City of *Lincoln*, and named the Priory of St. *Saviour*, who gave much of it to the Maintenance and Support of the Prior and Brethren of the Order of *Sempringham* by *Holland-brigg*, and the Overplus of his Donations to the repairing of several Bridges, which, upon Survey, were found to be very much ruinated, and by Order of King *Edward* III. the said Bridges were repaired at the Charge of the Prior and Brethren of St. *Saviours* and *Holland-brigg*.

59. *Welle*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Ralph de Hauvill*, who gave all his Lands and Tenements to *Welle*, for the building and endowing an House for Canons of the Order of St. *Gilbert*, with the Churches of *Dunton*, *Daketon*, *Ketleston*, *Acomby*, &c. saving to himself and his Heirs, the Pasturage of sixty Cattle, and 7 *s. per Annum*. This Grant was confirmed by King *John*, *May* 9. *Anno Reg.* 5.

60. *Urford*, a Priory of Nuns, of which we have nothing said, but only that it was founded by *Ralph de Albeneio*, *Lel.* Valued at the Suppression at 14 *l. per Ann. Speed.*

61. *Umberstan*, or *Humerston*, an Abbey dedicated to St. *Mary*, and St. *Peter*, founded by *Radulphus*, Son of *Drogo* —— *Leland*. Valued at the Suppression at 42 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum. Speed.*

62. *Gockwell*, a Priory of Nuns, founded by *Williams de Alta ripa* *Leland*, or *Dawtrey*. Valued at the Suppression at 19 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d. per An.*

63. *Lincoln*, a Cathedral Church, founded by *Paulinus*, Archbishop of *York*, who coming hither, converted the Prefect of the City, nne *Bletta*, and built a large and stately Church, in which, upon the Death of *Justus*, Archbishop of *Dover*, he consecrated *Honorius* in his Room.

In the Year 1092, *Remigius*, Bishop of this Diocese, by Licence from King *William* the Conqueror, removed the Episcopal See from *Dorchester*, to *Lincoln*, having built there a most sumptuous Church, worthy of the Name of a Cathedral, which he would have consecrated in his Life-time, but was opposed in it, by *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, who claimed that Right, it being (as he he said) in his Province. *William Rufus* interposed, by convening all the Bishops of *England* to consecrate it; but before it could be done, *Remigius* died; and it was performed by two Cardinal Legates, in the Presence of eight Archbishops and sixteen Bishops, and secular Canons to be established therein.

William

Digitized by Google

William Rufus confirmed the Land given by his Father, and added large Benefactions of his own to this Church: As *Agnesham*, *Miltun*, *Rollenduz*, *Syfort*, *&c.* *Chesterfeild*. *Mansfeild*, and *Eseburn* Churches.

Henry I. gave the Manors of *Bichelswade*, *Netilham*, *Tichesour*, with the Fair of *Newere*, *&c.* The Churches of *Pecco*, *Cucuwald*, *Kirkeby*, *Hiningham*, with a Vineyard at *Lincoln*: Also many other Churches and Lands, all recited in their respective Charters.

Henry II. gave to the Church of St *Mary* at *Lincoln*, and *Robert* the Bishop there, and his Successors, the Houses that were the Knights Templars in the Parish of St. *Andrews* in *Holbourn*, for the Payment of 100 Marks, and three Pieces of Gold yearly. The said *Henry* gave several Lands and Parcels of Lands, with Churches and Manors, to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, which you may see at large in the *Monasticon*.

In the 28th Year of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. was an Inventory taken of all the Plate, Jewels, Vestments, *&c.* of this Church; and in the thirty-second Year of his Reign, upon that Representation of the Wealth and Riches of it, he thought it would pay for his Trouble to have all these Superstitious Utensils safely conveyed to his Jewel-house in the *Tower* of *London*; which accordingly was done by Commission to Dr. *George Heneage* and others, which was executed *June* 11. 1540, and there was taken from this Cathedral of Gold, 2621 Ounces, of Silver 4285 Ounces, besides a great Number of Pearls, Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Carbuncles, *&c.*

Another Inventory was taken in the Reign of *Edward* VI. the Value of which was small. The Revenues of this Cathedral were valued at 1533 *l.* *Speed*.

Mr. *Speed* in his Catalogue of the Monasteries of this County, taken out of *Leland*, mentions three Frieries more, dedicated to St. *Mary*. St. *Austin*, and St. *Francis* in *Lincoln*, but gives us no farther Account of them.

64. *Tateshall*, a Collegiate Church, so made by Licence from King *Henry* VI. *Anno Reg.* 16. directed to *Ralph Cromwel* Knight, *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester* and others, to empower them to convert the Parish-Church of *Tateshall* into a College, for seven Chaplains, six Clerks secular, and six Choiristers: One of the said Chaplains to be *Custos* or Master, and to build, or cause to be built an Alms-house, next to the Church-yard, for thirteen poor People of both Sexes By the said Licence it is further provided, That the said Master, *&c.* shall add to this College the Advowson of the Church of *Tateshall*, and that they shall have Power to purchase, receive, and hold Lands, Rents, and Advowsons by whomsoever given, and that the said College shall be called by the Name of the *Holy Trinity of Tateshall*: That they shall have a common Seal for the Execution of all Business, and that they shall hold Lands to the Value of 200 *l.* *per Annum*, over and above the Profits of the Advowson and yearly Rent of the said Church. Dated at *Shene*, *July* 14. *Anno Reg.* 17. Valued at the Suppression at 348 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.* *per Annum*. *Dugdale*. *Speed*.

Mr *Speed*, out of *Leland*, having set down in his Catalogue, divers Monasteries not found in the *Monasticon*, we have thought fit to add them in this Place.

Balwat Aquila, valued at 114 *l.* 2 *s.* *per Annum*.

Boston, a Monastery founded by St. *Botolph*, in the *Saxon*-Times, from whence the Town had its Name and Original.

—— a Friery of *Carmelites* dedicated to St. *Mary*,

—— a Priory near the Sea, dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded and endowed by Sir *Tho. Morley*, Kt. *John Bacon*, Esq; Mr. *Hagen*, *Thomas Hale* of *Shipham*, and *John Hird* of this Town.

—— three Frieries built and endowed by the Family of *Filney*.

—— three Colleges dedicated to St. *Mary*, *Corpus Christi*, and St. *Peter*.

Biggerd, a Priory, valued at 101 *l.*

Gramford Bridge, an Hospital founded by *William Tirwhit*.

Irford, a Monastery, valued at 14 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Letherstoke, founded by *John Gifford* Clerk,

Newsam, a Priory founded by *Peter de Galsa*, for white Canons, valued at 114 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*.

Oxeneys, a Priory for black Canons.

Stowe, a Nunnery founded by *Godiva*, Wife of *Leofrick*, Earl of *Leicester*, to which

Remigius,

Digitized by Google

Remigius Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Conqueror's Reign, was a considerable Benefactor.

Temple-Bruer, a Preceptory of Knights Templers, and afterwards of Knights Hospitalers of St *John* of *Jerusalem*, valued at 184 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Torrington, a Priory dedicated to St. *Mary* for black Canons, founded by *William d' Arundel.*

Wellow, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Austin*, founded by King *John*, to which *Ralph*, the Son of *Drogo*, was a special Benefactor, valued at 152 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*

Willoughton, a Preceptory for Knights Templers, valued at 174 *l.* 11 *s.* 1½ *d.*

——a Monastery dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*, valued at 197 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.*

——an Hospital dedicated to *All-Saints*, valued at 18 *l.* 16 *s.* 0½ *d.*

The Value of all the Hospitals in this County is 1166 *l.* 12 *s.* 0½ *d.*

The MARTYRS *of* LINCOLNSHIRE, *viz.*

ANNO *Dom.* 889. 1. *William Swynderby*, Priest and Follower of *John Wickliff*, being accused of certain Opinions, was presented before the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and examin'd, but upon his Revocation was discharged. Upon this it happen'd, that *William Swynderby*, removed into the Diocese of *Hereford*, where he was presented again for preaching and expounding the Scriptures contrary to the Bishop's Letter: That at *Whitney*, *August* 1. 1390, in a Sermon, he taught, *That no Prelate in any deadly Sin, could absolve; that there is not the very Body of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar*, &c. To these he severally answered, and was cited before the Bishop on *July* 20. 1391, in the Parish-Church of *Ledbury*; but he did not appear, which was term'd Obstinacy and Stubbornness; and accordingly Sentence was pronounced against him as an Heretick, a Schismatick, and Perverter of God's People, by *John Trefnant* Bishop of *Hereford*.

Swynderby from this Sentence appeal'd to the King and Council, and sent a Letter to the Nobles and Burgesses in Parliament, exhibiting to them the Injustice of the Determination, and the hardship of the Case, but what became of him afterwards, we do not find. Whether he died in Prison, or whether he escaped their Hands, or whether he was burnt under the Government of *Henry* IV. is not certain.

2 *Thomas Man* was apprehended in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, *August.* 14. 1511, and carried before Dr. *Smith*, the then Bishop, and was by him examined upon divers Articles, *viz.* for speaking against Auricular Confession, Extream Unction; for calling certain Priests, piled Knaves, for calling Pulpits, Priests lying Stools, for holding that Images ought not to be worshipped, that the Popish Church was not the Church of God, *&c.*

For these Crimes he was adjudged to be punished, but for fear of Death, he recanted, and was ordered from thenceforth to remain a Prisoner in *Oseney* Monastery near *Oxford*. Not long after he made his Escape from thence, and fled into the Diocese of *London*, where he was taken and carried before *Richard Fitz-James*, the Bishop there, *February* 1518, who being assisted by Dr. *Heel*, Chancellor, laid to his Charge his Escape, contrary to the Knowledge of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, or Prior of *Oseney*; that he had insisted on, and taught the same Heresies which he had once before recanted. He was examined several Times by the said Dr. *Heel*, in the Consistory of St. *Paul's London*, upon Articles exhibited against him by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and at last was adjudged to be burnt, and accordingly was delivered to the Sheriff, to be punished as a relapsed and condemned Heretick, but (as the Words are in the Register) without Death; *Et tamen*

Digitized by Google

samem citra Mortem. Notwithstanding the Sheriff, without Warrant, took him to *Smithfield*, and there he was burnt, *March* 29. 1518.

3. *Christopher Shoemaker*, a Parishioner of *Great Missenden*, a Man of Gravity and Religion, who coming to a Neighbour of his, one *John Say*, would be often reading to him out of a little Book, he had, the Words which Christ spake to his Disciples, and advising him not to be deceived with the Priest's Celebration of the Sacrament, for it was not the very Body of Christ, but in Substance, Bread, bearing the Remembrance of Christ, *&c.* He was burnt at *Newbury* about this Time, *Anno* 1518. as does appear by the Registry of Sir *John Longland*.

4. In the Time of *John Longland* Bishop of *Lincoln*, were several hundreds of Men and Women vexed and afflicted, and obliged to abjure for Trifles, both in Facts and in Opinion: As for saying, He would give forty pence that such an one knew as much as he knew: For saying, Matrimony was not a Sacrament; for saying, Their Alms should be given before it sweat in a Man's Hand: For lamenting an Husband or a Wife, when sent for by the Persecutors, for calling Images Carpenters Chips, dead Things, Stocks and Stones, Mawmetry, *&c.* among these, several who had been twice convicted, were given over to the secular Power, and were burnt, as relapsed, *viz.* *Thomas Bernard*, *James Morden*, *Robert Rose*, *John Scrivener*, *John Norman*, and *Thomas Holmes*, in whose Execution this is remarkable, that they obliged the Children to set fire to the Faggots that burnt their own Fathers, contrary to Nature and common Decency.

5. *Ann Askew*, or *Ascough*, the Daughter of Sir *William Ascough* Knight, was married to Mr. *Kyme*, in Obedience to her Father's Desire, or Command, tho' not much to her liking: However she demean'd herself as a Christian Wife, and bore him two Children; After which, by reading the Bible, she fell from Popery, which so offended her Husband, that he violently drove her out of his House; she sought for a Divine, but not obtaining it, would not return to her Husband, because of his cruel Usage, and so went to Court, where on the Queen's Side, she was much esteem'd for her Wit, Beauty Learning and Religion; but being as much hated by the Popish Bishops and Clergy, was at length apprehended as an Heretick, and examined about the Sacrament; she constantly affirmed, That Christ giving the Bread as an outward Sign to be received by the Mouth, meant that imperfect Belief they should receive his Body, which should die for the People, and think his Death the only Salvation of their Souls; that the Bread and Wine were left us for a Sacrament-Communion of the Benefits of his Death, and that we should be thankful for the Grace of his Redemption: That she denied the Sacraments of Christ's Body and Blood, *i.e.* the real Presence of them there, because the Son of God is now glorious in Heaven; therefore what you call God is a Piece of Bread. Upon these Answers, and much more to the same Effect, she was condemned and remanded to *Newgate*, where having remained a little while, she was removed to the *Tower*, and there put upon the Rack to make her confess (after she had denied, that she knew) whether she knew any of her Sect or Opinion. They suspected the Ladies, *Sussex*, *Hereford*, *Lennys*, and *Fitzwalliams*, and sought to extort from her a Testimony against them; but she saying, That if she should pronounce any Thing against them, she was not able to prove it, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir *John Baker*, kept her long on the Rack, but finding to no purpose, she was loosed, and returned to *Newgate* to be burnt. At the Day of her Execution, she was brought to *Smithfield* in a Chair, because the Rack had so lamed her, that she could not walk; and being tied to the Stake, Dr. *Thwaits* preached a Sermon, which she openly condemned when he spake amiss, and approved when well said. There were burnt with her *Nicholas Belamy*, a Priest of *Shropshire*, *John Adams*, a Tailor, and *John Lacels*, a Gentleman of the Court. The Lord Chancellor *Wriothsley*, the old Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Bedford*, and the Lord Mayor of *London*, were present at her Execution, and offered her the King's Pardon, if she would recant; but she replied, She would not deny her Lord, and so was burned.

DIVINES

Digitized by Google

DIVINES *of Note in this County, whoſe Place of Nativity and Habitation is not known.*

Thomas Paynell, or *Paganel*, a Canon Regular of *Merton* Priory in *Surrey*, and afterwards a Prior of a Monaſtery of the ſame Order near *London*, a very pious and learned Man. He was ejected at the Diſſolution of Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. and had a Penſion allowed him during his Life; upon which living contentedly, he retired ſome Times to *London*, and ſome Times to *Oxford*, and ſpent his Time in writing and tranſlating Books, of which ſome of the moſt valuable and uſeful are, 1. *The Pandects of the Evangelical Law*, Lond. 1553. *The pithy and moſt notable Sayings of all the Scripture*, &c. Lond. 1560. *Of the Contempt of the World, written by* Eraſmus, Lond. 1533. *A Sermon of the Lord's Prayer, written by St.* Cyprian, Lond. 1539. Salernus's *Regiment of Health*, Lond 1554. &c. *V. Mr. Wood's Ath. Ox.*

Alexander Gill, chief Maſter of St. *Paul's* School, *London*, which Station he managed with great Repute, being eſteemed by moſt Perſons to be a learned Man, a noted Critick, Latiniſt and Divine, and alſo to have ſuch an excellent way of training up Youth, that none in his Time went beyond him. He ſucceeded Mr. *Richard Mulcaſter*. Many eminent Perſons in Church and State eſteemed it the greateſt Happineſs to have been educated under him. As a Divine, he wrote the Treatiſe concerning the Trinity in Unity of the Deity, againſt one *Thomas Monering* an Anabaptiſt, who denied that Jeſus is very God, of very God, *Lond.* 1601; and another, *Of the ſacred Philoſophy of Scripture*; Or, *A Commentary on the Creed*, London 1635. Fol. As a School-maſter, he wrote a Treatiſe call'd, *Logonomia Anglica*, to facilitate the Learning of the *Engliſh* Tongue, *London* 1621.

Richard Smith, a Student of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and Doctor of Divinity of *Valladolid* in *Spain*. He was ſent upon the Miſſion into *England*, and being made Biſhop of *Chalcedon* in *Greece*, was commiſſionated to exerciſe Epiſcopal Juriſdiction over all the Roman Catholicks in *England*. His chief Reſidence was in *Lancaſhire*, where he appeared in his Pontificals to the Wonder (and almoſt Terror) of the common People, of which King *Charles* I. being certified, put out his Proclamation in 1628, to encourage his Apprehenſion, promiſing an hundred Pounds to be paid preſently to the Perſon that did it, beſides the Forfeitures of the Perſon that entertained him, due to the Crown. The Biſhop having timely Notice of it, fled into *France*, and by Cardinal *Richelieu* was made Abbot of *Charroux* in *Poiſtou*. And as the Biſhop was perſecuted, ſo was his Office. *John Floid*, a Jeſuit, and one *Horacon Lumley*, and *Smith* Regulars, not only wrote againſt his Epiſcopal Power, but made ſuch a Stir among the Brethren againſt it, that the Pope was forced to interpoſe to prevent the Scandal. He was a general Scholar, and did great Service to the Cauſe he profeſſed, by writing ſeveral Books, *viz. The Prudential Balance of Religion, and an Anſwer to Biſhop* Bromhall's *Vindication of the Church of* England *from Criminal Schiſm*, &c.

The CHARITY SCHOOLS.

Aſhby, where is a School for fifty Boys, who are taught to read, write, and caſt Accompts; it has an Endowment of 10 l. *per Annum*.

Barnoldby, where is a School of ſeven poor Children, who are taught and maintained by a private Charity,

Barrowby,

Digitized by Google

Barrowby, where is a School conſiſting of twelve Children, taught by the Contributions of the Rector, and other well diſpoſed Perſons of his procuring.

Barlings, where is a School founded *Anno Dom.* 1711, for all the poor Children of the Place, taught by a Maſter, whoſe Salary is by an Endowment.

Bennington, where is a School for twelve poor Children, which is endowed with an Houſe and Land, valued at 40 *s. per Annum*, to which Mr. *Heynes*, late Rector, added 40 *s. per Annum* more.

Billinbergh, where is a School and new School-houſe for twelve Children of this Pariſh, and four of *Reckling*, endowed with 11 *l. per Annum*.

Billingboy, where the poor Children of the Place are taught by the Vicar.

Bilsby, where is a School for the Inſtruction of ten poor Children, taught by a Benefaction of 5 *l. per Annum*, given by a private Gentleman.

Bimbrook, *St. Gabriel*, where is a School of poor Children, who are taught by the Vicar.

Boſton, where are two Schools, for ſeventy-five Boys and fifty Girls, who are all cloathed. Mr. *John Langton* in 1708, left 30 *l. per Annum*, for the founding a School here, which has been augmented by the Subſcription of 105 *l. per Annum*, by the Inhabitants, and twelve Boys have been put out Apprentices in the laſt Account we have had from thence five Years ago.

Brant-Broughton, where is a School maintain'd wholly by Subſcribers in and near the Place.

Bucknall, where is a School for twelve Boys and Girls, who are taught by the voluntary Contribution of Chriſtian People.

Burgh, where is a Charity-School for poor Children, to which is allowed 10 *l. per Ann.* out of the Lands which were left to ſuperſtitious Uſes.

Burton Coggles, where is a Charity-School for fourteen poor Children, who are inſtructed by the Clerk of the Pariſh, eight at the Charge of the Lord of the Manor, and ſix at the Charge of the Miniſter of the Place.

Carlton Magna, where is a Charity-School for twenty-five Children, erected by Sir *Edward Smith*, and endowed with 20 *l. per Annum*, and with 10 *l. per Annum* by Sir *John Monſon*, upon Condition that the Maſter of the ſaid School ſhall teach all the poor Boys and Girls of both *Carletons*, *Burton*, *Broxholm*, and Sir *Henry Monſon*'s Tenants Children in *Sauſby*.

Carlton Moreland, where three poor Children are taught at the ſole Charge of the Vicar.

Church-Wickham, where is a Charity-School for ſixteen poor Boys, to be inſtructed as in other Places of this Nature.

Croft, where is a School for thirty Children, taught at the Expence of the Miniſter and Overſeers, probably by a Poundrate.

Crowle, where is a School for the Inſtruction of twenty poor Children, the Subſcription is only 20 *l. per Annum*, the reſt is ſupplied by the Contribution of the People of the Place.

Deeping, where is a School for fifty poor Children, who are chiefly ſupported by Subſcription of the Inhabitants.

Digby, where is an Houſe and 20 *s. per Annum*, for teaching three poor Children to read and write, and to inſtruct them in the Church-Catechiſm, and in the Principles of Religion.

Downby, where is a School wholly ſupported by the Lord of the Manor, who allows 20 *l. per Annum* to teach the Children of his Tenants to read, write, caſt Accompts, and ſay their Catechiſm.

Edenham, where are twenty-five poor Children, taught at the ſole Expence and Charge of a Noble Lord.

Epworth, where is a Charity-School erected, and ſix poor Children taught at the Charge of a religious Society.

Eresby, where is a School for twenty-ſix Boys and fourteen Girls, all cloathed, and taught to read, write, caſt Accompts, and are further inſtructed in the Church-Catechiſm.

Fulſingworth, where is a ſmall School endowed with 5 *l. per Annum*, the Number of the Children we have no juſt Account of.

Fillingham, where is a School for twenty poor Children, which was erected in the Year 1709.

Folkingham, where is a School, which has 10 *l. per Annum* given to it for ever, for teaching

Digitized by Google

teaching fourteen poor Children the Church Catechism, &c. to which there is an Addition made by a Person lately deceased.

Glentworth, where is a School for the Instruction of the poor Children of the Place, the Charge of which is sustain'd by the Lady of the Manor.

Gosberton, where a Reverend Divine, whose Name we need not mention, has a good Estate, and pays for the teaching of ten poor Children out of his free Charity.

Grantham, where are two Schools, which were endowed with 12 *l. per Annum* by Dr. *Hurst*, deceased, for the teaching the poor Children of the Place; in Augmentation of which Charity, there are 30 *l. per Annum* now subscribed by the Inhabitants.

Gretford cum Wilsthorp, where ten poor Children are taught after the manner of other Charity-Schools, at the Charge of the Minister of the Parish and the Lord of the Manor.

Hacouby, where six poor Children are instructed in Reading, Writing and Accompts, at the Expence of a charitable Lady, who allows 3 *l. per Annum* for that Purpose.

Hale Magna, where eighteen Boys are taught to read, write, &c. by the Subscription of 12 *l. per Annum*.

Hannestone, where is one School for the poor Children, the Number or Maintenance of which we have no Account of.

Hanworth, where a Provision is made for the Instruction of all the poor Children of the Place, in all the Parts of Education used in such Schools.

Harmston, where is a School, erected by the Patron of the Living, and endowed with 20 *l. per Annum* for the Benefit of all the Children of the Place, to be taught to read, write, and cast Accompts.

Hatcliffe, where several Children are taught at the Rector's Charge.

Hatton, where is a Charity-School for fourteen Boys, towards the Instruction of which a private Gentleman has given 6 *l. per Annum*.

Holton cum Bickering, where ten Children are taught to read and write, chiefly at the Charge of the Rector.

Harbling, where is a School endowed with 6 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum*, by *Edward Brown*, Esq; for teaching ten poor Children; and ten more are taught at another School, *viz.* at *Billingburgh*.

Ingham, where ten Boys are taught at the Charge of the Curate, and two or three more charitable Persons.

Kelsey St. *Mary*, where is a School for ten poor Children to be taught to read and write: for the Promotion of which a Lady allows 6 *l. per Annum*.

Kilby, where 20 *s. per Annum* are left for teaching four Children to read, and the Parish allows 40 *s.* more for the Benefit of the poor Peoples Children in general.

Lincoln, where are four Charity-Schools, one in St. *Swithin's* Parish, one in St. *Paul's*, and two others in St. *Peter's East-gate*, and St. *Peter's in Guttis*: In all which are taught 120 poor Children: The Subscription is 73 *l. per Annum*, and the four Schools are taught by the Widows of Clergymen, and divided by thirty in a School.

Louth, where is a Grammar Free-School, and a Charity-School for forty Children of the poorer Sort, whose Aim is no higher than reading and writing, endowed with 16 *l. per Annum*.

Ludborough, where is a private Charity-School, consisting of ten or twelve, wholly supported by a charitable Lady, who allows 7 *l. per Annum*.

Maltby, where is a School endowed with House and Land, valued at 14 *l. per Annum*, for the Instruction of the Poor of the Place.

March-Chapel, where is a Gift of 40 *s. per Annum*, of a private Gentleman's, for teaching only four Boys.

Marston, where is a School for fifteen Boys, maintained by the well-disposed People of the Place, in Reading, Writing, and Accompts.

Netlam, where are put out twelve poor Children, at the Bishop's Charge, and several others at the Charge of private Contributions.

Nocten, where is a School wholly supported by a Person of Quality.

North-Coats, where the Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector.

North-Somercotes, where is a School endowed for all the poor Children here, and at *South-Somercotes*, to be taught as in other Charity-Schools.

Owersby,

Digitized by Google

Owersby, where is a School for twelve Children, taught upon a Settlement of 6 *l. per Annum*.

Rasbby, where is a School set up for the Instruction of twenty Children of this, and the three neighbouring Parishes, whose present Endowment is only 6 *l. per Annum*.

Rippingale, where twenty-four Children are put to School, and taught to read and write at the Charge of a Lady and Gentleman, who allows to it 8 *l. per Annum*.

Raskington, where in the Charity-School are taught twenty poor Boys; Mr. *Chamberlain*, deceased, has added 40 *s. per Annum* to teach five poor Children more of this Town.

Scawby, where is a Charity-School for twenty Boys, to which Mr. *Nelthorp*, late Lord of the Manor, has left 3 *l. per Annum* to augment the same.

Sedgebrook, where is a School for fifteen Boys, taught to read and write at the Charge of the Parish of *Sedgebrook*.

Shellingthorp, where twenty-five poor Children are instructed; its present Endowment, besides Contribution, is only 5 *l. per Annum*.

Spalding, where is a School for Instruction of Youth in the Latin Tongue, free to the Inhabitants of the Place; and another to read and write in, which is endowed with 16 *l. per Ann.* and in which twenty Children are taught *gratis*.

Spilsby, where is a School for twenty-four Boys and sixteen Girls, all to be cloathed, taught to read, and write, and work, which was founded of late, *viz. A. D* 1716.

Stallingburgh, where there is 20 *s. per An.* for ever, given to a Master or Dame, for teaching four poor Children to read and say their Catechism.

Stamford, where eighty poor Children are taught and employed, a fourth Part are maintained wholly and cloathed, the rest are supplied with Wheels, Reels, Fire and Candles, There are two Teachers, one for spinning, another for reading, with one Maid or Nurse. These Children by their Work, earn 400 *l. per Ann.* whereof they that are maintained in the House, earn 50 *l. per Ann.* There is an annual Sermon before the Trustees, who have received in Gifts 140 *l.* which they design to lay out in Land.

Stickney, where thirty poor Children are taught in a School, endowed with an House, and forty-four Acres of Land.

Stowe, where is a School for twenty poor Children, which is endowed with 12 *l. per Annum*.

Surfleet, where are twenty Children taught to read and write in a School, which is endowed with 4 *l. per Annum*, by one *Robert Majoram*.

Thorpe, where a few Children are taught at the Charge of the Vicar.

Trusthorpe, where some poor Boys are taught upon private Charity,

Utterby, where three poor Children are instructed in reading and writing, at the Charge of the Minister of the Place.

Waddingham, within the Liberties of the City of *Lincoln*, where is a School for twenty Children, sixteen of which are taught at the Charge of the Minister, only 8 *l. per An.* is given by the Lord of the Manor, as an Addition to the Master's Salary.

Waddington, where twenty poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Inhabitants of the Place to read and write.

Washingburgh, where is a School for ten poor Boys, who are instructed in Reading, Writing, and Accompts, for which 5 *l.* 10 *l. per Annum* is paid by the Lord of the Manor.

Wibberton, where are taught ten Boys and ten Girls, to read, write and work, at the Expence of the People of the Town.

Willsford, where is a School, of late set up, for four Boys only, who are taught to read and write.

Witham on the Hill, where 4 *l.* is allowed to a Master for teaching eighteen Boys to read, write, and say their Catechism.

Wooton, where is a School, for an uncertain Number of poor Children, endowed with 2 *l. per Annum*, by one *John Falding*.

Wrangle, where is a Charity-School well endowed for all the Children of this Parish, and the Parish of *Leak*.

Wrawby, where is a School, whose Endowment is more considerable than their Instructions, which is 100 *l. per Annum*.

Wroot, where is a School and Schoolhouse for twenty Boys, endowed by the late *Henry Travers*, Esq;

Digitized by Google

ADD.	Hundred.	Demery.	Valuation.
Addlethorp	Candleſhow	R. Candleſhow	9 10 2 0
Agle	Boothby		
Alderkirk	Kirton	R. Holland	50 18 1 0
Aleby	Calceworth		
Alesby	Bradley		
Alford	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	10 00 0 0
Allhallows	Candleſhow		
Allington	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	8 13 11 ½
Althorp	Loutheask	R. Calceworth	5 13 4 0
Alvingham	Loutheask		
Amcotes	Manlake		
Amwick	Flaxwell	V. Aſwardburn	5 3 10 0
Ancaſter	Loveden	V. Loveden	6 13 4 0
Ancaſter	Loveden		
Anderby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13 10 2 0
Apley	Wraggo		
Appleby	Manlake	V. Manlake	10 4 0 0
Armtree	Horncaſtle		
Aſgerby	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	10 14 4 0
Aſhby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	14 10 10 0
Aſhby	Candleſhow	R. Candleſhow	7 10 2 0
Aſhby	Flaxwell	V. Aſwardburn	6 8 2 0
Aſhby	Horncaſtle		
Aſhby	Manlake		
Aſhby-Childs	Hill	V. Hill	6 3 2 0
Aſlackby	Aveland	V. Aveland	12 10 6 0
Aſpy	Bradley		
Aſterby	Gartree	R. Gartree	9 11 2 0
Aſthorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	4 10 0 0
Aſwardby	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	12 4 6 0
Aſwardby	Hill	R. Hill	7 19 4 0
Auborn	Boothby	V. Graffoe	7 13 2 0
Aukborough	Manlake	V. Manlake	10 00 0 0
Aukley	Manlake		
Aunsby	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	3 8 9 0
Auſthorp	Aſwardburn		
Auſthorp	Loutheask		
Awthorp	Manlake	R. Manlake	25 00 0 0
Bagenderby	Hill	R. Hill	6 00 8 0
Bamburgh	Gartree		
Bardney	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7 00 0 0
Bardney-Daries	Wraggo		
Barnholm	Neſſe	V. Neſſe	5 11 6 0
Barkſton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	14 8 6 0
Barkworth Eaſt	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	10 10 10 0
Barkworth Weſt	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	5 5 0 0
Barnalby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	14 13 4 0
Barnetby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6 3 2 0
Barnetby-Hall	Yarborough		
Baroby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	38 1 3 1

Bad R.

Digitized by Google

Par.	Hundred.
Baroby-Hall	Wivebridg
Barrow	Yarborough
Barthorp	Kirton
Baſſingham	Boothby
Baſſingthorp	Beltiſlow
BARTON ○=	Yarborough
Baſton	Neſſe
Beckley	Yarborough
Beckingham	Loveden
Beckring-Hall	Wraggo
Belchford	Gartree
Belesby	Brodley
Belliſton	Ellow
Bellew	Calceworth
Belton	Grantham
Belton	Manlake
Belfoſt	Manlake
Belvoir-Caſtle	Grantham
Benby	Yarborough
Beningworth	Wraggo
Bennington	Loveden
Bennington	Skirbeck
Berlings	Lawris
Beſeby	Calceworth
Biker	Kirton
Briesby	Calceworth
Billingby	Lango
Billingborough	Aveland
BINBROKE ○=	Walthcroſt
Binbroke	Walthcroſt
Biskthorp	Wraggo
Bitchfield	Beltiſlow
Bitham *Parva*	Beltiſlow
Blankney	Lango
Blankney	Lango
Bliborough	Aſlaco
Bliton	Corringham
Bloxham	Flaxwell
Boodby	Yarborough
Boothby	Boothby
Boothby Panne	Wivebridge
BOSTON ○=	Shirbeck
St. Botolph	Shirbeck
Bechford	Manlake
Boultham	Boothby
BOURN ○=	Aveland
Braceby	Grantham
Bradley	Bradley
Braesbridge	Lincoln, City
Bramby	Well

Digitized by Google

ADD.	Hundred.	Dennery.	Valuation.			
Addlethorp	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	9	10	2	0
Agle	Boothby					
Alderkirk	Kirton	R. Holland	50	18	1	0
Aleby	Calceworth					
Alesby	Bradley					
Alford	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	10	00	0	0
Allhallows	Candleshow					
Allington	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	8	13	11	½
Althorp	Loutheask	R. Calceworth	5	13	4	0
Alvingham	Loutheask					
Amcotes	Manlake					
Amwick	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	5	3	10	0
Ancaster	Loveden	V. Loveden	6	13	4	0
Ancaster	Loveden					
Anderby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13	10	2	0
Apley	Wraggo					
Appleby	Manlake	V. Manlake	10	4	0	0
Armtree	Horncastle					
Asgerby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	10	14	4	0
Ashby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	14	10	10	0
Ashby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	7	10	2	0
Ashby	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	6	8	2	0
Ashby	Horncastle					
Ashby	Manlake					
Ashby-Childs	Hill	V. Hill	6	3	2	0
Aslackby	Aveland	V. Aveland	12	10	6	0
Aspy	Bradley					
Asterby	Gartree	R. Gartree	9	11	2	0
Asthorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	4	10	0	0
Aswardby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	12	4	6	0
Aswardby	Hill	R. Hill	7	19	4	0
Auborn	Boothby	V. Graffoo	7	13	2	0
Aukborough	Manlake	V. Manlake	10	00	0	0
Aukley	Manlake					
Aunsby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	3	8	9	0
Austhorp	Aswardburn					
Austhorp	Loutheask					
Awthorp	Manlake	R. Manlake	25	00	0	0
Bagenderby	Hill	R. Hill	6	00	8	0
Bamburgh	Gartree					
Bardney	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7	00	0	0
Bardney-Daries	Wraggo					
Barnholm	Nesse	V. Nesse	5	11	6	0
Barkston	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	14	8	6	0
Barkworth East	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	10	10	10	0
Barkworth West	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	5	5	0	0
Barnalby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	14	13	4	0
Barnetby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6	3	2	0
Barnetby-Hall	Yarborough					
Baroby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	31	1	3	½

B A R.

Baroby-Hall	Wivebridg					
Barrow	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	9	16	0	9
Barthorp	Kirton					
Bassingham	Boothby	R. Grassoe	26	16	8	9
Bassingthorp	Beltislow					
BARTON ⚭	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	19	4	8	9
Baston	Nesse	V. Nesse	6	1	2	
Beckley	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	13	10	10	
Beckingham	Loveden	R. Loveden	41	6	8	
Beckring-Hall	Wraggo					
Belchford	Gartrey	R. Gartree	18	6	4	
Belesby	Brodley	R. Grimsby	8	17		
Belliston	Ellow					
Bellew	Calceworth					
Belton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	12	1[illegible]		
Belton	Manlake	R. Corringham	32			
Belfost	Manlake					
Belvoir-Castle	Grantham					
Benby	Yarborough					
Beningworth	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	23			
Bennington	Loveden	V. Loveden	2[illegible]			
Bennington	Skirbeck	R. Holland	[illegible]			
Berlings	Lawris					
Beseby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth				
Biker	Kirton	V. Holland				
Bilesby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth				
Billingay	Lango	R. Lango				
Billingborough	Aveland	V. Aveland				
BINBROKE ⚭	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft				
Binbroke	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft				
Biskthorp	Wraggo	R. Wraggo				
Bitchfield	Bettislow	V. Bettislow				
Bitham *Parva*	Beltislow	R. Beltislow				
Blankney	Lango					
Blankney	Lango	R. Lango				
Bliborough	Aslaco	R. Aslaco				
Bliton	Corringham	V. Corringl				
Bloxham	Flaxwell	R. Aswardl				
Boodby	Yarborough	V. Yarbor				
Boothby	Boothby	R. Lango				
Boothby Panne	Wivebridge	R. Wive				
BOSTON ⚭	Shirbeck	V. Holl				
St. Botolph	Shirbeck					
Betsford	Manlake	V. M				
Boultham	Boothby	R. G				
BOURN ⚭	Aveland	V. /				
Braceby	Grantham	V.				
Bradley	Bradley	R.				
Braesbridge	Lincoln City	V				
Bramby	Well					

Digitized by Google

BRA.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bramton	Well		
Brandon	Loveden		
Branſwell	Flaxwell	R. Aſwardburn	6 13 2 0
Brant-Broughton	Loveden	R. Loveden	35 13 4 0
Brasborough	Neſſe	R. Neſſe	9 9 10 0
Bratoft	Candleſhow	V. Candleſhow	18 13 6 0
Bratoft-Hall	Candleſhow		
Brattleby	Lawris	R. Lawris	7 10 10 0
Brawnſton	Lincoln Lib.	R. Lango	18 17 10 0
Bridg-End	Aveland		
Briggeſley	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 4 4 0
Brinkhill	Hill	R. Hill	8 00 0 0
Brocklesby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	7 19 10 0
Brocklesby-Hall	Yarborough		
Bromby	Manlake		
Bromby-Hall	Manlake		
Brother-Houſe	Ellow		
Brothertoft	Aſwardburn		
Brothertoft	Skirbeck		
Broughton	Loyndale		
Broughton	Manlake	R. Manlake	21 00 0 0
Broxholm	Lawris	R. Lawris	9 10 0 0
Brunthorp	Calceworth		
Buckland	Girtree		
Bucknall	Gartree		
Bulby	Beltiſlow		
BULLINGBROOK ○=	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	9 19 2 0
Bullington	Wraggo		
BURGH ○=	Candleſhow	V. Candleſhow	13 6 8 0
Burgh upon Bane	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7 10 10 0
Burham	Neſſe		
Buringham	Manlake	V. Manlake	4 13 4 0
Burnham-Nether	Manlake		
Burnham-Upper	Manlake		
Burton	Aſwardburn	V. Aſwardburn	7 12 8 0
Burton	Beltiſlow	R. Beltiſlow	16 12 2 0
Burton	Lawris	R. Lawris	11 15 2 0
BURTON ○=	Manlake	V. Manlake	12 00 0 0
Burwell	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	8 00 0 0
Buſhingthorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	2 00 0 0
Butterwick	Skirbeck	V. Holland	8 4 2 0
Butterwick Eaſt	Manlake		
Butterwick Weſt	Manlake		
Caburn	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5 18 4 0
Cadeby	Bradley		
Cadney	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4 0
Cainby	Aſlaco	R. Aſlaco	4 13 4 0
Calby	Lango	V. Lango	6 12 0 0
Calverthorp	Aſwardburn		
Cameringham	Aſlaco	V. Aſlaco	5 4 1 0

Digitized by Google

Candleſhow	Candleſhow				
Canesby	Manlake				
Canwick	Lincoln Lib.	V. Lango	5	6	8 ●
Careby	Beltiſſow	R. Beltiſſow	7	17	0 0
Carhouſe	Manlake				
Carlby	Neſſe	R. Neſſe	19	1	9 1/2
Carlby-Hall	Neſſe				
Carlton-Caſtle	Loutheask				
Carlton-Hall	Lawris				
Carlton in Moreland	Boothby	V. Graſſoe	7	00	8 ●
Carlton *Parva*	Loutheask				
Carlton *Magna*	Loutheask				
N. Carlton	Lawris				
Carlton-Scroop	Loveden	R. Loveden	13	1	4 ●
S. Carlton	Lawris				
Caſthorp	Manlake				
Caſtle-Bitham	Beltiſſow	V. Beltiſſow	7	13	6 ●
CASTOR ○	Bradley	V. Yarborough	7	6	8
Cathorp	Loveden	R. Loveden	20	11	10
Catley	Flaxwell				
Causby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	5	10	
Cawkwell	Gartrey	V. Gartree	4	8	
Cawthorp	Aveland				
Cawthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	3	4	
Cawthorp	Ludbrough	R. Loutheask	6		
Cawthorp *Parva*	Ludbrough				
Chappel-Marſh	Bradley				
Chiele	Kirton				
Claxby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	5		
Claxby	Hill	R. Hill			
Claxby	Horncaſtle				
Claxby	Walſhcroft	R. Walſhcroft			
Clay-Pool	Loveden	R. Loveden			
Chy-Pool	Loveden	R. Loveden			
Chy-Thorp	Calceworth				
Cleo	Bradley				
Cleethorp	Bradley				
Cleytham	Corringham				
Clixby	Yarborough				
Clow-Houſe	Ellow				
Coates-Hall	Bradley				
Coates *Magna*	Bradley	R. Grimsby			
Coates North	Bradley	R. Grimsby			
Coates *Parva*	Bradley	R. Grimsb			
Cockerington North	Loutheask				
Cockerington South	Loutheask	V. Lout			
Cokeſwold	Bradley				
Coltſworth	Grantham	R. Belt			
Comberworth	Calceworth	R. Ca			

Digitized by Google

COM.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Cõmholme	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	9 13 5 ½
Corby	Beltisloe	V. Beltisloe	5 12 2 0
Corringham	Corringham	V. Corringham	12 0[illegible] 0 0
Cotes	Aslaco	V. Aslaco	3 16 8 0
Cotham-Abbey	Yarborough		
Cottel-Hall	Manlake		
Covenham St. Bartho;	Ludborough	R. Louthesk	17 [illegible] 8 0
Covenham St. Mary	Ludborough	V. Louthesk	16 [illegible] 0 0
Colby	Boothby		
Colby	Manlake		
Cowbet	Ellow		
Cragglethorp	Boothby		
Cramwell	Flaxwell		
Cratby	Manlake		
Creton	Beltisloe	R. Beltisloe	4 [illegible] 9 0
Croft	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	23 [illegible] 2 0
Crosby	Manlake		
CROWLAND c=	Ellow		
Crow e	Manlake		
Croxby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	6 4 2 b
Croxton	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6 4 2 b
Cunesby	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	39 [illegible] 2 b
Dalby	Candleshow		
Dauderby	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	4 [illegible] 4 b
Deeping-James	Nesse	V. Nesse	6 [illegible] 8 b
DEEPING-MARKET c=	Nesse	R. Nesse	26 [illegible] 2 0
Deeping West	Nesse	R. Nesse	[illegible] 27 11 b
Dembleby	Aveland	R. Aveland	6 11 3 0
Denton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	18 8 [illegible] b
Derthorp	Manlake		
Digby	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	5 2 [illegible] 0
Dike	Aveland		
Doddington	Boothby	R. Boothby	7 [illegible] 6 b
Dowesby	Aveland	R. Aveland	11 [illegible] 0 b
Downe	Manlake		
Driby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	8 19 4 b
Dunholm	Lawris	V. Lawris	4 [illegible] 8 b
DUNNINGTON c=	Kirton	V. Holland	13 17 3 [illegible]
Dunnington upon Bane	Gartree	R. Gartree	15 12 2 b
Dunsby	Aveland	R. Aveland	12 [illegible] 6 b
Dunsby	Flaxwell	R. Aswardburn	3 5 7 b
Dunston	Lango	V. Lango	7 [illegible] 8 b
Durrington	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	[illegible] [illegible] 7 b
Eagle	Boothby	V. Graffoe	[illegible] 5 10 b
Ealand	Manlake		
Earesby-Place	Bullingbrook		
Earnham	Beltisloe		
Easthope	Kirton		
Easton	Grantham		
Edenham	Beltisloe		

EDL.

Digitized by Google

Edlington	Gartree	V. Gartree	8	4	6	o
Elkington North	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	4	19	4	o
Elkington South	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	5	7	4	o
Elsham	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7	18	4	o
Bagge-Enderby	Hill	R. Hill	6	00	o	o
Enderby-Malvish	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	12	11	2	o
Wood-Enderby	Horncastle					
Epworth	Manlake	R. Corringham	28	16	8	o
Evedon	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	9	7	6	½
Ewerby	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	6	10	8	o
Faresby	Bullingbrook					
Fanthorp	Loutheask					
Farforth	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	6	6	8	o
Farlesthorp	Calcaworth	V. Calceworth	5	6	8	o
Farthington	Candleshow					
Faston	Loveden					
Fenton	Loveden					
Fenton	Well					
N. Fereby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	12	17	6	o
S. Fereby	Yarborough					
Ferry East	Corringham					
Fesdike	Kirton					
Fillingham	Aslaco	R. Aslacb	22	00	o	o
Finningley	Manlake					
Firsby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	12	00	2	o
Fishtoft	Skirbeck					
Fisherton	Lawris	R. Lawris	11	1	8	o
Fleet	Ellow	R. Holland	15	00	o	o
Fleet-Fenn	Ellow					
Fleet-Hargate	Ellow					
Flixborough	Manlake	R. Manlake	13	10	o	o
FOKINGHAM	Aveland	R. Aveland	18	00	o	o
Foldingworth	Lawris	R. Lawris	15	8	o	o
Folethorp	Calceworth					
Fotherby	Ludbrough	V. Louthesk	3	00	o	o
Frampton	Kirton	R. Holland	26	5	4	o
Frampton	Kirton	V. Holland	18	19	4	o
Frekingham	Aveland					
Freston	Skirbeck	V. Holland	16	11	10	o
Friskney	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	15	16	8	o
Fristhorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	4	10	o	o
Friston	Loveden					
Frodingham	Manlake	V. Manlake	12	16	8	o
Fulbeck	Loveden	R. Loveden	20	15	6	o
Fulbrook	Wivebridge					
Fulletby	Hill	R. Hill	21	2	8	o
Fulletby	Wraggo					
Fulston	Aslaco	V. Louthesk	1	19	3	10
Furby	Bradley					
Fuswoth	Corringham					

GAI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Gaikon in the Marsh	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13 [illegible]
Gaiton in the Would	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	[illegible]
Ganby	Corringham	V. Corringham	22 [illegible]
Ganesborough	Gartree	R. Gartree	6 3 4 o
Garthorp	Manlake		
Gateburton	Well	R. Lawris	81 10 8 o
Gearsby-Hall	Wraggo		
Gedney	Elloe	R. Holland	23 [illegible]
Gedney	Ellow	V. Holland	30 [illegible]
Gelston	Louden		
St. Giles	Corringham		
GLANFORDBRIDG o=	Yarborough		
Glentham	Aslaco	V. Aslaco	8 [illegible]
Glentworth	Aslaco	V. Aslaco	7 [illegible]
Glentworth-Hall	Aslaco		
Gokewell	Manlake		
Goldsby	Gartree	V. Gartree	6 o 2 o
Gosberton	Kirton		
Goultho-Hall	Wraggo		
Goxhill	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	14 [illegible]
Graby	Aveland		
Grainham	Corringham	R. Corringham	25 17 4 o
Grange	Lawris		
GRANTHAM o=	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	12 [illegible]
Grantham	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	10 9 11 o
Granthorp	Louthesk		
Grayes Land	Manlake		
Green Field	Calcdwerth		
Greetwell	Lawris		
Gresby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	5 17 8 o
Gretford	Neffe	R. Neffe	18 9 10 o
Greesham	Hill	R. Hill	10 [illegible]
Grimbleby	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	9 [illegible]
GRIMSBY *Magna* o=	Bradley	V. Grimsby	7 [illegible]
Grimsby *Parva*	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	3 [illegible]
Grimsby St. Mary	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 [illegible]
Gunby	Belsiflow	R. Belsiflow	4 [illegible]
Gunby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	3 10 2 o
Gunny	Manlake		
Gunwarby-North	Graisham	V. Wivebridge	2 4 8 o
Gunwarby-South	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	2 4 8 o
Hackcliff	Bradley	R. Grimsby	5 [illegible]
Hackenby	Aveland	V. Aveland	5 17 0 o
Hackthorn	Aslaco	V. Aslaco	4 [illegible]
Hagnaby	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	8 0 0 o
Hagnaby	Calceworth		
Hagworthingham	Hill	R. Hill	14 10 2 o
Haldingham	Flaxwell		
Hallam upon Bane	Horncastle	R. Gartree	8 11 [illegible]
Hallington	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	4 [illegible]
Hameringham	Hill	R. Hill	8 14 2 o

HAM

Digitized by Google

Ham.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Hamton	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7 10 10
Hanbeck	Flaxwell		
Hanby-Hall	Beltiſlow		
Hangholm	Loutheask	V. Lincoln	8 1 6
Hannay	Calceworth		
Hanthorp	Aveland		
Hanworth	Aſlaco	R. Aſlaco	5 10 6
Potter-Hanwoth	Lango	R Lango	13 16 6
Harbrough	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	8 0 0
Harbrough-Weſt	Yarborough		
Haresby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	6 4 6
Harſaxton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	25 6 9
Harſton	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4
Harmſton	Boothby	V. Lango	7 6 8
Harpſwell	Aſlaco		
Hatrington	Hill	R. Hill	9 16 10
Harroby	Wivebridge		
Hartſholme	Boothby		
Hathet	Wivebridge	V. Wivebridge	12 6 9
Hatton	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	7 10 0
Haverholm	Flaxwell		
Haugh	Calceworth		
Haulton	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	16 17 10
Haulton	Horncaſtle		
Haulton	Wraggo	R Wraggo	17 10 10
Haulton-Weſt	Manlake	R. Manlake	16 00 0
Hawley	Loveden		
Hawſted	Gartree		
Hawthorn Fenns	Horncaſtle		
Haxey	Manlake	V. Corringham	20 17 8
Hayham	Loutheask		
Hay-Seby	Aveland	R. Aveland	5 2 10
Heapham	Corringham	R. Corringham	10 0 0
Heighington	Lango		
Heckington	Aſwardburn	V Aſwardburn	12 16 2
Heling	Bradley	R. Grimsby	6 4 2
Hellow	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13 3 6
Helpringham	Aſwardburn	V. Aſwardburn	8 3 3
Helley	Calceworth		
Hemingby	Gartree	R. Gartree	17 8 6
Hemſwell	Aſlaco	R. Aſlaco	27 13 4
Hetoft	Calceworth		
Hiberſtow	Manlake	V. Manlake	7 10 0
N. Hickham	Boothby	R. Graffoe	1 16 2
S. Hickham	Boothby		
Hilditch	Skirbeck		
Hoetbooth	Lango		
Hoggeſthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	10 0 0
HOLBECH	Ellow	V. Holland	20 5 8
Holbech-Drove	Ellow		

Digitized by Google

HOL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Holbech Thorn	Ellow		
Hole *Magna*	Aſwardburn	V. Aſwardburn	8 6 ● ●
Hole *Parva*	Aſwardburn		
Holgate	Bullingbrook		
Holliwell	Beltiſlow		
Holm	Lawris		
Holm	Manlake		
Holmby *Magna*	Wivebridge		
Holmby *Parva*	Wivebridge		
Horbling	Aveland	V. Aveland	6 10 0 ●
Horſtow	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	4 18 4 ●
HORNCASTLE	Horncaſtle	V. Horncaſtle	14 4 2 ●
Horſington	Gartree	R. Gartree	9 11 2 ●
Hough	Loveden	V. Loveden	15 6 6 ●
Hougham	Loveden	R. Loveden	33 8 6 ●
Hougham Hall	Loveden		
Houghton	Grantham		
Houlsby	Gartree		
Houton	Bradley		
Howarby	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5 7 10 ●
Howell	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	13 9 10 0
Howſham	Yarborough		
Howton in the More	Walſhcroſt	V. Grimsby	4 18 4 0
Humberſtone	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5 18 4 ●
Humby	Beltiſlow		
Hundal	Horncaſtle		
Hundleby	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	7 19 4 0
Hungerton	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	2 3 4 0
Hunnington	Wivebridge		
Hurſt	Manlake		
Immingham	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4 0
Ingham	Aſlaco	V. Aſlaco	6 13 4 0
Ingleby	Well		
Ingoldesby	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	21 6 10 0
Ingoldmels	Calceworth		
Ingoldmels	Candleſhow		
Irby	Candleſhow	R. Grimsby	18 0 0 ●
Irford Abbey	Walſhcroſt		
Irnam	Beltiſlow	R. Beltiſlow	13 13 6 0
Keadby	Manlake		
Kealcotes	Bullingbrook		
Keal North	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	8 15 7 ●
Keal South	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	8 15 7 0
Keal-Weſt	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	20 0 8 0
Kedrington	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	3 6 8 0
Kelby	Aſwardburn		
Kelby	Yarborough		
Kelfield	Manlake		
Kelſey Hall	Walſhcroſt		
Kelſey-North	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	8 ● 0 0

Digitized by Google

Kell.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Kelſey St. Mary	Walſhcroft	R. Walſhcroft	12 4 2 ob
Kelſey St. Nicholas	Walſhcroft	R. Walſhcroft	7 10 10 ob
Kelſton	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	5 11 10 ob
Kettleby-Hall	Yarborough		
Kettlesby	Hill	R. Hill	5 3 10 ob
Kettlethorp	Well	R. Lawris	28 0 0 ob
Kexby	Well		
Killingholm	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4 ob
Killingthorp	Well		
Kingerby	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	5 0 0 ob
Kingſton	Aveland		
Kirkby	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	5 6 1 ob
Kirkby	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	4 6 1 ob
Kirkby	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	8 18 4 ob
Kirkby Eaſt	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	5 11 11 ½
Kirkby Green	Lango	V. Lango	11 7 4 ob
Kirkby Underwood	Aveland	R. Aveland	6 3 4 ob
Kirkby upon Bane	Gartree	R. Gartree	13 13 6 ob
Kirkſted Abbey	Gartree		
Kirkton	Kirton	V. Holland	21 10 9 ob
Kirkton Holm	Kirton		
Kirkton Markſted	Kirton		
Kirkton Sckelick	Kirton		
Kirkton Withington	Kirton		
Kirmingham	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	4 18 4 ob
Kirmond	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	5 0 0 ob
Kirmond in the Mire	Walſhcroft		
KIRTON=	Corringham	V. Corringham	6 13 4 ob
Kiſeby	Beltiſlow		
Knath	Well	R. Lawris	3 3 4 ob
Knath Hall	Well		
Kyme South	Aſwardburn		
Kyme North	Lango		
Kyſeby	Aveland		
Lafford	Aſwardburn	V. Aſwardburn	4 9 10 o
Lafford Old	Aſwardburn	V. Aſwardburn	8 0 0 o
Lamby Grange	Lango		
Langrike Ferry	Horncaſtle		
Langton	Gartree	R. Gartree	7 19 6 o
Langton	Hill	R. Hill	10 12 2 ob
Langton	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4 13 4 o
Langtoft	Neſſe	V. Neſſe	5 5 6 o
Laſeby	Bradely	R. Grimsby.	12 0 10 o
Laughton	Aveland	V. Corringham	12 0 0 o
Leak	Skirbeck	V. Holland	13 6 8 o
Lebthorp	Beltiſlow		
Long Ledſham	Loveden	R. Loveden	29 12 8 ob
Lee	Corringham	R. Corringham	9 4 0 o
Legburn	Calceworth		
Legsby	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	6 4 2 o

L. E. S.

Digitized by Google

LES.	Hundred.	Deanerys	Valuation.
Lesingham North	Flaxwell	R. Aſwardburn	10 15 5 0
Lesingham South	Flaxwell	R, Aſwardburn	13 2 8 0
Leverton North	Skirbeck	R. Holland	15 8 8 0
Leverton South	Skirbeck	R. Holland	16 6 6 3
Levington	Beltiſlow	V. Beltiſlow	14 7 0 0
LINCOLN ○=	City		
Lingwood Grange	Langa		
Linwood	Walſhcroft	R. Walſhcroft	17 4 2 0
Liſſington	Wraggo	R, Wraggo	12 16 6 8
Littlewood	Horncaſtle		
Lokeſwold	Bradley	R. Grimsby	5 7 6 0
London Eaſtcote	Neſſe		
London Thorp	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	4 9 8 0
Loughton	Aſwardburn	V. Aveland	3 22 2 0
Loughton	Corringham		
E. Lound	Manlake		
LOUTH ○=	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	52 0 0 0
Lownd	Beltiſlow		
Ludburgh	Ludborough	R. Loutheask	20 19 4 0
Luddington	Manlake	V. Manlake	8 0 0 0
Ludford *Magna*	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	5 18 4 0
Ludford *Parva*	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4 4 4 0
Lusby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	8 14 0 0
Luttonburn	Ellow		
Lymbergh *Magna*	Yarburgh	V. Yarburgh	9 18 4 0
Lymbergh *Parva*	Yarburgh		
Maden Houſe	Loveden		
Maldwell	Loutheask		
Mallerthorp St. Mary	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	17 10 2 0
Mallerthorp St. Peter	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	7 10 2 0
Malmeton	Manlake	R. Manlake	13 6 8 0
Maltby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	11 17 8 0
Maltby	Loutheask		
Manby	Loutheask	R, Loutheask	11 10 2 0
Manby	Manlake		
Maneſgate	Hill		
Manthorp	Beltiſlow		
Manthorp	Calceworth		
Manthorp	Grantham		
Marham	Horncaſtle	R. Horncaſtle	13 10 18 0
Marham on the Hill	Horncaſtle		
St. Maries	Ellow		
St. Maries	Horncaſtle		
Markby	Calceworth		
Marſh Chapel	Bradley		
Marſton Hall	Loveden		
Martin	Gartree	R Horncaſtle	6 4 3 0
Marton	Corringham	V. Lawris	3 13 4 0
Marton	Well		
Melton Roſſe	Yarborough		

Digitized by Google

MER.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation
Mere Booth	Horncaſtle		
Mere Hoſpital	Lincoln		
Mere Land	Boothby		
Merton	Lango		
Meſſingham	Manlake	V. Manlake	10 0 0 0
Metheringham	Lango	V. Lango	8 0 8 0
Milthorp	Aveland		
Money Bridge	Ellow		
Moningsby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	9 8 4 ½
Moreby	Horncaſtle	R. Horncaſtle	7 11 7 0
Morton	Aveland	V. Aveland	9 1 10 0
Moulton	Ellow		
Muckton	Loutheask	R. Loutheask	6 3 6 0
Mumby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	9 12 3 0
Mumby Chapel	Calceworth		
Naneby	Boothby	R. Lango	17 9 10 0
Nettilham	Lawris		
Nettleton	Yarbrough	R. Yarbrough	19 10 10 0
Newſham Abbey	Yarbrough		
Newton	Aveland	R. Aveland	9 19 10 0
Newton	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 10 10 0
Newton	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	4 10 10 0
Newton	Ellow	V. Lawris	4 0 0 0
Normanby	Aſlaco	V. Aſlaco	5 0 0 0
Normanby	Manlake		
Normanby	Walſhcroft	R. Walſhcroft	9 10 10 0
Normanton	Loveden	R. Loveden	10 2 6 0
Northorp	Corringham	V. Corringham	4 0 0 0
Northorp	Kirton		
Norton	Lango	V. Lango	7 17 10 0
Norton Biſhops	Aſlaco	Aſlaco	9 0 0 0
Norton Diſney	Boothby	V. Graffoe	6 6 10 0
Norton Hall	Lango		
Olthorp	Neſſe		
Oldfield	Lawris		
Onesby	Neſſe		
Onesby	Aſwardburn		
Orby	Candleſhow	V. Candleſhow	9 19 4 0
Ormesby	Ludbrough	V. Loutheask	3 0 0 0
Ormesby South	Hill	R. Hill	9 10 2 0
Oſbarnby	Aveland	V. Aveland	7 0 4 0
Oſgarby	Beltiſlow		
Oſgodby	Walſhcroft		
Otenby	Yarborough		
Oumby	Aſlaco	R. Aſlaco	9 31 4 0
Ouſton	Manlake	V. Corringham	19 10 0 0
Ouſton Ferry	Manlake		
Owersby	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	8 18 4 0
Owmby	Yarborough		
Oxcomb	Hill	R. Hill	6 15 6 0

PAN.

Digitized by Google

PAN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Panton	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	18	0	0	0
Pantney	Candleſhow	R. Candleſhow	11	16	2	0
Paunton *Magna*	Grantham	R. Wivebtidge	11	9	5	1
Paunton *Parva*	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	7	10	0	0
Pickworth	Aveland	R. Aveland	12	12	6	0
Pikale	Ellow					
Pilham	Corringham	R. Corringham	6	3	4	0
Pinchbeck	Ellow	V. Holland	40	6	4	1
Pinchbeck Fellend	Ellow					
Pinchbeck Milgreen	Ellow					
Pinchbeck Northgate	Ellow					
Pinfold Lane	Beltiſlow					
Plucker	Hill					
Portland	Ellow					
Poynton	Aveland					
Quadring	Kirton	V. Holland	10	1	1	0
Quarington	Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	7	2	3	0
Rand	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	8	4	10	0
Randby	Gartree					
Raſen Eaſt	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	10	0	0	0
MARKET RASEN	Walſhcroft					
Raſen Middle	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	7	10	10	0
Raſen Weſt	Walſhcroft	R. Walſhcroft	19	10	10	0
Rathby	Loutheask	R. Loutheask	12	6	6	0
Ravendale	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5	0	0	0
Reasby	Bullingbrook					
Reasby Hall	Wraggo					
Redborn	Manlake	V. Manlake	5	10	0	0
Repham	Lawris	V. Lawris	6	13	4	0
Reſton North	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	4	11	10	0
Reſton South	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	5	12	1	0
Riby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	4	18	4	0
Richmonton	Skirbeck					
Rigsby	Calceworth					
Ripingale	Aveland	R. Aveland	35	17	8	0
Risby Lower	Manlake	V. Manlake	5	6	8	0
Risby Upper	Manlake					
Riskington	Flaxwell	R. Aſwardburn	81	0	0	0
Riskington	Flaxwell	V. Aſwardburn	3	7	3	0
Root	Manlake					
Rothby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	6	14	6	0
Rothby	Candleſhow					
Rothwell	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7	10	10	0
N. Rouceby	Flaxwell	V. Aſwardburn	5	0	11	0
S. Rouceby	Flaxwell					
Roughton	Gartree	R. Gartree	6	15	2	0
Roughton	Horncaſtle					
Rowſton	Flaxwell	V. Aſwardburn	6	6	1	0
Roxby	Manlake	V. Manlake	6	3	4	0
Roxham	Flaxwell					

RUC

Digitized by Google

RUC.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Ruckland	Hill	R. Louthesk	6 13 8
Ryland	Lawris		
Rysome	Lawris	R. Lawris	4 0 0
Saleby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	4 0 8
Salmonby	Hill	R. Hill	5 10 [illegible]
SALTFLEET	Louthesk		
Saltfleetby All-Saints	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	12 19 4
Saltfleetby Clement	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	7 0 [illegible]
Saltfleetby Peter	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	5 0 0
Santoft	Manlake		
Sapperton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	5 9 6
Sawcliff	Manlake		
Sawthorp	Hill	R. Hill	6 3 6
Saxby	Aslaco	R. Aslaco	7 4 [illegible]
Saxby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	12 [illegible] 8
Saxilby	Lawris	N. Lawris	10 0 0
Scalby	Manlake	V. Manlake	7 0 0
Scamelsby	Gartree		
Scampton	Lawris	R. Lawris	8 18 8
N. Scarle	Boothby	R. Graffoe	4 17 2
Scartho	Bradley	R. Grimsby	[illegible] 16 [illegible]
Scothorn	Lawris	V. Lawris	4 15 3
Scrayfield	Hill		
Scrivelsby-Hall	Gartree		
Seamelby	Gartree		
Sedgbrook	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	7 18 8
Sedgbrook	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	7 [illegible] 8
Sedgbrook-Hall	Wivebridge		
Sempringham	Aveland	V. Aveland	2 15 8
Sempringham House	Aveland		
Sereby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	8 0 0
Shepeuash	Lange		
Sibley	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	11 11 [illegible]
Sixhill	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	6 0 6
Sixhill Abbey	Wraggo		
Sixhill Grange	Wraggo		
Sixwold	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	8 0 0
Skegnes	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	15 6 8
Skeldick	Elloe		
Skellingthorp	Boothby	V. Graffoe	6 18 8
Skendleby	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	4 0 0
Skidbrook	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	11 13 6
Skillington	Beltisloe	V. Beltisloe	4 19 4
Skinnand	Boothby	R. Lange	5 13 10
Skirbeck	Skirbeck	R. Holland	34 17 8
Skotter	Corringham	R. Corringham	22 4 0
Skotton	Corringham	R. Corringham	23 0 0
Skrekington	Gartree	V. Aswardburn	6 15 4
Skrulesby	Aswardburn	R. Horncastle	12 17 6
Skremby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	19 10 [illegible]

Digitized by Google

SLE.	Hundred.	Rectory.	Valuation.
Sleaford	Flaxwell		
Snaeum	Wragge	R. Wragge	3 16 6 o
Snarford	Lawris	R. Lawris	4 o o o
Snarford-Hall	Lawris		
Snelland	Wragge	R. Wragge	3 16 6 o
Snitterby	Aslaco		
Somerby	Corringham		
Somerby	Hill	R. Hill	4 16 3 1
Somerby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	22 [illegible] 2 6
Somerby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	7 7 6 o
Somerton Caſtle	Boothby		
Somercotes North	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	9 18 4 o
Somercotes South	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	20 6 21 o
Southrey	Wragge		
Southerton	Kirton	V. Holland	23 3 4 o
Southrey	Gartree		
Sowthorp	Beltiſlow		
Spalding	Ellow		
Spanby	Aveland		
Spilsby	Bullingbrook		
Spittle in the Street	Aſlaco		
Spridlington	Aſlaco	R. Aſlaco	11 10 0 0
Sringthorp	Corringham	R. Corringham	14 3 4 o
Stanby	Beltiſlow	R. Beltiſlow	6 6 8 o
Stainfield	Wragge		
Staiofleet	Aveland		
Stallingborough	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	11 [illegible] 10 o
Stamford	Neſſe		
Stane	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	1 5 6 8 o
Stanehall	Calceworth		
Stanfield	Wragge		
Stanigot	Gartree	R. Gartree	7 10 2 o
Stanthorp	Manlake		
STANTON or	Gartree	V. Horncaſtle	4 13 4 o
Stanton	Wragge	V. Wragge	4 18 4 o
Stanton in the Hold	Walſhcroſt	R. Walſhcroſt	3 [illegible] 4 o
Stanton Lower	Manlake		
Stanton Upper	Manlake		
Stapleford	Boothby	R. Graſſam	5 5 4 o
Stather	Manlake		
Stoping *Magna*	Candleſhow	V. Candleſhow	7 18 4 o
Steping *Parva*	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	9 [illegible] 4 o
Stickford	Bullingbrook		
Stillington	Grantham		
Stockwith East	Corringham		
Stoke North	Wivebridge	R. Beltiſlow	9 5 [illegible] o
Stoke South	Grantham	R. Beltiſlow	9 4 11 o
Stow	Aveland		
Stow	Neſſe	V. Neſſe	4 3 8 o
Stow	Well		

STR.

Digitized by Google

STR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Strawton	Grantham		
Streglethorp	Loveden		
Stretton	Well		
Stroxton	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	3 8 6 ob.
Strubby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	4 13 4 o
Stubton	Loveden	R. Loveden	12 3 8 ob.
Stukeswold	Gartree		
Scurton	Manlake		
Scurton Great	Gartree	V. Horncastle	8 o o o
Scutton	Loutheask	R. Loutheask	7 o o o
Sudbroke	Lawris	R. Lawris	7 10 o o
Surfleet	Kirton	R. Holland	27 17 9 ob.
Sutfleet	Kirton	V. Holland	11 4 6 ob.
Sutterby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	5 10 2 ob.
Sutton	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	19 o o o
Sutton	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	6 13 4 o
Sutton	Ellow	V. Holland	40 o o o
Suttun	Loveden		
Sutton St. Edmund	Ellow		
Sutton St. James	Ellow		
Sutton St. Leonards	Ellow		
Sutton St. Mary's	Ellow		
Swaby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	12 1 10 ob.
Swafield	Beltisloe	R Beltisloe	11 2 10 ob.
Swallow	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 10 10 ob.
Swarby	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	6 o o ob.
Swaton	Aveland	V. Aveland	12 7 o ob.
Swincotes	Bullingbrook		
Swinehop	Bradley	R. Grimsby	4 17 7 o
Swinerton	Boothby	V. Graffoe	3 19 8 ob.
Swinested	Beltisloe	V. Beltisloe	16 19 6 ob.
Swinshead	Kirton	V. Holland	14 9 9 o
Swinsthorp	Boothby		
Swinstthorp	Wroggo		
Tathwell	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	10 o o o
Tathwell-Hall	Loutheask		
TATTERSHALL ○	Gartree		
Tattershall Castle	Gartree		
Taynton Higher	Horncastle		
Taynton Nether	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	11 1 7 ob.
Tedford	Hill	R. Hill	15 o 10 o
Ted St. Mary's	Ellow	R. Holland	17 6 4 o
Teleby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	6 16 8 o
Temple Bruer	Flaxwell		
Tharleby	Nesse	V. Nesse	10 9 3 ½
Thedilthorp All-Saints	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	7 5 2 o
Thedilthorp St. Helen	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	18 10 2 ob.
Themesby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	24 10 10 o
Theresthorp	Lawris		
Thereseway	Walshcroft		

Digitized by Google

Town.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Thimbleby	Gartree		
Thimbleby	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	13 10 10 0
Thiniock	Corringham		
Thoresby	Calceworth		
Thorford	Louthesk		
Thorganby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	6 0 10 0
Thorne	Manlake		
Thornham	Manlake		
Thornton	Gartree	V. Horncastle	6 12 0 0
Thornton	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	5 18 4 0
Thornton College	Yarborough		
Thornton in the More	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	9 10 0 0
Thorp	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	20 19 4 0
Thorp	Candlesshow		
Thorp	Gartree		
Thorp	Langoe		
Thorp-Hall	Louthesk		
Thorp-Lodge	Gartree		
Thorp in the Fallow	Lawris	V. Lawris	6 7 6 0
Thorp in the Mount	Boothby	R. Graffoe	9 9 10 1
Thrikingham	Aveland	V. Aveland	6 6 8 0
Thrustthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	19 10 2 0
Thurstthorp	Calceworth		
Thurlby	Boothby		
Thursby	Calceworth		
Timberland	Langoe	V. Langoe	12 2 10 0
Toft	Beltisloe		
Toft	Ellow	R. Holland	19 6 8 0
Toft	Manlake		
Toft	Walshcroft		
Tointon Lower	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	12 0 2 0
Tointon Upper	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	5 11 2 0
Tollington	Nesse	V. Nesse	8 9 8 0
Torksey	Lawris	V. Lawris	5 13 4 0
Tothill	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	6 17 0 0
Totney	Bradley	V. Grimsby	7 18 4 0
Towes	Walshcroft		
Towre	Gartree		
Tumby	Horncastle		
Tupham	Gartree		
Turlby	Calceworth		
Turrington East	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	7 10 10 0
Turrington West	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4 0 0 0
Twigmore	Manlake		
Vauby Abbey	Beltisloe		
Uffington	Nesse	R. Nesse	11 5 2 0
Ulceby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	9 10 6 0
Ulceby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	11 18 4 0
Upton	Well	V. Lawris	7 4 1 0
Usselby	Walshcroft		

UTT

Digitized by Google

UTT.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Utterby	Ludborough	V. Louthesk	5 6 8
Waddingham St. Mary	Manlake	R. Manlake	21 6 8
Waddingham St. Peter	Manlake	R. Aslaco	8 0 0
Waddington	Lango	V. Lango	20 16 6
WAINFLEET	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	8 13 4
Wainfleet All-Saints	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	16 3 6
Walcot	Aveland		
Walcot	Lango		
Walcotes	Manlake		
Walesby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	13 18 0
Walkwood	Manlake		
Waltham	Bradley	R. Grimsby	15 10 20
Waltrith	Corringham		
Warfon	Corringham		
Washenburgh	Lango	R. Lango	26 13 2
Wath	Bradley	V. Grimsby	2 14 0
Welborn	Boothby	R. Lango	19 26 8
Welby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	10 6 3
Well	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	7 2 1
Wellinghore	Boothby	V. Lango	11 20 0
Welton	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	14 7 20
Welton	Lawris	V. Lawris	7 6 8
Welton	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	11 12 0
Weſtborough	Loveden	R. Loveden	10 10 10
Weſtborough	Loveden	V. Loveden	20 0 6
Weſtby	Belciſlow		
Weſtby	Hill		
Weſtgate	Manlake		
Weſthorp	Kirton		
Weſton	Ellow		
Weſtwood	Manlake		
Whaplade	Ellow	V. Holland	16 14 8
Whaplade Drove	Ellow		
Whikenby	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	6 17 6
Whiſty	Boothby		
Whirton	Manlake	V. Manlake	6 10 0
Wickham	Ellow		
Wickham	Louthesk		
Wigtoft	Kirton	R. Holland	11 5 0
Wikrm	Wraggo	V. Walshcroft	3 6 8
Wikenby	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	6 17 6
Wilberton	Kirton	R. Holland	33 6 7
Wilberton Rode	Kirton		
Wildſworth	Corringham		
Wilkeby	Horncaſtle	R. Horncaſtle	11 1 7
Willesford	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	9 19 10
Willingham	Aſlaco	V. Aſlaco	7 4 2
Willingham	Lawris	R. Lawris	18 6 8
Willingham	Well	V. Lawris	6 13 4
Willingham North	Walſhcroft	V. Walſhcroft	5 4 4

Digitized by Google

Wapentake.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Wraggo	R. Wraggo	53 10 10 0
Aſlacó		
Calceworth	R. Calceworth	39 10 2 0
Loveden		
Aveland	R. Aveland	7 1 3 0
Aſwardburn	R. Aſwardburn	14 8 1 0
Neſſe		
Hill	R. Hill	7 0 2 0
Walſheroft		
Bullidgbrook		
Manlake	R. Manlake	28 0 0 0
Candleſhow	V. Candleſhow	8 6 6 0
Manlake	V. Manlake	8 6 0 0
Boothby		
Gartree		
Beltiſlow	R. Beltiſlow	6 19 6 0
Beltiſlow	R. Beltiſlow	6 0 11 ½
Beltiſlow	V. Beltiſlow	3 12 19 0
Loutheask	R. Loutheask	11 6 19 0
Calceworth	R. Calceworth	18 15 2 0
Gartree		
Aveland		
Manlake		
Calceworth		
Grantham		
Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	12 2 7 0
Manlake	R. Corringham	3 7 8 0
Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6 8 4 0
Yarborough		
Yarborough		
Bradley		
Wraggo	V. Wraggo	8 4 2 0
Ludbrough		
Skirbeck	V. Holland	9 18 6 0
Yarborough	V. Yarborough	9 14 7 0
Aveland		
Ludbrough	R. Loutheask	20 19 4 0
Loutheask		
Manlake		
Well		

Digitized by Google